



ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA

2018-19



ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2018-19

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PREFACE

The Economic Survey is published every year by the State Government with an objective of assessing and evaluating the performance of the State across sectors and to identify specific gaps and challenges for initiating appropriate action. The document highlights the macro-economic profile of the State and provides basic information and data on economic policies and development programmes being implemented by the Government.

I trust the document will be of relevance to policy makers, current and prospective investors and entrepreneurs, researchers, academicians, students and citizens interested in the subject. Both domestic and foreign investors will find the survey useful in order to make investment and business decisions in Karnataka.

We have made concerted efforts to check the accuracy and relevance of the data and information presented in the document. Our endeavor has also been to improve the presentation of data & information, and enhance the analysis of issues and performance.

I would like to acknowledge and thank Dr. C.H.Vasundhara Devi, Director Sri K.Narayana, Additional Director and Sri C.Kempaiah, Consultant, Directorate of Economics and Statistics for their tireless and excellent work to bring out 2018-19 Economic Survey Report in a timely fashion.

The preparation of the Economic Survey has also been supported by inputs from officers of the Government and subject experts. The support received from nodal officers, Dr. B.Janakiram, Sri K.Gururaja Rao, Sri K.S.Shankar, Sri Chikkasubbaiah, Sri T.S.Govindarao, Sri Shripad V.Hegde, Smt. S.K.Kalpana, Smt. C.S.Latha Devi, Sri K.Muralidhara, Sri Gokul Prasad, Sri K.Narasimha Phani, Sri Ramachandra Hegde, Smt. R.Shanthi, Smt. M.Chandrakala, Smt. K.S.Rajani, Smt. H.S.Janaki, Smt. C.N.Shakuntala, Smt. S.Rajani, Smt. S.Shilpa, Smt. C.R.Shivaroopu, Smt. A.Manjula, Sri.Anantha Krishna and Smt. Suma Devi Mirajakar is much appreciated.

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I am thankful to Sri D.Chandrashekaraiiah, Joint Director, Directorate of Economics, & Statistics, for assisting the Coordinator, Sri R.Manjunath. Sri Santhosh.R.D and Sri Shafiahmed M Kotabal for collecting and collating the information from the Nodal offices and placing it in a suitable format in both the English and Kannada versions. Similarly, my thanks are due to the administrative support given by the officials of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning Department and the contribution of Smt. V.Kalavathi & her colleagues of Shreyas Creations for the DTP work.

Last, but certainly not the least, I take this opportunity to thank the officers of the line departments who have provided data and the information on new initiatives and challenges, as also the nodal officers and coordinators who have done their utmost to present the information with due care and accuracy. I am confident you will make good use of Economic Survey, as you have done in the past.

Chakravarthi Mohan I.A.S.,
Secretary to the Government,
Planning, Programme Monitoring &
Statistics Department.

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KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Item	Units	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12
1	Geographical Area	'000 Sq.Km.	192	192	192	192	192	192
	Administrative Setup							
2	Revenue Divisions	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Districts	-do-	19	19	19	20	27	30
4	Taluks	-do-	175	175	175	175	175	176
5	Inhabited Villages	-do-	26377	26826	27028	27066	27481	27397
6	Uninhabited Villages	-do-	2972	2707	2362	2127	1925	1943
7	Towns	-do-	231	245	245	250	270	347
	Population as per Census		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
8	Total	(in 000s)	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
9	Males	-do-	12041	14972	18923	22952	26899	30967
10	Females	-do-	11546	14327	18213	22025	25952	30128
11	Rural	-do-	18320	22177	26406	31069	34889	37469
12	Urban	-do-	5267	7122	10730	13908	17962	23626
13	Scheduled Castes	-do-	3117	3850	5595	7369	8564	10475
14	Scheduled Tribes	-do-	192	231	1825	1916	3464	4249
15	Density of Population	Per Sq.Km.	123	153	194	235	276	319
16	Literacy Rate	Percentage	29.80a	36.83a	46.21b	56.04b	66.60b	75.36b
17	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	959	957	963	960	965	973
18	Urban Population	Percentage	22.33	24.3	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.67
	State Income - at Current Prices		1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2018-19
19	State Income	Rs.Crore	751	2016	5587	20551	96348	1510250
20	Primary Sector	-do-	432	1063	2573	7626	31473	146388
21	Secondary Sector	-do-	122	418	1160	4734	18684	286944
22	Tertiary Sector	-do-	197	535	1854	8191	46191	915556
23	Per capita Income	Rupees	321	696	1520	4598	18344	207062
	Agriculture		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2016-17
24	Net Area Sown	'000 Ha.	10248	9899	10381	10410	10523	9855
25	Gross Cropped Area	-do-	10887	10660	11759	12284	13062	11779
26	Gross Irrigated Area	-do-	1584	1676	2598	3271	4279	3548
27	Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	Percentage	14.55	15.72	22.09	26.63	32.76	30.12
	Area under Principal Crops		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18
28	Rice	'000 Ha.	1170	1114	1173	1483	1539	993
29	Wheat	-do-	343	322	198	266	255	193
30	Jowar	-do-	2224	1991	2155	1782	1244	1088
31	Bajra	-do-	562	564	425	462	309	231
32	All Cereals	-do-	5971	5573	5415	5757	5446	4624
33	All Pulses	-do-	1444	1531	1621	2047	2791	3024
34	Total Foodgrains	-do-	7416	7104	7036	7804	8237	7648
35	Sugarcane Harvested Area	-do-	NA	NA	NA	NA	437	400
36	Cotton	-do-	1142	1012	596	552	547	547
37	Groundnut	-do-	1027	790	1212	1063	846	564

KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Production of Principal Crops			1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18
38	Rice	'000 tonnes	2000	2258	2428	3847	4474	2907
39	Wheat	-do-	130	174	123	250	300	219
40	Jowar	-do-	1565	1506	1282	1547	1346	1264
41	Bajra	-do-	211	192	203	342	292	367
42	All Cereals	-do-	5235	5714	5705	10004	12257	11960
43	All Pulses	-do-	511	488	539	956	1533	2212
44	Total Foodgrains	-do-	5746	6202	6244	10960	13790	14172
45	Sugarcane	-do-	8106	12127	20750	42924	42277	37461
46	Cotton ^c	-do-	570	597	640	855	1150	1844
47	Groundnut	-do-	780	475	816	1081	600	637
Agricultural Census			1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
48	No. of Operational Holdings	in '000s	3551	4309	5776	7029	7581	7832
49	Area of Operational Holdings	in '000s ha.	11368	11746	12321	12307	12385	12161
50	Average size of Operational Holdings	in. Ha.	3.20	2.73	2.13	1.74	1.63	1.55
Live Stock Census			1977	1983	1990	1997	2007	2012
51	Total Livestock	'000s	21800	24680	24968	30688	32883	27702d
52	Total Poultry	-do-	9696	12096	15694	21399	42433	53442
Forest			1962-63	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2016-17
53	Forest Area	'000 Ha.	3522	3621	3838	3872	3828	4335
Factories			1971	1981	1991	2001	2009	2017
54	Working Factories	No.	3668	4985	7768	9440	11983	17040
55	Employees	-do-	252074	434202	777900	903895	1079681	1786485
56	Employees per lakh population	-do-	860	1169	1730	1710	1785	2924
Industries			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2017-18 e
Project investments - Rs. 3.00 crore to Rs. 50.00 crore								
57	Projects Approved	No.	871	727	310	359	439	336
58	Investments	Rs. in Crore	11511	10267	5182	7750	6880	23537
59	Employments	No.	612620	349015	135623	115932	110505	203489
Project investments - above Rs. 50.00 crore								
60	Projects Approved	No.	66	108	50	110	186	15
61	Investments	Rs. in Crore	92056	160523	105266	288549	187186	30119
62	Employments	No.	781966	1996504	410842	284934	580161	67616
Electricity \$			1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18
63	Total Generation	in Mus	4833	6389	12431	21985	47112	64830 *
64	Total Consumption	-do-	3187	5189	12182	17860	37202	54273
65	Industrial Consumption	-do-	2488	3864	5429	4882	8425	9764
66	Agricultural Consumption	-do-	179	384	4486	7350	12802	19946
67	Domestic Consumption	-do-	217	696	1803	3909	7893	12478
Banking			1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18 #
68	Scheduled Commercial Banks	No.	1190	2823	4245	4758	6291	10039
69	Deposits	Rs. Crore	369	2042	9665	55592	349009	7874396
70	Advances	-do-	275	1524	7985	32984	253121	5257533
Education			1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11 f	2017-18g
71	Primary Schools	No.	32630	35143	40208	50340	59428	62007
72	Enrolment	'000s	4064	4974	6922	8581	7425	8365
73	High Schools	No.	2002	2381	5020	8928	13447	15666
74	Enrolment	'000s	483	713	1334	1955	2604	1760

KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

	Health		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18
75	Hospitals (Govt.)	No.	195	233	293	297	382	414
76	Beds per lakh population (Govt. Hospitals)	-do-	89	94	103	103	103	107
	Demographic Status		1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016
77	Birth Rate	'000s	31.7	28.3	26.9	22.0	19.2	17.6
78	Death Rate	'000s	12.1	9.1	9.0	7.8	7.1	6.7
79	Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 Live Births	69	69	77	57	38	24
	Transport		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2016-17
80	Railway Route Length	Kms.	2806	2825	3090	3041	3244	3281
81	Total Road Length	-do-	70383	109551	130924	154204	222431	266886
82	Motor Vehicles	'000s	123	400	1433	3691	9930	17870
	Co-operation		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2016-17	2017-18
83	Primary Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Societies	No.	4871	4350	4388	4914	5463	5573
84	Membership	'000s	3692	4469	5245	8992	6117	6400
85	Total No. of Co-operative Societies	No.	23159	25083	29930	35502	41402	42543
86	Total Membership	'000s	8289	11800	16167	21534	24821	22885
	Local bodies		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18
87	Zilla Parishat/Panchayat	No.	30	30	30	30	30	30
88	Taluk Panchyats	-do-	176	176	176	176	176	176
89	Gram Panchayats	-do-	5627	5627	5631	6019	6019	6022
90	Municipalities and Corporations	-do-	219	219	220	220	274	279

Source:

1. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1967-68, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1983-84, 1993-94, 2000-05, 2005-11, 2015-16.
 2. Karnataka at a Glance: 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, 2009-10, 2011 Census, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16. 2016-17
- a. Population aged 5 years and above
 - b. Population aged 7 years and above
 - c. Bales of 170 Kgs. In lint form
 - d. Excludes number of Dogs, Rabbits and Elephants.
 - e. Project investments - Rs.15 to 500 crores from 2016-17 onwards (enhancement from Rs.3 to Rs.50 crores).
 - f. 1-7th Standard Primary and 8-10th Secondary Schools
 - g. 1 - 8th Standard Primary and 9 - 10th Standard Secondary Schoos.
 - \$. Including HKRECS.(Hukeri Rural Electrical Co-operative Societs)
 - #. Rs.in Millions.
 - * Of the total power generated from wind energy, open axis and losses occurred due to transmission in sub-centres have all been excluded.

KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Karnataka	India
	Population as per 2011 Census:			
1	Total	'000s	61095	1210570
2	Males	-do-	30967	623122
3	Females	-do-	30128	587448
4	Rural Population	-do-	37469	833463
5	Percentage of Rural Population to total population	Percent	61.33	68.85
6	Urban Population	'000s	23626	377106
7	Percentage of Urban Population to total population	Percent	38.67	31.15
8	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	943
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	Percent	15.60	17.70
10	Literacy Rate	Percent	75.36	73.00
11	Population of SC/ST (2011 population Census)	'000s	14724	305659
12	Total Workers (2011 Census)	-do-	27873	481743
13	Geographical Area (2011 Census)	Lakh Sq.Kms.	1.92	32.87
14	Net Area sown 2014-15	'000 ha.	10044	140130
15	Gross Cropped Area 2014-15	-do-	12247	198360
16	Gross Irrigated 2014-15	-do-	4186	96457
17	% of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	Percent	34.18	48.63
	Area under Principal Crops (2016-17) :			
18	Rice	'000 ha.	1034	43190
19	Maize	-do-	1370	9860
20	Jowar	-do-	948	5140
21	Wheat	-do-	168	30600
22	Bajra	-do-	242	7470
23	Total Food Grains	-do-	7347	128030
24	Total Pulses	-do-	2966	29460
25	Sugarcane	-do-	488	4390
26	Cotton	-do-	510	10850
27	Groundnut	-do-	666	5310
28	Total Livestock - 2012 *	'000s	27702	512057
29	Forest Area -2015	Sq.Kms.	38284	764566
30	Total Electricity Generation (2015-16)	G.W.H	49838	1167584
31	Total Electricity Consumption (2015-16)	K.W.H	57223.18	863364.02
32	Electricity Consumption in Industries (2015-16)	G.W.H	15838.64	285696.28
33	% of Industrial Consumption to Total Consumption	Percent	27.68	33.09
34	Scheduled Commercial Banks 2017-18 (Q-1)	No.	10039	139240
	State/National Income at Current Prices (2018-19)			
35	Gross Income	Rs.Crore	1510250	18840731
36	Net Income	-do-	1373218	16898820
37	Gross per capita Income	Rs.	227725	139976
38	Net Per capita Income	-do-	207062	125397

*:Excluding the population of Dogs, Rabbits and Elephants.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

CHAPTER

1

1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Karnataka State is on the mission to promote faster and inclusive growth. This is evident from the achievements in various key economic and social sectors, through inclusive programmes and policies. The Economic survey 2018-19 is a snap shot of these achievements and the progress made in attainment of sustainable development goals. Karnataka, India's seventh largest State in terms of geographical area (191791 sq.km) is a home to 6.11 crore people (2011 Census) accounting for 5.05% of India's population. The achievements in some demographic goals have been noticeable in Karnataka. The State's population has grown by 15.6% during the last decade, and its population density has risen from 276 in 2001 to 319 in 2011, indicating an increase of about 15.6%

Birth rate in the State has declined to 17.6 in 2016 from 18.8 in the year 2011 and the death rate has declined at a lower rate from 6.7 in 2016 to 7.1 in 2011. The consequent demographic changes are expected to open up new opportunities as well as challenges for the State. The sex ratio has increased from 965 in 2001 to 973 in 2011. The Child sex ratio declined from 960 in 1991 to 946 in 2001 but has slightly increased to 948 in 2011.

Karnataka State has 133.57 lakh households as per 2011 census as against 104.02 lakh households in 2001 census. The number of households has registered a decadal growth rate of 28.41%. Karnataka has 14.91% (19.65 lakh) female headed households where as the national average is 10.9%. The labour Force Participation Rate is 45.62% and of the total workers in the State, 83.94% are main workers and 16.06% are marginal workers.

The literacy rate of the State is 75.4 percent in 2011 which is above the National Average of 73.0 percent. Female literacy rate which was 56.87 percent in 2001 has been increased to 68.1 percent in 2011 which is above the National Average of 64.6 percent. Karnataka is India's 7th most urbanised state with 38.7 percent of population living in urban areas.

The Economic Survey 2018-19 presents an overview of major trends in Income and Prices, State Finances, Investment and Exports, Rural Development, Urban Development, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Natural Resources, Industry, Employment, Infrastructure, Human Development, Gender and Social Equity, Balanced Regional Development, Evaluation of Government Programmes and Policies, Skill Development etc. The chapter-wise executive summary of the Economic Survey is presented below.

1.2 STATE ECONOMY

(i) State Income

The Advance estimates shows that the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Karnataka is expected to grow at 9.6% at constant (2011-12) prices and reach Rs.10,82,534 crore in 2018-19. The GSVA growth rate of agriculture sector is -4.8% in 2018-19 compared to 14.2% in 2017-18 on account of fall in production of food grains from 144 lakh ton in 2017-18 to 100 lakh ton (expected) during 2018-19 due to prevailed drought conditions in 100 taluks in kharif and 156 taluks in rabi season. The industry sector (comprising mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply) is expected to rise by 7.4% in 2018-19 against a growth of 4.7% during 2017-18. The service sector is expected to grow by 12.3% in 2018-19 as against a growth of 12.2 % during 2017-18. The Public Administration with 21.4%, Other services (includes Education, Health and other remaining services) with 14.4%, Trade and Repair Services with 14.1%, and Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings with 12.9% growth are the major contributors to achieve 9.6% growth of GSDP in 2018-19, i.e. from Rs.9,87,832 crore in 2017-18 to Rs.10,82,534 crore in 2018-19. Whereas the Advance Estimates of All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2018-19 is expected to grow at 7.2%. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at all India are anticipated to grow 3.8%, 7.8% and 7.3% respectively.

(ii) Per capita Income

Per Capita State Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated at Rs.2,07,062 during 2018-19 as against Rs.1,83,737 in 2017-18 with an increase of 12.7%. The Per Capita National Income is expected to reach Rs.1,25,397 during 2018-19 from Rs.1,12,835 during 2017-18 with an increase of 11.1%. The level of per capita State income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2018-19 is estimated to reach Rs.1,46,814 as compared to Rs.1,35,451 achieved in 2017-18.

(iii) Sectoral Composition of Gross State Domestic Product

A marginal decrease is evident in the composition of GSDP of agriculture & allied activities and industry sector from 11.67% and 22.45% in 2017-18 to 10.11% and 22.01% in 2018-19 respectively. Meanwhile, a marginal increase in the composition of the service sector from 65.88% to 67.87% is apparent. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with 36.02%, followed by 'Manufacturing (14.46%)', 'Trade and Repair Services (9.80%)', 'Other Services'(7.0%) and 'Crops (6.92%)'.

(iv) Prices

During 2018-19, the all India Wholesale Price Index (Base Year:2011-12) of all commodities has moved up from 117.3 in April, 2018 to 121.8 in November 2018, with an increase of 3.84%. During the same period in the previous year the increase was 2.83% (from 113.2 in April, 2017 to 116.4 in November 2017). Group-Wise changes in WPI are as follows, Primary Articles' group has increased by 4.97% with weight of 22.62% during the first eight months of 2018-19. Similarly Fuel group has increased by 11.11% with a weight of 13.15% and Manufactured products group has increased by 2.15% with a weight of 64.23%. WPI of all commodities during November, 2017 was 116.4 has been increased to 121.8 during November, 2018 with an increase of 4.64%.

During 2018-19, Wholesale Price Index of Karnataka for 33 Agricultural commodities (Base Year: 1981-82=100) has increased from 1217 in April, 2018 to 1270 in October 2018 with an increase of 4.35%. During the same period of the previous year the index was decreased by 3.80% (from 1234 in April 2017 to 1187 in October 2017), WPI of Karnataka has been increased by 6.99% i.e. from 1187 in

October 2017 to 1270 during October 2018.

During 2018-19, the all India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year: 2001=100) increased by 4.86% during first eight months (from 288 in April 2018 to 302 in November 2018). During the corresponding period of previous year the increase was 3.97% (from 277 in April 2017 to 288 in November 2017). The rate of inflation with regard to CPI was 4.86% during November 2018 (302 during November, 2018 over 288 during November, 2017), whereas the inflation during November 2016 was 3.97% (288 during November, 2017 over 277 during November, 2016).

During 2018-19, among 5 central series centers (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Madikeri, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru) the CPI of both Mysuru and Madikeri centres compared from April 2018 to November 2018 has increased by 3.03%.

During 2018-19, among 11 State series centres, CPI of Kalburgi and Ballari centers has increased by 4.47% and 4.38% respectively. The increase of these centers during previous years was 4.49% and 4.51%. The food index of Kalburgi and Ballari during 2018-19 has increased by 3.4% and 4.45% respectively upto November 2018.

During 2018-19, the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) in Karnataka (general index) (Base Year: 1986-87=100) has decreased by 1.56% in November 2018 over April 2018 as against increase of 2.93% at all India level.

Urban Retail Price Index (URPI) (Base Year: 1970=100) during 2018-19, has increased to 3372 in November 2018 from 3303 in April 2018 with an increase of 2.0%.

Rural Retail Price Index (RRPI) (Base Year: 1970=100) during 2018-19, has increased to 5109 in November 2018 from 4948 in April 2018 with an increase of 3.25%.

1.3 FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

(a) Fiscal Consolidation: Karnataka's relative fiscal performance with reference to 'All States' is considerably sound. The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have continued to be effective with all the fiscal indicators contained within the stipulated limits of the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002 (KFRA). The broad fiscal indicators continue to

perform well and have largely been within the fiscal rules prescribed. Driven by various fiscal consolidation measures, Karnataka while enhancing its revenues has managed its expenditure well. In 2018-19, the State has estimated (i) revenue surplus of Rs.106.06 crore, (ii) Fiscal Deficit at 2.89% of GSDP and (iii) outstanding debt at 19.64% of GSDP. Other important expenditure indicators such as proportion of State tax revenue in the revenue expenditure and non-development expenditure in aggregate disbursements place Karnataka in a better position.

b) State Finances: The State's revenue receipts have increased to 166395.66 crore in 2018-19(BE) from 146032.90 crore in 2017-18(RE), 13.94% increase in 2018-19(BE) over 2017-18(RE). The growth in Revenue receipts is primarily due to the growth of tax revenue. The per capita State's own tax revenue has increased from Rs. 13669.00 in 2017-18 (RE) to Rs.15657.00 in 2018-19 (BE).The tax revenue is expected to increase from Rs.123469.57 crore in 2017-18 (RE) to Rs.142836.08 crore in 2018-19(BE), thus indicating a growth rate of 15.69 %. The State continues to have an overall revenue surplus, albeit at reduced levels. As a result, in 2018-19(BE), Development Expenditure increased by about 12.62% compared to 2017-18(RE).

(c) The State's own tax revenue: The State's own tax revenues (SOTR) increased from Rs.62604 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.106621 crore during 2018-19(BE) at a CAGR of 11.24%. Karnataka is in better position with respect to proportion of State tax revenue in the revenue receipts.

(d) Per-Capita Development Expenditure: The per capita development expenditure in Karnataka during 2015-16, 2016-17(RE) and 2017-18(BE) was Rs.15506, Rs.17812 and Rs.19820 respectively as compared to all State's average of Rs.12267, Rs.14944 and Rs.15502. The high percentage of committed revenue expenditure to revenue receipts(81%) in 2017-18(RE) reveals that the State has limited flexibility in allocation of its resources for new schemes. Hence the need of the hour is expenditure rationalization/ re-calibration.

(e) Current Fiscal Challenges and Way Forward: Despite the State's broad successes in its fiscal consolidation efforts, the State government faces several fiscal challenges arising from limited upside potential for resource mobilization relative to GSDP,

rigidities in the form of committed expenditure, and weak linkages between expenditure and development outcomes.

(f) Capital Outlay: Capital outlay as percent of GSDP has increased from 3.00% in 2017-18(RE) to 3.18% in 2018-19(BE). However, this poses a great challenge and is a matter of concern for Karnataka due to the infrastructure inadequacies prevailing in the State.

(g) Low non-tax revenue: The ratio of Non-Tax Revenue to GSDP has been negligible mainly on account of low and declining cost recoveries, poor performance of Public Enterprises and uneconomic pricing of implicit subsidies and lack of regular and periodic monitoring by the Administrative Departments.

(h) Removal of Distinction between Plan and Nonplan: It is expected that with the removal of this distinction, a direct link between spending and outcome could be established which will be useful in assessing the efficiency of public expenditure. The Union Government removed this distinction in Government Expenditure from the Financial Year 2017-18 onwards. For the reason cited above, the State Government has also removed this distinction in the Government Budget from the Financial Year 2017-18

(i) Comprehensive Decision Support System: This system would capture information on the progress of the State Government's Schemes directly from the implementation points and enable the Government to formulate comprehensive District and Block Plans.

(j) Gender Budget: Gender based budgeting helps to prioritize and orient public expenditure to reflect the concerns of women. The State is one of the pioneers in Gender Budget Initiatives and preparing Gender Budget documents since 2007-08.The Gender Budget document indicates the quantum of allocations made through schemes intended for welfare and empowerment of women. The Gender Budget Allocation (BE) for the year 2018-19 is at Rs.99253.01 crore which is 45.42 percent of total budget. All government programmes/Schemes wherein women beneficiaries are at least thirty percent have been classified into categories A and B. Category-A covers schemes which benefit women 100 percent. There are 64 schemes

under this category in 2018-19 and allocation under these schemes is at Rs.5108.40 crore which is about 5.14% of the total Gender Budget. Category-B covers schemes, wherein women beneficiaries are 30-99 percent. There are 801 schemes under this category in 2018-19 and allocation for these schemes is at Rs.94144.61 crore which is about 94.86% of the Gender Budget.

(k) Goods and Service Tax (GST): GST has been introduced in the State in 2017-18. Awareness and capacity amongst tax payers as well as within Government is extremely critical for smooth transition. The State has taken steps to ensure that the nuances of GST are comprehensively explained to all the stake holders. All the officers in the tax department have been trained on the legal framework as well as on the IT framework. More than 500 training programmes/ workshops/ seminars/ interactive sessions have been organized to make people aware about GST.

1.4 INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

(a) Investment: Karnataka's investor-friendly and responsive administration is highly proactive and has introduced many reform initiatives to make Karnataka a competitive and attractive destination for global and national investments. The important initiatives among them are; easing administrative procedures, creating the world class infrastructure, creating the sector specific industrial zones and SEZs, announcing the incentives and concessions, giving the special focus on skill development to enhance the availability of technical manpower, accelerate the excellent telecommunication network, exemption from the state taxes as well as implementing policy measures for faster and smoother industrial growth in the state.

The concerted efforts by the State have resulted in a large-scale inflow of investments during the past few years. The State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) to clear projects with an investment between Rs.15 crore and Rs.500 crore, has approved 336 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.23536.61 crore which intends to create employment for 203489 persons in 2017-18. Further in 2018-19 (up to November 2018), the committee has approved 84 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.5679.60 crore which intends to create employment for 31446 persons.

The State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) clears the Projects with an investment of Rs. 500 crore and above in Karnataka. SHLCC has approved 15 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.30119.05 crore which intends to create employment for 67616 persons in 2017-18. Further in 2018-19 (up to November 2018), the committee has approved 5 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.8698.00crore which intends to create employment for 55959 persons.

Foreign Direct Investment

Karnataka is also one of the five important places for Foreign Direct Investments in India. Out of the total Foreign Direct Investment flow to India Karnataka has recorded a major share. The share of Karnataka is 13.90% in the flow of Foreign Direct Investment to India (of 12752 Million US\$) during 2018-19 [Up to June 2018]. Karnataka has attracted Foreign Direct Investment of 389721 Million US\$ from April 2000 to June 2018. This is 8.39 percent of country's Foreign Direct Investment

(b) Information Technology

Information technology (IT) sector in Karnataka has become one of the main growth drivers of Karnataka's economy. Information Technology activity in Karnataka is largely concentrated in Bangalore. In recent years, other parts of Karnataka have also seen a growth in IT-related activities.

Karnataka is home to over 3500 IT companies, contributing to over 51.6 billion USD (Rs. 5.16 lakh Crores) of exports, giving direct employment to over 12 lakh professionals and creating over 31 lakhs indirect jobs. The industry contributes to over 25% of the State's GDP. The share of Karnataka in Information Technology exports is nearly 38% of the country's exports of 155 billion USD

(c) Bio Technology

Karnataka, the Biotech Capital of India, is home to one of the earliest and most thriving biotech ecosystems in India. The support for industry and start-ups comes from the strong and evolving biotech research base in Karnataka, comprising of many nationally and internationally renowned biotechnology research Institutions, Companies and Start-ups.

Currently, Karnataka's Biotech industry comprises of 380 small, medium and large sized companies and over 270 Start-ups,

together forming 60% of the biotech companies in India. Karnataka as the hub of biotechnology in India, has reflected a market size of US\$ 6.5b contributing 35% of the total revenue generated by the Indian biotechnology industry. The State employed nearly 54% of the country's biotech workforce and the biotech export revenues contribution of Karnataka is Rs.33,351 Crores (USD \$ 4.91B) in 2015-2016. The domestic revenue is valued at Rs.11072 Crores (USD \$ 1.63 B). The Indian biotech industry was valued at US\$18.7b in 2015 and has shown steady double-digit growth.

(d) Karnataka Start Up policy 2015-2020

The Karnataka Government's efforts to facilitate entrepreneurship in the state can be traced back to 2015, when "Karnataka Startup Policy 2015-2020" was launched with a vision to stimulate the growth of 20,000 tech startups by 2020. The state government launched several startup-focused funds that have a corpus of \$47.3 Mn (INR 300 Cr).

To enable the Karnataka Startup Ecosystem, a dedicated Council headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and a Monitoring & Review Committee Headed by the Chief Secretary have been constituted. A Karnataka Startup Cell has been set up to address the needs and demands of the rapidly expanding Startup Community and promote Karnataka's Startup Ecosystem.

(e) Exports of Karnataka

Karnataka has a long tradition of overseas trade. Historically, Karnataka has been a major exporter of commodities like coffee, spices, silk, cashew nuts, handicrafts and agarbathies. In the last two decades, the pattern has shifted to include modern goods. constitute the largest share in the State's exports. Its share was of the order of 39% in 2017-18. The other commodities which have substantial share in Karnataka's exports in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17 are petroleum products (30%), manganese ore (85%), leather products (40%), Marine products (20%) and coffee (12%).

Karnataka's exports amounted to about Rs. 545780 crore in 2017-18 which constituted about 18.05% of the Country's exports in that year. Karnataka's exports were Rs.324078.10 crore during the period of April-Sept 2018. Export of electronics and software constitutes the largest share in the State's exports. The other commodities with significant share in exports in 2018-19 (up to Sept 2018) are

Engineering products, Readymade garments and Basic Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals.

(f) Outcomes and challenges

The various efforts and policy formulations of Government of Karnataka have certainly helped exporters from Karnataka. Yet, more efforts are required to be made to increase the export infrastructure, like Establishment of more Inland Container Depots, Container Freight Stations, Easy Clearances at these places, Construction of Cold Storages and Warehouses at Airports and Seaports to handle more perishable goods, Flowers & Vegetables, Pharmaceuticals, Cashew, Marine Products and such other products.

1.5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Rural Development: Development of rural areas has a bearing on improving agricultural production and related economic activities, availability of natural and financial resources and their development, improvement of service delivery thereby paving the way for improved human development. The vision of rural development is to provide sustainable and inclusive growth along with empowerment of Panchayat Raj Institutions. The State has to its credit entrusting major responsibilities and devolving all the 29 functions to the panchayats as enlisted under the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

(ii) Decentralisation: Karnataka State comprises of 6021 Gram Panchayats, 177 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats. In recent years, the Karnataka Government has been taking a proactive stance to strengthen the decentralized governance and planning process and to that effect has introduced many administrative innovations. 'Activity mapping', a first of its kind in the country, has evolved a detailed range of activities for all the three Panchayats. Panchayat Raj Institutions have been strengthened during 2017-18 by converging plan and non plan programmes . The decentralized planning process begins with the determination of annual plan size at the state level, and allocation of funds to the district sector

The District sector plan size is increasing over the years. The District sector plan size which was at Rs.29558.31 crore during the year 2016-17 rose to Rs.32794.34 crore during the year 2017-18 to Rs.37675.97 crore in 2018-19. Sectors like education, rural employment, welfare of women and children, welfare of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rural housing have been the priority sectors of panchayats, receiving better allocation compared to other sectors. There is a perceptible increase in the allocation made to these sectors across the plan years. In Karnataka, initiatives have been taken to enunciate people's participation and involvement of NGOs in implementing several schemes of the Central and State Governments. Continuous efforts are being made to create awareness about government programmes and their implementation among the public through these organizations in rural and backward areas and urban slums.

(a) MGNREGA: The scheme is under implementation in all districts of the State from 1st April 2008. Karnataka State is implementing MGNREGA at the Grama Panchayat (GP) level, it is the first State to transfer funds from State to GPs directly. It is a matter of pride that from 1st June 2012, direct transfer of funds to the accounts of the beneficiaries through electronic Funds Management System (eFMS) has commenced in all districts. This has reduced delay in payments. To widen the scope of the Scheme, the State has identified eight line departments as implementing agencies to execute the works as per the operational guidelines of the Scheme. Social Audit has been conducted in GPs. The fund available for the scheme during 2018-19 is Rs3739.15 crores, of which, Rs. 2425.13 crores has been spent up to November 2018 and 543.67 lakh person days of employment has been generated benefitting 14.67 lakh households.

(b) Rural Roads: Improvement of Rural roads and their maintenance is being taken up under Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mukhya Manthri Grameena Rasthe Abhivruddhi Yojane (CMGSY) & RIDF schemes. Under PMGSY programme, Rs4772.56 crore has been spent and 18547.74 Km of road length has been asphalted up to November 2018

(c) Rural Energy: New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NBOMP), Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane and The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy – 2009 have been implemented under the Rural Energy Programmes. From 2014-15 to 2018-19 (Upto November 2018) 27424 Biogas plants have been installed. Soura

Belaku Programme was started in the year 2009-10 for installation of Solar Street Lights at the Grama Panchayat level. 4069 Street lights have been installed in Grama Panchayats of the selected districts from 2015-16 to 2017-18.

(iii) Housing: Housing is an important basic need for every household. Government of Karnataka is providing housing for the needy under many of its own schemes and through the centrally sponsored schemes. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL), is the nodal agency to implement all the housing schemes sponsored by the Central and State Governments for economically and socially weaker sections of the Society. During 2017-18 1.28 lakh houses under Rural Asharya/Basava Vasathi Yojane and 64690 under Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojane Grameena (PMAYG) were constructed. In 2018-19 the houses constructed (Upto November 2018) under above schemes are 92816 and 36110 respectively. During current year 1095 sites have been distributed as against the target of 5000 sites (Upto November 2018).

(iv) Rural Water Supply: As on 2017-18 the drinking water infrastructure of the State comprises of 225640 borewells fitted with hand pumps, 39,081 piped water supply schemes and 51,582 mini water supply schemes. Bharath Nirman/National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (under Bharath Nirman Programme), Multi Village Scheme Project are few major programmes under which potable and clean drinking water is supplied to households.

Among the 60,248 rural habitations covered under the various schemes, quality affected habitations are 2,549. During 2018-19, 23 quality affected villages have been covered. Totally 16,240 Water Purification Plants have been installed of which 15,566 are commissioned upto November 2018. Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in the budget speech of 2018-19 to provide safe and sustainable pure drinking water at the rate of 85 LPCD for the rural areas, by drawing water from rivers or reservoirs, after purification through "Jaladhare" project in a phased manner at an estimated cost of Rs 53,000 Crore.

(v) Rural Sanitation: Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM): Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in the Rural parts of the State. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been renamed w.e.f 02.10.2014 as Swachha Bharat Mission. Incentive amount to an extent of Rs.12000.00 (Rs.7200 from GOI, Rs.4800 from the State Government) is made available, to undertake the construction of Individual household toilets. The mission aims at making all villages in the State defecation free villages. Besides, it has a wide focus of providing individual sanitation, house sanitation, safe drinking water, suitable disposal of human excreta, disposal of waste and used water etc. From 2012-13 to 2018-19 (Upto November 2018) 52.91 lakh Individual Household Latrines, 5169 School Latrines, 4869 Anganwadi Latrines and 850 Community Sanitary Complexes were Constructed. Use of toilets cannot be sustained without provision of water supply and safe drinking water cannot be ensured without assured quality sanitation. Therefore, there is a need for convergence between drinking water and sanitation schemes during design and implementation.

1.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urbanization is an outcome of economic development and structural change. As per Census 2011, in Karnataka 38.6% (i.e. 2.35 crore) out of total population of 6.11 crores reside in urban areas. The State has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of urban population during the last decade. The growth rate of urban population is 31.27% between 2001 and 2011, as compared to 28.85% in the previous decade. The percentage of urban population in the State is above national average in all the census years and the gap is increasing over the years.

(i) Urban Housing: Housing is a basic requirement of human beings. Growth of Urban cities had led to growing demand for housing. To meet the growing demand, the State Government has been pro-active in its housing policies. Further, housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas in the State. The State has increased the budgetary allocation over time along with formulation of facilitating policies and guidelines.

According to Population Census 2011, about one-third of the households in the State live in

one-room tenements; nearly 30 per cent more live in two-room tenements. It is observed that a significantly higher proportion of households are living in one- or two-room tenements in the northern districts of the State as the area is poor and more backward.

The State is one among the few states, which have their own housing programmes for the EWS both in rural and urban areas apart from the centrally sponsored housing schemes for the EWS. In addition, the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) caters to housing needs of low income, middle income and high-income groups. The Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) is responsible for improvement of slums and resettlement of slum dwellers. KHB has Completed 2377 houses and formation of 44214 sites during 2018-19 upto the end of November 2017-18, under different housing Schemes. Under Urban Vajpayee housing schemes 8737 houses have been completed as against the target of 28000 upto November 2018-19.

(ii) Urban Infrastructure: Provision of infrastructure services is fundamental to ensure quality life to the people and urban development. Urban infrastructure covers following: Water supply (for drinking, industrial, commercial and public usages), Sanitation (including Sewerage and Drainage), Domestic Energy, Road Infrastructure and Urban Transport.

(a) Water Supply: KUIDFC, is a Government Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and a nodal agency for the Urban Infrastructure Projects of the State Government and Government of India. Projects/Schemes are being implemented by KUIDFC through Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), 10 City Corporations and other Urban Local Bodies in the State of Karnataka.

24x7 Water Supply works have been completed in the towns of Haliyal and Nanjangud cities. Work under Magadi town is under progress and is expected to be completed by March 2019. Distribution network of 267.74 kms have been laid and 21037 houses are connected with water supply.

(b) Sanitation (Including Sewerage and Drainage) : The GOI vision for urban sanitation in India is set forth as: "All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure and sustain

good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens etc. with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women". As per the NSUP 2008 Karnataka State has proposed the State Sanitation Policy. During the year 2018-19 there are 51 on-going Under Ground Drainage Schemes with Budget allocation of Rs 428.94 Crores. It is proposed to commission 13 schemes during 2018-19. Among these, 2 Under Ground Drainage Schemes are commissioned and remaining schemes are in progress.

(c) Urban Land Transport: The Directorate has implemented several initiatives including service level benchmarking in Bangalore; preparation of policies on parking, has completed preparation of mobility plans for 12 cities including Comprehensive Traffic and Transport Plan for 6 cities in Karnataka; feasibility studies for mass transit systems (Suburban Rail Projects) etc. The Directorate has formulated Green Links programme to take up non-motorised transport projects in District Headquarters. The Directorate is also spearheading the implementation of Suburban Rail Projects in Bengaluru in collaboration with Railways, Public Bicycle Sharing (PBS) System in Bengaluru, Cycle Day Initiative across Bangalore City as part of its awareness and community outreach initiatives to promote sustainable transportation.

(iii) Solid Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste Management is one of the basic functions of the Municipalities. Rapid urbanization, heterogeneous nature of waste, lack of awareness among the public and various other stake holders, lack of appropriate infrastructure, disintegrated & unscientific approach of waste management has made the waste management into an unmanageable situation.

There are totally 279 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State including BBMP of which 61 ULBs are recently upgraded. Excluding BBMP, 217 ULBs generates 5020 tons of municipal solid waste and it is estimated that 61 new ULBs generates about 480 tons of MSW every day. All the ULBs were following Municipal Solid waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW Rules) notified by MoEF for Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) in their limits. Recently the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

on 8th April 2016, as per the MSW Rules, all the ULBs are responsible for development of necessary infrastructure for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.

(iv) Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA): The Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) is an Authority established under the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority Act, 1985 (Karnataka Act No. 39 of 1985), for the purposes of planning, coordinating and supervising the proper and orderly development of the area within the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region and allied matters.

Separate Planning Authorities and Urban Development Authorities have been constituted under Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 and other Acts for preparation of detailed Master Plans and enforcement of the same. So far 8 authorities have been formed. These are Bengaluru International Airport Area Planning Authority, (BIAAPA). Nelamangala Planning Authority, Magadi Planning Authority, Kanakapura Planning Authority, Ramanagara-Channapatna Urban Development Authority (RCUDA), Bengaluru-Mysuru Infrastructure Corridor Area Planning Authority (BMICAPA), Anekal Planning Authority and Hosakote Planning Authority

(v) Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP): The Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (Bengaluru City Corporation) was established in 1949 by merging two separate municipalities, which were in charge of the administration of the "City Area" and the Cantonment Area of the city. The Population of Bengaluru at that time was about 0.75 million. The municipal corporation started with 7 divisions with as many elected councilors. This was subsequently increased to 50 divisions: the area of the city was expanded to include 87 wards in 1991, 100 wards in 1995 and 198 wards in 2007.

BBMP comprising 8 zones viz, R.R.Nagar, Bommanahalli, Dasrahalli, Mahadevapura, Yelahanka, Bangalore East, Bangalore South and Bangalore West is developing very rapidly. BBMP has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city. Flyovers, Underpasses, Grade separators, Signal free roads, road widening has

smoothened the traffic flow of the city. During the year 2018-19 for Development of Bangalore Rs.2280 crores has been provided in the budget and Rs.1077.75 crores have been spent as against the release of Rs. 1140 crores upto November 2018.

(vi) Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL): Metro rail is a vital component of the transformation of the urban transport scenario in India. With urban population continuously growing, there is a need for green solutions. Mass Rapid Transit Systems are fast, safe and comfortable to travel. This alone will encourage people to switch over from personalized vehicles to public transport.

The Project is being implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), with an equal share holding owned by Government of India and Government of Karnataka.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms. The project cost is Rs.13845.01 crore and is having two corridors, East – West corridor of 18.10 km long from Baiyappanahalli to Mysore Road and North-South corridor of 24.20 kms from Nagasandra to Yelachenahalli. Entire Phase-1 project has been completed by June 2017 and commercial operations is started. Daily on an average 4 lakhs passengers are travelling.

The Phase-2 of the Bangalore Metro Rail Project was sanctioned by GOI in February 2014. The Project consists of Four Extensions to the existing lines and two New Lines. The total length of Phase-2 is 72.095 km with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 26,405.14 Crore.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A: Silk Board to K.R. Puram 17 Km length and Phase-2B: Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore, alignment for length of 29.062 kms has been approved. Approval for revision of the scope, route alignment, estimated cost and financing plan is under process.

(vii) Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA): The Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) established on 16th January 1976 under a separate act of the State Legislature viz the BDA Act 1976. Bengaluru is a metropolitan city covering an area of 1306 sq mts attracting people around the world. The Authority also

aims at checking the haphazard and irregular growth of the city.

Bangalore Development Authority has undertaken the formation of a new layouts viz. Nada Prabhu Kempegowda Layout which is in progress. For payment of land compensation for Nadaprabhu Kempegowda layout and execution of civil works a provision of Rs.405.00 crore is made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-19. Allotment of 5000 sites of various dimensions have been made to the public in Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout.

(viii) Smart City Mission: The Government of India has launched Smart City Mission on 25th June 2015 and has issued guidelines regarding Implementation of the Scheme. In the state the mission will cover (From 2015-16 to 2019-2020) 7 cities viz., Belagavi, Davanagere, Hubblili-Dharwad, Shivamogga, Mangaluru, Tumakuru and Bengaluru are selected from the state. Under this project Rs.116 crores has been released and Rs.49.61 crores expenditure has been incurred upto end of November 2018.

(ix) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): The Central Government has launched a new scheme named “Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation” (AMRUT) during July 2015. Under the scheme, 26 towns and Badami city under HRIDAY have been selected. During 2018-19, Rs.840.18 crores budgeted amount has been released and Rs. 547.02 crores expenditure has been incurred upto end of November 2018.

1.7 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS AND FOOD SECURITY

1.7.1 Agriculture

The agriculture sector plays a vital role in the state's economy and continues to be the highest employment generating sector. The State has a vision to accomplish productivity enhancement, cost reduction for sustainable agriculture to ensure increased income, farmers' welfare and food security with emphasis on small and marginal farmers. The Department of Agriculture implements various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Government for enhancing production and productivity by ensuring timely availability of vital inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, farm equipments along with effective transfer of technology

through demonstrations to achieve maximum output from the available natural resources viz. soil, water etc. and thus enhancing the overall welfare of the farming community.

(i) Monsoon: As 2/3 of the cultivated area in the State is under rainfed cultivation, the failure of monsoon leaves a severe impact on the agricultural production. The cumulative rainfall during southwest monsoon period from 1st June to 30th September was 804 mm as against a normal of 839 mm, thus deficit by 4% and deficit in 13 districts and 85 taluks. Long dry spell in these districts resulted failure of rainfed crops in about 27.32 lakh hectares.

Rainfall during Northeast monsoon period (1st October to 31st December) was 96 mm as against a normal of 188 mm, thus deficit by 49% and deficit/scanty in 29 districts and 165 taluks. Rabi sowing was also hampered due to failure of northeast monsoon. State Government declared 100 taluks during kharif and 156 taluks during Rabi as drought affected taluks.

(ii) Agricultural Area and Production: The average area (2013-14 to 2017-18) under agricultural crops grown in three seasons' viz. Kharif, Rabi & summer is 102.80 lakh hectares. During the current year failure of southwest monsoon in 85 taluks and northeast monsoon in 165 taluks resulted in setback in sowing progress of Kharif and Rabi seasons. The area coverage agricultural crops during Kharif, Rabi and Summer is estimated at 66.43, 24.90 and 4.30 lakh hectares, respectively against the normal area of 67.99, 30.47 and 4.34 lakh hectares, respectively.

Advance Estimates of agricultural production based on area coverage under various Kharif and Rabi crops and likely coverage during Summer indicate food grain production of 100.87 lakh tonnes against targetted production of 135 lakh tonnes (86.61 lakh tonnes Cereals and 14.26 lakh tonnes of Pulses against the target of 115 and 20 lakh tonnes respectively). Oilseeds production is estimated to be 10.67 lakh tonnes against the target of 14 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 9.27 lakh bales against the target of 16.43 lakh bales. The short fall in production can be attributed to failure of rains during July, August, September and October in major parts of the State.

(iii) Land Utilization and Operational Holdings: As per the land utilization statistics

for 2016-17, out of the total 190.50 lakh hectares geographical area of the State, the net cropped area was 98.55 lakh hectares accounting to 51.73% of the total geographical area. Gross cropped area was 117.79 lakh hectares including 19.24 lakh hectares area sown more than once, this works out to 120% cropping intensity. Around 16% of the area was covered under forests, 7.85% area was under non-agricultural uses, 4.16% land was barren and uncultivable land and 2.10% land was cultivable waste. Permanent pastures, grazing land and miscellaneous tree crops constituted 6.19% of the total geographical area. About 11.83% of the total area falls under current fallow and other fallow land.

Provisional results of 2015-16 Agriculture Census shows 86.77 lakh farm holdings are operating 117.24 lakh hectares. Small and marginal holdings account for 80% of total holdings and operate 44% of the total operated area, while semi-medium, medium and large holdings account for 20% of the total holdings and their operational land holding is 56% out of the total operational area. The average size of operational holding is 1.35 hectares.

(iv) Distribution of Inputs: For Kharif 2018, the State Government had projected the requirement of 24 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers. The State received 22.37 Lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers by the end of Kharif 2018. For Rabi/ summer 2018-19, the State Government had projected the requirement of 16 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India has allocated 14.12 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers. To overcome the scarcity of fertilizers at critical period during the Kharif season, the State Government operated the Buffer Stocking of Fertilizers.

The State Government provides Certified / Quality seeds to the farmers at subsidized rates under State sectors Seeds Supply and other investments Scheme. During Kharif 2018, it was programmed to distribute 13 major crop seeds at 50% subsidy for L1 rates to farmers. Totally, 4.46 lakh quintal seeds were distributed worth of Rs.8019.58 lakhs to 15.17 lakh farmers. During Rabi and Summer 2018-19, it is programmed to distribute seeds of 12 major crops under subsidy, 2.81 lakh quintals seeds have been distributed up to end of November and distribution is still in progress.

(v) Watershed Development: The total geographical area of State is 190.50 lakh

hectares, out of which 129.70 lakh hectares area is available for watershed interventions. So for 66.88 lakh hectares rainfed area is brought under watershed interventions. The remaining area of 62.82 lakh hectares is planned for scientific watershed interventions in a phased manner. Karnataka State watershed development approach/ interventions has been widely acknowledged for its effective implementation, community participation and use of scientific tools.

Scientific implementation of soil and water conservation programmes in the watershed area has resulted in several benefits such as reduction in soil erosion, improvement in ground water table, improvement in crop productivity, crop diversification, enhanced availability of fodder, fuel, drinking water for domestic animals and water for protective irrigation during critical crop growth period.

(vi) Agricultural Marketing: The State has 162 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC's) to facilitate and regulate the marketing of agricultural commodities. The APMCs are managed by an elected Managing Committee. The aim of the department is to develop and regulate participative, transparent and scientific agricultural marketing system with adequate infrastructure and user friendly e-initiatives in the state.

Online trading system is now introduced in 160 markets so far. Up to the end of December-2018, totally 48.80 lakh farmers have registered their names so far, for participating at Unified Marketing Platform. The Market Reforms of Karnataka has helped farmers in realizing 38% more income. Through online platform, 5.68 Crore MTs of Agricultural Commodities worth Rs.1,26,055 Crores have been transacted up to December 2018.

1.7.2 Horticulture

Horticulture sector has emerged as an important component of the economy of our State and has contributed more than one third share to the economy of agriculture and allied sectors. In many dry regions of the State, Horticultural crops have evolved as an alternative crop to agricultural crops. Currently, Horticulture crops cover an area of 20.76 lakh hectares and the annual production is 189.02 lakh Metric Tons. The average Productivity of Horticultural crops in the state is 9.10 Metric Tons per Hectare. The annual value of Horticultural products

produced in the state is Rs.43,403.45 crores and constitutes 37.18% of the total income from entire agriculture sector. The share of Horticultural produces in total GSDP of the state is 3.84 %.

The State Government has undertaken several initiatives to boost the growth in this sector. The major initiatives include 1) Area expansion programme 2) Providing micro irrigation under Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojane 3) Horticulture extension and training 4) Disease and pest management 5) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY) 6) Comprehensive Horticulture Development 7) Assistance to Horticulture Boards and Corporations 8) Biotechnology 9) Apiculture 10) Karnataka watershed development project (Sujala-III) 11) Integrated productivity for farming in Coconut 12) Krishi Bhagya Yojane(KBY) 13) Sub Mission Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) 14) National Ayush Mission.

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 173930.06 lakh has been allocated for the various programmes of the departmental activities.

1.7.3 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

To provide health care to the animals and for improvement and development of breeds of animals, various programmes are implemented successfully by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, through its institutional network.

During 2017-18, the share of Animal Husbandry to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Agriculture and Allied activities was 20.36 %. As per 19th Livestock Census, the share of Karnataka to all India livestock and poultry population was 5.41% and 7.33% respectively. The density of livestock in the State was estimated 151.21 per sq.km and 47468 per lakh human population.

The Karnataka Cooperative Milk Federation has been formed on Co-operative basis which has three tier systems-State, district & below. The objective is to provide remunerative price and market to the rural milk producers of the state and supply pure milk and milk products to the consumers.

The Federation has 25 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 66.10 lakh liters / day. Organization has 44 chilling centers and also 5 milk product dairies which manufacture 148 MT milk powder every day. The Karnataka Milk

Federation in its jurisdiction has 5 cattle feed plants which produce 45000 MT's of cattle feed / month, The plant has ISO 9001/2000 certification for quality production and supply of cattle feed to producers. At present, 14676 dairy co-operative societies are functioning within the limit of 14 district's Milk Federation and 24.92 lakh farmers are enrolled as members, out of which, 8.40 lakh farmers are active members.

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs 240200.00 lakh has been allocated for the programmes of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department.

1.7.4 Fisheries

Fisheries Sector contributes to production of quality animal protein required for human being besides provides more employment opportunities. The vast marine, brackish water and inland freshwater resources are the source of fish production in the State.

Karnataka State has 320 km long coast line along with 27000 Sq. km continental shelf area, 5.65 lakh hectares of various inland water resources and has vast scope for fisheries development. The brackish water area of 8000 hectares also provides good scope for shrimp/fish culture. There are about 9.61 lakh fishermen in the State of which 3.28 lakh fishermen in marine and 6.33 lakh fishermen are in inland who are involved in various fisheries activities. During the year 2017-18, the total fish production of the State was 6.03 lakh tones. The total fish production during 2018-19, upto end of November 2018 is 3.31 lakh tones. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 24834.00 lakh has been allocated.

1.7.5 Food and Nutrition

To attain the sustainable development goal of eradication of poverty and hunger, distribution of adequate food to the masses is essential. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is evolved as a system of management of scarcity and for distribution of food grains at affordable prices in Karnataka. There are around 3.72 crore Priority Household(PHH) beneficiaries. There are 19938 Fair Price Shops (FPS) covering the revenue villages. For the first time in the country, state government has introduced innovative schemes such as the free SMS system to the card holders to know the entitlement of quantity of food articles and the amount to be paid to FPS and also reward scheme has been introduced to identify

ineligible ration cards with active participation of general public.

PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The Central Government, through Food Corporation of India has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments. Food and Civil Supplies Department implements Targeted Public Distribution System which is one of the strategies for food Security to population Below Poverty Line. The other programmes implemented are Anthyodaya Anna Yojane for BPL card holders and Padithara Khatari Scheme, which guarantees the availability of food grains from the first of every month.

Annabhagya is a major scheme introduced combined with National Food Security Act (NFSA)-2013 to accomplish the objective of hunger free State. From the Year 2017-18, each member of priority household is being distributed 7 kg food grains and AAY households are given 35 kg food grains free of cost. There are 1.32 Crore PDS card holders in the State (upto Nov. 2018). "AHARAVANI" Toll free No. 1967 and 1800 425 9339 facility has been provided to receive complaints with regard to the distribution of food grains under the scheme. Computerization and Digitization of records has ensured transparency in the system. The Department has introduced Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya scheme to make the state kerosene free and to provide safe fuel to the households and Punarbelaku Yojana scheme implemented to the rural ration card holders by giving rechargeable LED bulb costing Rs.300. The State efforts have thus contributed significantly to provide food and nutrition security for the poor in the State.

1.8. NATURAL RESOURCES

1.8.1 Forest, Ecology & Environment

Karnataka's geographical area of 191,791 sq. km. constitutes 5.83% of India's area. Forest accounts for the second largest land use after agriculture. The total area under forests in the state is 43,441.06 sq. km. Thus, about 22.65% of the State's geographical area is under forest.

The forest vegetation is classified into seven types based on gradients of rainfall, length of dry season and temperature. About 16.70% of forests are wet evergreen, 13.56% is semi-evergreen, 24.20% is moist deciduous and

24.34% is dry deciduous. Thorn forests form 11.93%, plantations form 8.24% and broad-leaved hill forests form 1.03%.

Afforestation programmes are being under taken periodically. During 2017-18, area to an extent of 63002 hectares has been afforested by planting 465.06 lakh seedlings. Under the farm forestry 315.16 lakh seedlings were distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands. In 2018-19 upto the end of November 2018, 44,178 hectares have been covered by planting 275.34 lakh seedlings. 240.25 lakh seedlings have been distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

New programmes in 2018-19 budget

“Samrudda Hasiru Grama Yojane” in the selected villages across the state on experimental basis to make villages self-reliant. Accordingly, 80 Village Forest Committees (VFC's) were selected for implementation.

In order to give more impetus for development of social forestry action is being taken to plant seedlings suitable to each area in the government lands of small hills, gomals and areas surrounding tanks. By involving students of school, colleges and environmental organization with their active participation. A tree to each house, a grove to each village, a small forest to each taluk, a forest to each district. With this motto a scheme titled Hasiru Karnataka has been launched. A budget provision of Rs. 10.00 crore has been earmarked in 2018-19 budget.

A new scheme titled Conservations of Rivers has been announced and a budget provision of Rs.10.00 crore is provided.

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board:

The Board is a statutory body vested with the duties of implementing the provisions of both the Water and the Air Acts for control of pollution. The Board has analyzed 90394 samples from the discharge of organizations (including industries) and other waste water generating units identified. The same are being monitored with inspection and sample analysis.

The Board is monitoring the air quality in the State in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. KSPCB has taken several steps to control the following types of waste generated;

Hazardous Waste, Management and Handling of Batteries, Plastic Waste Management, E-waste management, Bio-Medical Waste Management, Solid Waste Status and Management.

Karnataka Bio-diversity Board (KBB): The Board has responsibility of implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Karnataka Biological Diversity Rules, 2005 and Conservation of Biological Diversity.

Special Programs carried by the Board are International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) 2018: Mute captions telecasted on DD Chandana to generate awareness, Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees at the District Level:

Future plans

- Documentation of bio-diversity at the level of local bodies
- Access and Benefit sharing of Biological Resources.
- Implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- Identification of bio-diversity Heritage Sites.
- Constitution of Bio-diversity Management Committees.
- Conducting research programs about bio-diversity.

1.8.2 Water Resources

Irrigation is an important source of raising productivity in agriculture sector. Expansion of both the groundwater and surface water resources has helped to increase the cultivated area under irrigation in the State over time. The net irrigated area has increased considerably from 13.62 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 31.04 lakh hectares in 2016-17. Similarly, gross irrigated area which was 16.76 lakh hectares in 1980-81, has increased to 35.48 lakh hectares in 2016-17. The gross irrigated area as percentage of total cultivated area has doubled from 16% in 1980-81 to 30% in 2016-17.

The surface water (canal) irrigation projects are classified into major, medium and minor irrigation projects based on the cultivated command area generated by them. Karnataka announced its State Water Policy in January, 2002 with an objective to create an ultimate Irrigation potential of 45 lakh hectares under

major, medium and minor irrigation projects. The cumulative Irrigation potential under major, medium and minor irrigation projects has reached 31.21 lakh hectares in 2017-18 as against 31.04 lakh hectares in 2016-17, registering an increase of 0.5%

Among all irrigation sources, tube wells/bore wells accounted for the highest proportion of 44.17% of the net irrigated area followed by canals (29.41%) and dug wells (10.50%). The share of tanks, which were historically a major source of irrigation, has accounted for only about 3.74% and other sources 12.18% of the net irrigated area.

1.8.3 Mines

Karnataka State is rich in mineral resources that are found in the State cover of 1.92 lakh sq.kms. Karnataka has more than 40,000 sq.kms. of green stone belt which are a treasure trove of several mineral deposits and also indicates the occurrence of polymetallic deposits, diamond and gold. During the year 2018-19, upto November 2018 the Department of Mines and Geology has granted 186 Quarry leases for Building Stone and other minor minerals. For Ornamental Granite 25 Quarry leases were granted and has realized revenues of Rs.1496.56 crores upto November 2018.

As per the new sand policy 2011 upto the end of November 2018, 283 sand blocks has been disposed through tender cum e-auction estimating about 6 MMT of sand. So for 216 sand blocks quarrying leases has been granted.

14767 quarry leases holders, 904 beneficiation plant/ crushes, 49501 buyers, 443 weighbridges (out of 645 weighbridges) are integrated with online e-permit system in IIMS during 2018-19 (upto Nov 2018).

1.9 INDUSTRY

Karnataka has been driving force in the growth of Indian industry, particularly in terms of high-technology industries in the areas of electrical and electronics, information & communication technology (ICT), biotechnology and, more recently, nanotechnology. The industrial structure of Karnataka presents a blend of modern high-tech capital goods and knowledge intensive industries on the one hand and traditional consumer goods industries on the other.

(a) Trends in Industrial Production: The general index of industrial production (IIP) of

Karnataka covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for 2017-18 stood at 193.24. The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 2.55% growth in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17. Within the organized industrial sector, Manufacturing sector shows the highest growth of 2.64% followed by the Electricity sector 2.06% and Mining sector registered lowest growth of 1.81%. As a result of this moderate growth of 2.55% was observed in General Index.

The compound average growth rate (CAGR) for this period for the entire organized industry was about 5.2% whereas it was 5.7% for manufacturing and 4.8% for electricity. A decline of 1.8% was seen in the output of the State's mining sector. In 2017-18, with reference to the use-based classification of industries among the four broad groups, Consumer goods registered the highest growth of 2.80% followed by Basic goods at 2.62%, Intermediate goods at 2.57% & Capital goods at 2.51%.

(b) Annual Survey of Industries : The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) statistics indicates that Karnataka accounted for 5.57% of the total registered factories in 2015-16 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 6.18% of total fixed capital, 6.38% of total output and 6.18% of Gross Value Added (GVA) in the same year. In terms of GVA per worker, at a value added of Rs. 49801, Karnataka performed better than the all - India average of Rs. 44347.

(c) MSME : In 2017-18, 48482 MSME Units have been registered in the State with an investment of Rs. 1158575 lakh by providing employment to 440476 persons. As compared to 2016-17, there is a 19.20% increase in the number of units registered, 9.30% decrease in investment and 15.54 % decrease in number of persons employed during 2017-18.

(d) Sericulture: Sericulture is one of the major employment generating sectors in the State, particularly in rural Karnataka. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State was about 105223.89 hectares at the end of November 2018, which is higher than the area under mulberry cultivation in 2017-18. Out of 53.78 metric tons of cocoons production, 39.78 tons of cocoons marketed, 7.50 metric tons of raw silk produced and 13.67 lakh of employment has been generated during 2018-19 (up to November 2018). During 2017-18, the estimated mulberry silk production in India

was about 22066 MTs of which Karnataka's share was 9321 MTs. During 2017-18 the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd has made a turnover of Rs.401 lakhs as against the turnover Rs.842 lakhs in the previous year. During this year upto November 2018 the turnover is Rs.265 lakhs.

(e) Other Policy Initiatives: Mobile One has the unique distinction of being certified as India's first and the world's largest multi-mode mobile governance platform. It is a unified mobile platform for delivery of citizens' services both from the Government and Private sector. These anytime, anywhere, anyhow services will be available 24x7x365 days at any location in India on any mobile device.

Keonics is poised to play a vital role in the upcoming Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) project conceived and being developed by the Government of India and Government of Karnataka near the international airport, Bengaluru with an initial investment of Rs. 1600 crore and area spreading over 2100 acres in the first phase. The Project is aimed at housing IT SEZ, Electronic Hardware park among other ancillary industries with an integrated township.

In order to recognize, motivate and appreciate the best performing Public Sector Enterprise, Department of Public Enterprises gives Annual 'Chief Minister's Ratna Award' for the three best performing Public Sector Enterprises, every year. During 2017-18 the winner were Mysore minerals Limited, Karnataka State small industries development corporation Limited and Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Limited.

(f) Tourism: Karnataka Department of Tourism has taken up infrastructure development on top priority and has taken several concrete steps to enhance facilities at tourist destinations. Department has also made all possible efforts for aggressive marketing and publicity campaigns both at National and International levels. As a result of this, Karnataka has a considerable growth in tourist arrivals, the flow of tourists registered a considerable increase compared to the past three years.

For development Golf Tourism in the State a golf Course is proposed to develop at Thannirbhavi near Mangalore on PPP model.

The state stood at 5th position in attracting domestic tourist in the country. In 2017-18, Karnataka Tourism has been conferred by the readers of lonely planet Magazine India as best destination for Indian culture-2017-18.

For integrated development of Tourism in the State Department of Tourism has introduced new tourism policy "2015-20" (5 Years). Karnataka Tourism Vision Group report envisaged that during the policy period Rs 54000 Crore investments will be made which will generate around 30 lakhs employment. More investment expected from the private sector or under PPP.

Tourism earns foreign exchange. The revenue generated by the Tourism is both by direct and indirect. World Travel and Tourism Council reports says tourism sector accounts for 9.6% of India's GDP. In order to promote Tourism through films, Karnataka Tourism Film Policy - 2018 has been introduced.

1.10 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

There is a close nexus between poverty and unemployment. Therefore, employment generation becomes important in the context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of eradicating poverty and hunger. In the policy context the most critical factor that impinges on labour supply is the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). Other than Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rates are also very important economic indicators. Low LFPR primarily implies high dependency ratio. Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2015-16 of Labour Bureau, Government of India is the fifth report in the series. The Usual Principal Status (UPS) and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or (PS+SS) approaches are considered for each parameter.

(a) Labour / Work force Participation: The LFPR for persons aged 15 years and above according to PS+SS status approach is 56.2% in Karnataka, it is above the national average of 52.4%. This rate is 79.3% for males in rural Karnataka, which is third highest among the comparable States. Lowest rate of 26.5% is for urban female and this is well above the all India rate of 16.6% (urban female).

(b) Worker Population Ratio (WPR): WPR under PS+SS approach for Karnataka is 55.5% which is above all India average of 50.5%. The

WPR in Karnataka for rural male is 78.5% and for rural female it is 37.6%, the gender gap is 40.9. Both are above all India average of 75.7% and 30.2% respectively and the gender gap is 45.5. For urban male it is 73.2% and for urban female it is 25.7% above the all India average of 67.1% and 14.8% respectively. The state average male and female worker population ratios (76.6% and 33.3%) are also higher than all India average.

(c) Unemployment: Under UPSS approach, Unemployment Rate of Karnataka is 1.4% for all persons i.e., urban and rural put together which is very less compared to India's rate of 3.7%. In Karnataka, in rural areas unemployment rate is 1.1% for males and 1.4% for females. Whereas in urban areas, for males it is 1.5% and for females it is 3.1%. At all India level, for males in rural areas it is 2.9% and for females 4.7%. The corresponding figures for urban male and female are 3.0% and 10.9% respectively.

(d) Proportion Unemployed (PU): Proportion Unemployment under Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status approach indicates that, Karnataka has comparatively the lowest rates among the comparable states except Gujarat. For males and females in rural areas, it is 0.8% and 0.5% respectively and the corresponding figures for males and females in urban areas are 1.1% and 0.8% respectively. The proportion unemployed in Karnataka is lesser than the all India average.

(e) Employment by Education among Social Groups: In Karnataka, the overall rate of employment among Post-graduates is 64.6%. Only 4.9% is unemployed and the remaining 30.5% are not in labour force. It means that, they are not seeking employment. The same rates for SC workers are 87.7%, 6.4% and 6.0% respectively. Among all the social groups, the rate of employment is high among SC post-graduates (87.7%) followed by ST (69.1% and OBC (62.2%). Among others it is 60.6%.

(f) Distribution of Workers According to Work Conditions (UPSS Approach): In Karnataka the highest numbers of persons are self-employed (43.2%). This is followed by casual labourers with 36.7% and wage earners with 17.9%. The proportion of contract workers are just 2.3%. The State has more number of casual workers than the National average of 33.1% and wage earners of 16.2%. Among the total working force, self-employed and casual labourers account for more than 80.3%, at all

India level. In Karnataka also their share is 79.9%. This once again reiterates the importance of sustainable livelihood opportunities for this category of workers.

(g) Employment Exchange Statistics

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges of Karnataka was 3.40 lakh in November-2018 compared to 3.31 lakh at the end of March-2018, an increase of 2.7%. There is an increase of 9.0% in Post Graduates, 4.5% in Matriculates' and Stenographers, 2.5% in Graduates, and 2.4% in Diploma Holders. There has been decrease, 2.4% in the registrants of ITI and other certificate holders, and 0.1% in Below Matriculates.

(h) State Government Initiatives

The higher rates of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and low rates of unemployment are due to significant interventions by Government of Karnataka in human resource development and capacity building. The State has established various institutions for training for self employment, skill development. The implementation of projects for promotion of social security for unorganised workers, labour laws, and maintenance of industrial relations and management of industrial safety have helped to promote labour welfare.

1.11 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

1.11.1 Power Sector

Karnataka State has been experiencing conditions of power shortage because of the ever-growing demand for power influenced by the rapid economic progress. The State Government has been taking various initiatives to implement projects in the public as well as private sectors for adding new installed capacities for power generation and has introduced power sector reforms.

The total installed generation capacity both in the public sector and private sector including the state's share in the Central Generation Stations (CGS) as on 30th November 2018 was 26,843.83 MW, which was 26.69 percent higher than that in the same period during the previous year. The installed capacity in the public sector was 13,019.00 MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share was 13,824.83 MW. It may be observed that out of the total installed capacity of 26,843.83 MW, the renewable energy including mini hydel and cogeneration accounts for

12,663.83 MW with a share of 47.18%. The contribution from wind power is the third highest at 4737.56 MW after coal thermal and solar power.

The addition to the installed capacity during 2017-18 was 6654.93 MW, of which 5046.93 MW was under renewable energy. During 2018-19 (Upto November 2018), the addition to installed capacity was 808.70 MW, of which 338.70 MW was under renewable energy. There were a few major Independent Private Power Producers (IPPs) whose contribution during 2017-18 was 13486.13 MW.

The peak demand met during 2017-18 was 10,802 MW, and in 2018-19, the anticipated peak demand is likely to be around 12000 MW. The Generation of electricity during the current year was 30,364.13 MU upto November 2018. The total power generation in 2017-18 was 43,546.30 MU, which was higher than 37,245.28 MU in 2016-17. The Hydro:Thermal mix in power generation in public sector is in the ratio of about 1:2. Karnataka has successfully encouraged private sector investments in power generation from non conventional or renewable energy sources of generation.

Karnataka's power sector has reduced its Transmission & Distribution losses from 29.2 % (in 2006-07) to 17.02 % by 2017-18, which will further be reduced to 16.00% by March 2019. The Aggregate Technical & Commercial loss during 2006-07 was 31.2%, which was brought down to 15.12% in 2017-18.

To improve distribution of power, two CSS schemes are being implemented viz. Integrated Power Development Scheme and Deena Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. In the year 2017-18, agricultural sector accounted for highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 37.35% and domestic occupied a second position with a share of 23.16%. All the villages in the State have been electrified. During 2018-19, upto November, 415 Hamlets/Harijan Bastis/Thandas have been electrified.

The cost of supply of free power to agricultural sector & Bhagya Jyoti/Kuteera Jyoti connections has been provided by the State Government through subsidy. The subsidy provided by the State Government during 2017-18 amounted to Rs.8841.00 crore and in 2018-19 (Upto November 2018) it was Rs.6018.20 crore.

To provide a big push to exploitation of solar energy, the Government has published its Solar Policy for 2014-2021.

Rural Energy: Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which, up to November 2018, 4.52 lakh biogas plants have been constructed. Beneficiaries are selected at Grama Panchayat level under New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme. Karnataka Biofuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board. Soutra Belaku Programme was started in the year 2009-10 for installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayat level.

1.11.2 Roads, Transport, Infrastructure and Communications

(a) Road Development:

In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq kms area is 40.07 Kms. All the National Highways and large extent of State Highways (99.88%) are covered with black top and 94.5% of Major District Roads are covered with black top. 18% of National Highways and 1% of State Highways have four lane widths. Similarly, 62% of NH, 19% of SH and 1.5% of MDRs have two lane width.

Under SHDP-III, improvement of 2795 kms of State Highways and 1520 kms Major District Roads at an estimated amount of Rs. 3500 crore in 127 packages are being implemented. Out of 127 packages, 96 packages are completed and the remaining 31 packages are under progress. 3589 kms length improvement is completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2264 crore.

Under KSHIP-II, Phase-I, it is proposed to develop 833 kms of roads with the assistance of World Bank and under the Asian Development Bank component, 615 kms road length is proposed to be developed. Road length of 1427 kms has been developed since inception incurring an expenditure of Rs.3793 crore.

KRDCL constructed 671 bridges and development of 1539 kms length of road have been completed. Under PPP, a length of 123 kms ie Yelahanka-AP border road (74.35kms) and Devanhalli-Kolar road (49 kms) are being developed. Further, 360 kms State Highway is being improved with World Bank co-finance (annuity) scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 1369 crore and these projects are completed

and construction of 217 bridges at an estimated amount of Rs. 1395.58 crore is being taken up.

Black spot rectification programme is initiated to reduce the accidents as enunciated in "Karnataka Road Safety Policy-2015". The Road safety policy aims at the reduction of road accidents by 25% and fatalities by 30% by the year 2020, also to achieve 15% reduction in fatalities caused due to road accidents by 2018. A separate head of account has been created for the black spot rectification programme from 2017-18. The unit has taken up 116 black spots/ corridors for rectification and 66 black spots have been rectified.

Rural Roads: The total length of rural roads for the year 2017-18 in Karnataka is 190862 kms. Improvement of roads and their maintenance is being taken up under Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mukhya Manthri Grameena Rasthe Abhivruddhi Yojane (CMGSY) & RIDF schemes. Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane, a sum of Rs.25550.00 lakhs have been provided in the annual budget for 2018-19. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa committee report for maintenance of roads.

PMGSY has been implemented in the state to build all weather surface roads. Under this programme, Rs 4772.56 crore has been spent and 18547.74 kms of road length has been asphalted as on November 2018. In order to implement the scheme more effectively, Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency has been formed during October 2005.

(b) Road Transport:

Karnataka provides efficient public transport to people of different income groups across the state as well as in neighbouring states. The Govt. of Karnataka has bifurcated the Corporation into four separate Corporations to fulfil the diverse needs of commuters through effective and efficient control by distributing areas.

i) KSRTC: It has its corporate office at Bangalore and covers seventeen southern districts of Karnataka and provides services to 16093 villages out of 20792 villages, the percentage service provided being 77.4. . It operated 8168 Schedules utilizing 8713 vehicles, operating 28.86 lakh kms/day earning gross revenue of Rs. 965.98 lakh and

carrying 28.89 lakh commuters daily with workforce of 38083 employees.

ii) BMTC: The operational jurisdiction of BMTC went beyond BBMP limits by 25 kms Bengaluru, thus providing services to commuters in and around sub-urban of Bengaluru city. During 2018-19(Up to Nov-18) BMTC has operated 11.28 lakh kms per day with a fleet of 6631 and work force of 34002 earning on an average Rs. 5.07 crores of traffic revenue by providing transportation facility to 45 lakh commuters. The Corporation has also inducted 279 new buses and scrapped 325 old vehicles.

iii) NWKRTC: It has its Corporate Office at Hubballi and covers six Districts in the State. During 2018-19(up to Nov-2018), the Corporation has a workforce of about 23251 employees, it operated 4663 schedules utilizing 4886 vehicles, operating 16.17 lakh Kms per day, earning gross revenue of Rs.492.89 lakh and carrying 22.45 lakh passengers on an average daily. NWKRTC has extended services to 4519 villages out of 4609 villages, the percentage service provided being 98.0%. As on 30-11-2018 it had one central office, 8 divisional offices, 50 depots, 171 bus stations, one regional Workshop and one Regional Training Institute.

iv) NEKRTC: It has its Corporate Head Quarters at Kalaburagi, and it had 9-operating Divisions, 52-Bus Depots, 147-Bus stands, 9-Divisional Workshop, 1-Regional Workshop, and 2-Regional Training Institutes (Humnabad and Hagaribommanalli) in its administrative area. During the year 2018-19(up to November-18), the Corporation operated 4190 schedules utilizing 4857 vehicles, inducted 494 new vehicles and scrapped 358 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. It is operating 14.05 lakh kms, and earning daily (gross revenue) of Rs.4.56 crore.

Vehicle population: As on November 2018 out of 2.05 crore vehicles, 19.14 Lakh vehicles were transport vehicles. Out of 1.86 Crore non-transport vehicles, 1.50 Crore vehicles were two wheelers. From April 2018 to November 2018 a total of 11.30 Lakh new vehicles have been registered.

Other Transport

(i) Ports and Inland Water Transport

Karnataka has a coastline of 300 kms with one major port and 12 minor ports. While the New

Mangalore major port is under the control of Ministry of Shipping, Government of India and the remaining 12 minor ports are under the control of the State Government. To provide better infrastructure facilities by developing State minor ports under Private Investment, the “Karnataka Minor Port Development Policy- 2014” was formulated and the process for development of Tadadi, Belekeri, Pavinakurve on PPP Mode was initiated.

The Government of Karnataka has allotted 8000 sq m of port land at Mangaluru old port and signed land lease agreement for construction of dedicated jetty for the use of Lakshadweep administration and an estimate for Rs.65.00 Crores is submitted to Lakshadweep Administration for approval.

Government of India has approved revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing support to Major/ Non-major Ports/ State Government for creation of infrastructures to promote movement of cargo/ passengers by sea/ national waterways. Ministry of Shipping, GoI has approved the 4 State Projects to be taken up at Karwar and Old Mangaluru Port.

(ii) Anti Sea Erosion Works:

During the year 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 56.72 crore has been spent and constructed 4280 m long anti sea erosion works at severe erosion places of 3 coastal districts. Rs. 9.86 crore budgetary allocation has been provided for the year 2018-19 for construction of 900 m length long term sea erosion protection wall and works are under progress.

(iii) Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management Program:

Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Plan with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank at an estimated cost of Rs.911 crore is being implemented. Under Tranche-II, coastal protection works are being taken up at Someshwara in Dakshina Kannada District, Yermal Thenka, Udyavara, Kodikanyana, Kodibengre and Marvanthe in Udupi Districts and from Bailur to Gangakolle in Uttara Kannda District for a coast length of about 54.00 kms at an estimated amount of Rs.640 crore. A Coastal Infrastructure Management Unit has been established as a requirement of the ADB loan project.

(c) Railways:

The rail density in the State is 16.60 kms per 1000 kms. The State Government with a view

to increase the rail density and increase the pace of implementation has agreed with Ministry of Railways for taking up new railway projects on 50:50 cost-sharing basis. The Government of Karnataka has taken up Munirabad-Mehbhoobnagar at a revised estimated cost of Rs.1350.91 crores, and released Rs.490.24 crores to South Western Railway out of its Share 675.45 Crore. Railways have targeted for commissioning Gangavati-Karatagi stretch in February 2019, for this Stretch required land acquisition is in progress in Koppal District.

Under Tumkur- Davanagere, Railways have started construction work of 12 Kms between Urikere-Thimmaharajanhalli. Tumkur- Rayadurga, Bagalkot-Kuduchi, Chikkamagaluru-Sakaleshpura and Gadag-wadi projects land acquisition process is in progress.

For setting up of Kolar Coach factory in Kolar district, MoU has been entered into between railways and Government of Karnataka. Railway Board was reviewing the capacities of Rail Coach Factories in India Project report is under scrutiny by the Railways.

The State Government has accorded administrative approval to take up 39 Road over bridge(RoB)/Road under bridge(RuB) works on 50:50 cost sharing basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 533.787 crore and released an amount of Rs. 289.441 crore so far. Railways have completed 8 RoB/RuBs, and the other works are in progress.

(d) Kempegowda International Airport (KIA):

KIA is the country's first Greenfield international airport, conceived under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The airport has been developed at a cost of Rs. 2470.29 crore at Devanahalli near Bengaluru. Present equity holding: GoK – 13%, GoI – 13%, Siemens – 26%, FIH Mauritius investment Ltd (Fair Fax) – 48%. 2nd runway earth works are completed and treated to commence operation by Sep- 2019. Development of Terminal-2 is in design stage and treated to commence operation by 2021. Widening of Trumpet Interchange is being planned. Cabinet approved for development of BSBP (Bengaluru Signature Business Park) & BICC (Bengaluru International Convention Centre).

(e) Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL):

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 complete network was completed on 17.06.2017 and commercial operations was started on this date. Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2 works are under progress. The Physical and Financial Progress is 26%. The entire Phase-2 work is programmed to complete in stages from 2020 to June 2024.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A and Phase-2B: The Metro alignment for phase-2A from Silk Board to K.R. Puram (Outer Ring Road) 17 Kms length and for phase-2B from Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore 29.062 Kms length has been approved by the Government of Karnataka. Presently, approval for revision of the scope, route alignment, estimated cost and financing plan is under process.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3: In 2018-19 Budget, feasibility study for 105.55 kms new lines are proposed.

(f) Telecommunications:

The overall teledensity of the State (i.e. number of telephone connections per 100 population) is 110.63, which is higher than the national average of 91.20. In the State there is also a wide gap between rural and urban teledensity. The rural teledensity as on 30-09-2018 stood at 66.06, while the urban teledensity was 178.32. Compared to previous year the number of telephone exchanges has decreased by 6 during the year 2017-18 in our state. The number of landline connections has declined significantly. The decline in landlines can be partly attributed due to increased private participation in the mobile telephony sector and switchover to mobile phones. The trends in postal services suggest that there is a decline in the total number of post offices over the years. This may be due to merger of post offices in urban areas. One post office has been added during the year 2017-18.

1.11.3 Banking and Finance including Co-operatives

Karnataka State has three Regional Rural Banks (RRB) operating in the State. The aggregate deposits of all the banks (Commercial, RRBs and Co-operative) stood at Rs.800925.81crores and total outstanding advances of all the banks in the state stood at Rs. 615843.41 Crore. The total number of branches is 10807 as at end of March

2018. The agricultural advances as on March 2018 were to the tune of Rs. 131037 crore and advances to weaker section stood at Rs. 87745 crore. The advances to Small & Marginal farmers were to the tune of Rs. 83067 Crore. The NABARD normative allocation to the state for financial year 2018-19 was Rs. 800 crore towards implementation of works under RIDF-XXIV. The rate of interest charged on loans to State Government is at 5.25% with effect from 01.08.2018. Till Dec 2018 an aggregate amount of Rs.6504.83Crore has been sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under RIDF tranches XVIII to XXIII.

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) has extended assistance during 2018-19 (April to November 2018) in 533 cases to an extent of Rs. 448.91 crore, disbursed Rs.356.02 crore and recovered Rs. 476.45 crore. As on 30-09-2018, the short term (ST), Medium term (MT) and Long term (LT) loans issued by the co-operative credit system in the state was Rs. 5814.89 crore, 255.13 crore and 8.07 crore respectively, indicating a marked improvement in the issue of all type of Agricultural loans. Under Rs 1 lakh Loan Waiver Scheme per Family -2018, Government order has been issued on 14-8-2018 to waive up to Rs.1,00,000 of Crop loans of farmers who have loan outstanding as on 10-7-2018 in cooperative societies with a maximum of Rs 1.00 lakh of benefit for a family, excluding the salary earners, pensioners and income tax assesses.

1.12 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1.12.1 Education

Karnataka has been a fast growing economy due to the large knowledge base of the society, which can certainly be attributed to significant achievements and reforms in education sector.

(a) Literacy: The literacy rate in Karnataka has increased to 75.60 per cent in 2011 from 66.64 per cent in 2001 exhibiting significant achievement. Urban male literacy rate has crossed 90 per cent, however, rural female literacy rate is yet to cross 60 per cent. The literacy rank of the State was 9th among 16 major States (States with a population of more than 100 lakh) during 2001 and the same is continued even in 2011.

(b) School Education (Elementary and Secondary): School education in Karnataka is imparted through Lower Primary Schools

(class I to V), Higher Primary Schools (class I to VII / VIII) and High Schools (VIII to X). The Education Department participation in elementary education is significant with 83.14 per cent of the lower and 60.86 percent higher primary schools being managed by the Department. However, Department's participation is low in secondary education with only 29.59 percent of the high schools being managed by the Government. While the Government schools are mainly located in rural areas, private schools are largely urban based. There are 62229 Elementary schools in the State, of which 25278 are LPS, 36951 are HPS during 2018-19. The State Rules under the RTE Act were notified in 2011. Over the years, the enrolment has increased marginally in the primary stage. Enrolment during 2018-19 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage is estimated to be 54.82 lakh and 30.50 lakh respectively. The number of SC / ST children in class I to VII in the State is 1463084. During 2018-19, GER and NER at lower primary are 104.40 and 95.72 respectively and at higher primary stage, they are 97.07 and 81.77 respectively. The dropout rate is LPS and HPS during the year 2018-19, 1.42% and 2.19% respectively. A total of 281768 teachers of the sanctioned 315557 teachers (89.29%) are working in the LPSs and HPSs under the State Government (2018-19). In addition 22055 teachers sanctioned, 15931 teachers are working in aided schools at the elementary stage. The average Pupil-Teacher Ratio is 1: 26.06 at the elementary stage.

With significant gains in primary education, the State has set in motion the planning process for universalisation of secondary education to achieve the target of 85% enrolment in 14-18 age group in classes 9 to 12. The State has a total of 15867 secondary schools of which 4695 schools are run by the DoE, 604 SW and LB schools, 3768 by aided managements 6702 by private unaided managements and 98 by others. The concentration of the secondary schools in the private unaided sector may be one of the reasons for the low access of children from marginalized groups to higher education. 34.75 percent of girls are enrolled in Govt. schools, and only 33.25 percent of them study in private unaided schools. A total of 121261 out of 36276 teachers are working in unaided secondary schools.

(c) Pre-University Education: As per the report of the Education Commission (1964-66), the State has adopted the 10+2+3 pattern of education since 1971-72. All colleges imparting PU education come under the purview of the Directorate. The PU-course provides for two languages and four electives, which are to be selected from a wide range of subjects classified under three different subject combinations – Arts, Science and Commerce. The Government participation is more in PU-education. It is observed that there is an attrition of around 12% to 16% between I and II years of PU-education from last 5 years.

(d) Collegiate and Technical Education: The Department of Collegiate Education oversees the administration of 413 Government First Grade Colleges and 319 Private aided colleges affiliated to 14 State universities through its 6 regional offices located at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Shivamogga, Dharwad and Kalaburagi. The number of students enrolled in graduation in both government and aided institutions are 506531. The average strength in each government college is 771.14 and each aided degree colleges is 589.50. Overall Students enrollment in for degree courses are increasing with each passing year during 2010-11 to 2018-19. The Male Female Ratio is 42:58 in favour of girls. This is a welcoming trend. Enrolment in Science courses is also very poor.

In 2017-18 there are 545 institutes across the State ranging from Degree to Diploma, Junior Technical Schools /Colleges. In order to provide the Human Resources and enhance the teaching efficiency of the staff, the teaching faculties have been deputed to seek higher education and also improve their skills through short term training programmes. In order to strengthen Technical Education, the Government of India with the assistance of World Bank has introduced Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) in three phases.

(e) Medical Education

There are 57 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State with a summated intake capacity of 8195 students. 16 colleges are run by the Government. The Governments presence is visible in nominal strength in other system. Relatively, the turnout of Ayurvedic doctors (GCIM) is quite significant. 3775 Doctors graduate from 52 Ayurvedic colleges.

Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Doctors serve rural Indian larger proportions. There are 290 Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council with a turnout of 17160 Nurses (B.Sc.graduates) every year, making Karnataka a nursery for nursing services not only for the State but also for other regions of India, Gulf countries and Europe.

(f) Mass Education: During 2018-19, 04 literacy programmes are being implemented with the objectives of providing basic literacy to rural and urban slums illiterates of 15+ 50 age groups with priority to woman SC, ST and minority groups and to increase the literacy rate of the state. The programme is implemented in 95 taluks in 19 districts which are backward, more backward and most backward as per Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa's Report, with a target of 2.50 lakhs non-literates.

(g) Karnataka State Higher Education Council (KSHEC): Karnataka State Higher Education Council was established in 2010 with the objective of framing policies for higher education and to give suggestions to State Government, Universities and other higher educational institutions regarding issues related to higher education.

1.12.2 Health and Family Welfare:

Health is crucial to human development and welfare. Better health provides an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy population lives longer and is more productive (WHO). However, despite the progress in many health indicators, the State has a long way to go in achieving the desired health goals.

a) Health Infrastructure : The State has made substantial progress in building credible health infrastructure at different levels. The state has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. There are 15 district Hospitals, 11 other Hospitals and 36 Autonomous and Teaching Hospitals and 146 Taluk/General Hospitals in the state. As per the norms required, there are 8871 sub-centers, 2359 primary health centers, and 206 community health centers catering to the health needs of the rural population. Added to it there are Government, Government Aided, and Un-aided AYUSH Medical Institutions functioning in the state.

b) Demographic indicators: The progress of the health indicators has been encouraging in the State during the last few years. The death rate has reduced to 6.7 per thousand by November 2018 and birth rate is declining at fast pace and is at 17.6 per thousand by November 2018. MMR has been reduced from 178 in 2011 to 108 for 100000 live births during 2018. Karnataka has performed relatively better on population control. The Govt. of India had set a target of total fertility rate of 1.8 to be achieved by 2016. This has already been achieved in 2013 itself. IMR reduced from 38 per 1000 live births in 2011 to 24 per 1000 live births in 2018. Through this, the target of 24 per 1000 live births set for the year 2012 has been achieved with introduction several programmes to reduce IMR.

c) Family Welfare: The State offers an excellent family welfare programme operating through the existing health infrastructure. Around 69% target was achieved in sterilization in 2012-13 which decreased moderately to 45% by 2018-19 (upto November 2018), whereas during same period, the achievement of target in IUD decreased from 61% to 27%. The other significant positive achievement was Institutional delivery for 2017-18 is more than 99%.

d) Decrease in Malaria, TB Incidence: The State is witnessing the downward trend of Malaria incidence. An overall decrease of 28% in total malaria cases is achieved during 2017. The State is heading towards complete elimination of malaria. Karnataka has achieved the goal of elimination of leprosy in the year 2005. The prevalence rate of leprosy as on November 2018 is 0.36/10000 population.

e) Major Health Programme Initiatives: The Department of health and family welfare services implements various National and State health programs of public health importance and also provides comprehensive health care services to the people of the State namely Janani Suraksha Yojane, Arogya Kavacha, ArogyaSahayavani-104, Nagu-Magu Dialysis Centres, Telemedicine, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, Ayushman Bharat - Arogya Karnataka, Janani Suraksha Vahini, ASHA, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama. Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme for State Government Employees, Rastriya Swasthya Bhima Yojane (RSBY) for secondary care., State also is pioneer in introducing few innovative

programmes like Bike Ambulances (First Response Unit), Vatsalya Vani.

f) National Health Mission: National Rural Health Mission launched by Hon'ble Prime minister in April 2005, has been renamed as National Health Mission recently to cover both Urban and Rural pockets. It has strived to achieve progress in providing universal access to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare which is responsive to the needs of the people. The initiatives for reducing child and maternal mortality, stabilizing population along with gender and demographic balance have been taken. The key features of the implementation of the programme in Karnataka includes making public health delivery system fully functional and accountable to the community, working in a mission mode, decentralized planning, delegation of powers, human resource management, community involvement, rigorous monitoring and evaluation against standards, convergence of health related programmes and flexible financing.

g) AYUSH (Ayuurveda, Yoga, Unani, Sidda, Homeopathy): Govt. of Karnataka has taken initiative in mainstreaming of AYUSH in National Health Care under NRHM in right earnest. The AYUSH systems are time-tested methods to tackle lifestyle disorders which are becoming a major threat to health in present era. These systems play major role not only in preventing the diseases but in curative aspect too. AYUSH systems give a holistic approach to health systems there by boosting the whole health system in the society. Hence it is necessary to Popularize, Review, Revitalize, the AYUSH system by giving proper infrastructure, Human Resource, training, etc. AYUSH systems of Medicines are well accepted by community, particularly in rural areas because these are socially acceptable, comparatively safe and efficacious and easily available which can be prepared locally from the available resources. By this it is possible to make the system accessible to the people in general and patients in particular.

1.12.3 Human and Gender Development

Human development approach concentrates on improving the lives of people their opportunities and choices. India ranks 130 out of 189 countries in the latest HD rankings (2018). India's HDI value for 2017 is 0.640, which has put the country in the medium human development category. It may be noted

that HDI value has increased from 0.427 in 1990 to 0.640 in 2017. The comparison of Human Development Index (HDI) in Karnataka with that of the other major States in India over the period of three decades, shows that performance of Karnataka in human development has been improving over the years, with HDI value of 0.346 in 1981 having improved to 0.611 in 2012.

Karnataka has been in the forefront to have been publishing regularly the Human Development Reports (HDRs) at different levels. The first and the second State HDRs were brought out in 1999 and 2005 respectively. The third State HDR is brought out in 2019. HDI is estimated using the Global Goal posts by UNDP (2014) based on 2012 data. Bengaluru Urban stands first with HDI value 0.729 and Yadgir, Kalaburagi & Haveri are the districts in the last 3 positions with HDI value 0.495, 0.534 & 0.539 respectively. On pilot basis, four District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for the districts of Kalaburagi (then Gulbarga), Mysuru (then Mysore), Udupi and Vijayapura (then Bijapur) were brought out in 2010. For the first time in the country, the DHDRs for all the 30 districts of the State were simultaneously brought out in 2014. Based on all the 30 DHDRs-2014 values of various HD-Indices for all the 30 districts, 176 taluks and 219 ULBs in the State, a document titled, "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot" has also been brought out. There are wide variations in human development across the regions Bangalore urban is at the top with HDI value of 0.729 and Yadgir is at the bottom with HDI value of 0.495. For the first time in the Country, Grama Panchayat Human Development Index (GPHDI) was also computed for all the 5898 Grama Panchayats existed in 2015, in the State and presented through a report titled, 'Human Development: Performance of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka – 2015'.

The engendering of development scenario in Karnataka has, of course, been gradually improving, with noteworthy, significant and healthy signs of female composition, empowerment and representation in areas like demography, life expectancy, household decision making, PRIs, etc. However, there are certainly still many areas like literacy, education, employment, high level political spheres, region, etc., where the stark gender

differences are still prevailing with significantly high level of female disadvantage factors (FDF). They need to be addressed with greater focus to ensure gender equality. The Gender Inequality index is high in the districts of North Karnataka.

The Third Gender Community or the Trans-genders' Community has been a most neglected section of the society. There is lack of adequate data about the population of the community; their occupation, livelihood etc. Their issues are very unique and of genuine concern and hence they must not be relegated to the backyard.

1.13 GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

1.13.1 Women and Child Development

According to 2011 Census, women comprise 49.31% of the total state population. The pattern is more or less same in the southern States of India. The percentage of SC women to total population is 8.53% (All India 8.08%) and the percentage of ST women to total population is 3.46% (All India 4.29%).

Development of Women and Children is at the core of the nation's human resource development efforts. The Department formulates policies and programmes and coordinates the efforts of both governmental and nongovernmental organizations to improve women and children. The department implements programmes in the areas of employment, training for women, awareness generation and gender sensitization. The Department has also taken up various programmes with a view to ensure protection of Women and Children against negligence, abuse and exploitation and to guarantee their basic Human Rights, including survival, development and full participation in Social, Cultural, Educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual advancement and well being. The programmes are:

Santhwana : A scheme aimed at rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment, etc. At present 196 Santwana centres are functioning through NGOs.

The Stree Shakthi programme launched in 2000-01, aims at empowering rural women through the formation of self help groups (SHGs). Upto November-2018 the groups had saved Rs.3399.19 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed by 141392 groups to

the extent of Rs. 3633.93 crore and there has been internal loan circulation to the tune of Rs. 6878.48 crore and used for taking up various Income Generating Activities. Several programmes like revolving fund, financial incentives, providing marketing facilities for the products produced by SHGs etc. are taken up by the department.

Bhagyalakshmi : A flagship programme implemented by Government of Karnataka aims at improving the sex ratio in the State by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families. The programme also aims to eradicate social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage, and child trafficking. Two girl children born in a BPL family are eligible to enroll under the scheme. A fixed amount will be deposited with the selected financial partner institution. Maturity amount will be paid to the girl child after completing 18 years of age only after fulfilling Bhagyalakshmi scheme conditions. Under Bhagyalakshmi scheme During 2018-19 an amount of Rs.309.43 crores budget has been earmarked. So far Rs.150.58 crores has been released and 78426 beneficiaries have been covered up to the end of November 2018.

Child Tracking System under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme is being developed. Under this a software is being developed with the assistance from NIC to track Bhagyalakshmi beneficiaries till 18 years. All information such as health education and migration pertaining to the beneficiaries will be tracked in the software.

Karnataka has taken major steps towards promoting gender equality and gender based budgeting is yet another development in this direction. 305 schemes of Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane are merged with Gender Budget in December 2016.

- i. There are 56 schemes comes under Gender Budget 'A' category, a budget of Rs.5816.68 crores has been allotted during 2018-19, out of which Rs.3593.00 crores has been spent upto the end of November 2018.
- ii. In category 'B' beneficiary oriented schemes are 333. A budget of Rs.39891.29 crores has been allotted during 2018-19, out of which Rs. 8877.56 crores has been reserved for women comprises of minimum 30% to maximum 99%. An amount of Rs. 3821.00 crore has been spent upto the end of November-2018.

Karnataka State Women Development Corporation : Has been implementing various schemes such as Udyogini, Women Skill Training Programme, Devadasis Rehabilitation programme, Marketing Assistance Scheme for the upliftment of the women.

The ICDS scheme was launched in 1975 for enhancing the health, nutrition and learning opportunities of infants and young children (0-6 yrs) and their mother. With time the services under the programme increased to include supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkup, referral services, pre-school, non-formal education etc. And the programme is expanded to all blocks/taluks of the state with convergence of services under various schemes and programmes, namely health, education, safe drinking water so as to achieve the desired impact. The allocation under the programme has been increased substantially in recent years. Under this scheme, 62580 AWCs and 3331 mini AWCs are functioning.

Mathru Vandana Scheme : Government of India has announced new scheme under Honorable Prime minister's pan India Vision. From 01.01.2017 an amount of Rs.5000 is transferred to beneficiaries account under direct beneficiary transfer to pregnant & lactating mothers in 3 installments. This scheme is limited to only first live birth. During 2018-19, 3,85,733 beneficiaries have availed the benefits and an expenditure of Rs. 7225.35 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of November.2018.

These schemes are very helpful and have contributed for the socio-economic development of women and child in the State.

1.13.2 Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities:

Government of Karnataka, in its endeavor towards ensuring "faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth, has committed itself to improve the capabilities and productive endowments among the economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized sections of the State. In this direction, the departments and development corporations of the State are implementing several multi-faceted and multi-pronged programmes for welfare of SCs, STs, BCs and minorities, thereby placing them on the path of mainstream development.

(i) Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Castes:

The SC population which was 0.86 crores during 2001 census has been increased to 1.05 crores in 2011 census which constitutes 17.15% of the total population in the State. As SCs continue to be deprived of adequate access to education, health care facilities, housing, sanitation, productive assets like land, etc., the Department of Social Welfare and the Development Corporations are implementing various schemes for their socioeconomic uplift and empowerment.

In order to encourage children belonging to SC households, whose annual income is less than Rs. 6.00 lakh, a Pre-Matric scholarship is provided from 1st to 8th Std. The scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students is sanctioned by Central Government. The State has provided pre-metric scholarships to 9.39 lakh students in 2017-18 as compared to 8.28 lakh students in 2016-17. Hostel facilities are being provided for Pre-matric students studying from 5th to 10th standards. 60667 students have benefited from the scheme in 2018-19 (upto November 2018) compared to 72290 students in 2017-18.

Post-matric scholarship is sanctioned for children whose parents' household annual income is less than Rs. 2.50 lakh. Maintenance allowance of day scholars is credited directly to the student's bank account. The State has provided post-matric scholarships to 3.06 lakh students in 2017-18 as compared to 3.03 lakh students in 2016-17. The Government is running 636 post-matric hostels by accommodating 67017 eligible students.

Under the scheme for prize money to meritorious students, 31011 students have benefited from the scheme in 2018-19 (upto November 2018) compared to 64361 students in 2017-18. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the State Annual Plan is made by the State Government for socio-economic development of SCs. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) ACT, 2013 came into effect from 20.03.2014. Accordingly, the funds are earmarked under SCSP as per SC population percentage (17.15%) of 2011 Census. For 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 20709 crores has been allocated under this programme of which Rs.6819 crores has been spent upto November 2018.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation has launched various programmes focusing on economic welfare of the SC community in the State. The corporation has adopted RTGS payments system to the beneficiary account directly in all the schemes in order to avoid delay and misuse of schemes funds. Spandana, an issue based tracking system software has been installed in the office of the managing director of ADCL to track the day to day letters received by the public the status of which is send to them through SMS messages. Also a software has been developed to track the progress and energisation details of irrigation borewells & pump sets drilled under Gangakalyana Scheme.

(ii) Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Tribes:

The ST population which was 0.35 crores during 2001 census has been increased to 0.42 crores in 2011 census which constitutes 6.9% of the total population in the State. In order to improve productive endowments and exchange entitlements among the ST households, the State Government has been implementing various programs in social and economic domains through Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare and Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.

To provide quality education to the meritorious ST students studying at 5th standard and above are given admission in reputed residential or non-residential schools. All fees and maintenance charges are borne by the department. 1781 students in the State were benefitted during 2017-18 while it was 1231 during 2016-17.

A pre-matric scholarship is provided from 1st to 8th Std. During 2018-19 (upto November 2018), 10892 students are benefitted under this scheme.

Financial assistance is being provided to ST students whose family income is less than Rs.2.50 lakh per anum and are pursuing post-matric education including professional courses. This is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) implemented to encourage the ST students to pursue college education in the State. For continuation of the college education, a cash incentive scheme to ST students is being implemented since 2009-10. The progress of the scheme has increased drastically from year to year. 27945 students have been benefitted from the scheme in 2018-19 (upto

November 2018) compared to 26850 students in 2017-18.

The grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) is also being provided to take up special development programmes such as Self-Employment Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme, Gangakalyana Scheme & Micro Credit Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes households in the State. During 2018-19 (up to November 2018), 1376, 92, 4789 and 3221 persons were benefitted under these schemes respectively.

In an effort to promote overall development of STs, the tribal sub-plan (TSP) has been implemented by the department. As per the plan, the due share of funds and benefits from all developmental sectors in the State's annual plans are channelized exclusively for the welfare of the ST community in proportion to their population. Integrated Tribal Development Project is functioning in Mysore, Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chamarajanagar districts. The grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1) is also being provided to take up such special development programmes which are otherwise not included in the plan programmes. For 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 8469 crores has been allocated of which Rs. 3857 crores has been spent upto November 2018.

(iii) Welfare Programmes For Backward classes:

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare and the D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) have been implementing various development programmes for socio-economic welfare of the Backward Classes in the state.

Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to the pre-matric and post-matric backward classes students whose annual family income is not more than Rs. 44,500. During 2017-18, 26.67 lakh students were benefitted where as the students benefitted in 2016-17 were 26.25 lakhs.

In order to provide qualitative education to the poor and meritorious students of BC whose annual family income is less than Rupees One lakh per anum, 133 Morarji Desai residential schools have been established in the State. During 2017-18, 32133 students were benefitted while the students benefitted during 2018-19 upto the end of November 2018 were 32781.

Students of backward classes with annual family income for category-1 Rs.1.00 lakh and Category-2a, 2b, 3a and 3b is Rs.44,500, studying in pre matric and post matric courses are provided with free boarding, lodging and academic facilities in the hostels run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare. 1.70 lakh students in the State were benefited during 2017-18 while it was 1.73 lakh during 2016-17. The students benefited during 2018-19 upto the end of November 2018 were 1.73 lakh.

In order to encourage the poor backward classes students to avail higher education, fee concession is sanctioned to the students whose annual family income under Category-1 is Rs.2.50 lakh and other Categories is Rs.1.00 lakh. 6.30 lakh students in the State were benefited during 2017-18 while it was 7.11 lakh during 2016-17. The college students of Category-1, who are not getting hostel facilities, are given extra boarding and lodging charges. The nominal financial assistance of Rs. 1500 per month helps the students to make their own boarding and lodging facilities. This scheme was merged with Vidyasiri programme during 2016-17.

In order to encourage the students of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs.1,44,000) to study in foreign universities, financial assistance is being provided for the students with aid for higher studies like Post-doctoral, Ph.D. and Master degrees in Foreign universities with a maximum allowance of Rs.3.5 lakh per annum to an extent of Rs.10 Lakh for entire course. During 2018-19 (upto November 2018), 34 students have availed the benefits.

The Department has also taken up different skill development training programmes for unemployed women under Koushalya Training scheme, Tailoring Training & Nursing Training Programmes. With a view to improve the socio-economic status of Nomadic Tribe / Semi Nomadic Tribe, a scheme has been under implementation in the State. 51454 persons in the group were benefited during 2017-18 while it was 48000 during 2016-17.

For the economic upliftment of the backward classes, the Government of India through NBCFDC is providing funds to the State Corporation as loan with 4 to 6% rate of interest. During 2017-18, 9803 beneficiaries were benefited while it was 9288 during 2016-17. The Corporation is implementing several other schemes such as Term loan scheme,

Mahila Samrudhi, Education loan, Micro Finance scheme, Krushi Sampada, Shilpa Sampada, New Swarnima etc.for women

(iv) Welfare Programmes for Minorities:

In order to promote the welfare of Minority Communities of Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhist and Parsis on par with other Communities, Government of Karnataka has introduced various developmental Schemes.

A cash incentive of Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs.5000 is being provided per annum to the meritorious minority students (whose annual household income is not more than Rs. 2.00 lakh) studying in SSLC, PUC and Degree courses respectively. 6150 students were benefited in the State during 2017-18.

To enable unemployed boys/girls of minorities to take up self-employment activities, training programmes are conducted from the Government approved institutions. These trainings will be for a period of 1 year and during this period the candidates will be paid Rs. 500 per month as stipend. 3654 beneficiaries were covered during 2017-18. During 2018-19 upto November 2018, the number of beneficiaries was 240.

For the upliftment of the religious minorities, especially for economic upliftment, Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited (KMDCL) is implementing various development programmes like Shramashakti Scheme, Micro Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyan Scheme and Arivu Loan Scheme. 59357 beneficiaries were covered under the above schemes during 2017-18.

Similarly, for the development of Christian Community, Directorate of Minorities is implementing various schemes through KMDCL such as Arivu (Educational) Loan Scheme, ShramaShakthi Scheme, Micro Loan with subsidy Scheme and Interest subsidy Scheme for housing loans. 10927 beneficiaries were covered under the above schemes during 2017-18.

Thus the focus of the programmes is on education, skills and employment which are critical factors in promoting empowerment of these marginalized social groups.

(v) Welfare Programmes for Differently Abled & Senior Citizens:

The Government is providing assistance to persons with Disabilities in order to bring them to the mainstream of the society. Disabled persons whose family income is less than

Rs.17000 in urban and Rs.12000 in rural areas per annum with disability percentage 40 and above are entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs.600 per month and with disability percentage 75 and above are entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs.1400 per month. During 2018-19 an amount of Rs 71807.91 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto end of November 2018 and 9.07 lakh persons were benefitted. Similarly during 2018-19 an amount of Rs 17.75 lakhs is incurred upto end of November 2018 and 15 persons are benefitted under Medical Relief Fund. Under district sector scheme NGO's are given grant to run special schools and vocational training centres for which Rs 407.66 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto end of November 2018 and 988 persons were benefitted.

In order to encourage disabled students for continuation of their education, a Scholarship scheme is implemented for disabled students studying from 1st Std. to Post Graduate Courses. During 2018-19, Rs 191.90 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto November 2018 and 8348 persons were benefitted. Similarly Sadhane and Prathibhe, Grameena Punarvasthi Yojane, Aadhara, etc., have also been implemented for their safeguard.

1.14 BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1.14.1 Special Development Plan

The High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI), popularly known as Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee, submitted its report in June 2002. The Committee estimated Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) with the help of 35 indicators and identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward based on the value of CCDI. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka, 21 in Kalaburagi Division and out of the total 61 relatively developed taluks, 40 taluks are in South Karnataka.

The HPCRRI recommended Eight-Year Special Development Plan to be implemented from 2002-03 to 2009-2010 with an outlay in Annual plans Rs. 15000 crores and Net Additional outlay of Rs. 16000 crores. The shares of different divisions, based on CDI are, Gulbarga 40%, Belgaum- 20% Bangalore 25% and Mysore 15%. The Special Development Plan is being implemented from 2007-08. The

total allocation made from 2007-08 to 2018-19 works out to be Rs.31,227.80 crore. The amount released up to November 2018 was Rs.23,238.55 crore which constitutes 74.42% of the planned allocations, the utilization is Rs.20,880.58 crores, i.e. 89.85% of the released amount.

A Special Cell has been established in the Planning Department to coordinate and monitor the implementation process. A state level monitoring committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner in December 2014. 39 Nodal Officers have been appointed to monitoring the 39 Most Backward Taluks. The Special Cell in Planning Department consolidates the financial and physical progress achieved under SDP in 114 backward taluks and submits the progress to the Government and High Power Committee. The programme is implemented by 21 Departments of the State. Government has appointed Deputy Commissioners concerned as Nodal Officer and Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat concerned as Additional Nodal Officer of the respective Districts. Monitoring the financial progress of the SDP is undertaken through the DSS.

1.14.2 Area Development Programmes

The State Government is proactive in addressing the regional imbalances in development and has constituted two autonomous boards to focus on the overall development of certain areas in the state viz., Malnad area and Maidan (Bayaluseeme) area. The thrust is on development of infrastructure viz., roads and bridges, rural and urban water supply schemes, minor irrigation soil conservation and social sector works. In addition to these Area Development Boards, the State has also constituted the Karavali Development Authority for preparation of need based Project Reports, Feasibility Reports for comprehensive development of coastal regions. The Karavali Development Authority has taken up projects such as construction of fish markets, bridges, commercial complexes, public amenities etc. from the financial year 2015-16.

The Malnad Area Development Board since its inception in May 1993, up to November-2018 has incurred an expenditure of Rs.641.32 crores completing 19913 works. The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board since its inception in 1995, up to November-2018

has incurred an expenditure of Rs.282.08 crore completing 7854 works. The Karavali Development Authority since its inception in 2008, up to November-2018 has incurred an expenditure of Rs.45.81 crore completing 155 works.

The Government is implementing Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) since 2001-02. In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs more effectively, and to ensure responsive planning and delivery of services, the Government has taken up schemes for asset creation, infrastructure development and employment generation for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections, whose planning and execution can be done at the Legislator's Constituency Level. For the Financial year 2018-19 an allocation of Rs.600 crore is provided in the budget. An amount Rs.293.48 crore has been released up to November-2018.

A special grant of Rs.50.00 crore each was provided for taking-up developmental works in the newly formed Yadgir and Chikkaballapur district. Rs.48.85 crore has been released to Yadgir district of which the expenditure incurred upto the end of November 2018 is Rs.44.36 crore. Rs.34.76 crore has been released to Chikkaballapur district of which the expenditure incurred upto the end of November 2018 is Rs.32.89 crore.

From the year 2012-13 to 2018-19 a grant of Rs.48.46 Crores was provided for the overall development of Naxal affected areas, of which Rs.47.20 Crores was released upto the end of November 2018 to 9 Taluks viz Pavdagada (Tumkur), Therthahally, Hosanagara (Shivmoga), Sringeri, Mudigere, Koppa (Chikkamagalur), Karkala, Kundapura (Udupi), and Belthangadi (Dakshin kannada).

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was started in 1993 by Central Government. Under this scheme, Central assistance is provided to States for expenditure incurred for the creation of community assets based on recommendations of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. Under the scheme a sum of Rs.5.00 crore per annum per Member of Parliament is released by GOI directly to the Deputy Commissioners of the Nodal Districts for execution of the development works. Under this programme, an amount of Rs.2473.00

crores was released and an expenditure of Rs.2317.36 crores was incurred since inception up to the December-2018.

1.14.3 Article 371J – Special Status for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region

The Article 371J has granted special status to six backward districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region namely, Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppalla, Ballari and Kalaburagi. All the vital socio-economic indicators relating to human development of the region depict that the gaps in the indices of the region vis-à-vis the State. Intensive efforts are required to bridge the development gap and focus on education, health, nutrition and skill development, along with development of farm and non-farm activities. Formulation and effective implementation of development programmes tailored to the needs of the region are required to meet the challenges of this region.

HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps in 2017-18. Whereas it is revised as 60% of budget for bridging institutional gaps and 40% for infrastructure gaps during 2018-19.

For effective implementation of scheme the following orders are issued during the current year.

- ❑ Secretary HKRDB is empowered to sanction works estimated upto Rs. 5.00 crores instead of Rs. 2.00 crores.
- ❑ Secretary HKRDB has been designated as Principal Head of the Department during current year.

In order to catch up with the education Index of HK Region in comparison to other part of the state, out of total allocation Rs.1000 crores provided under Article 371J -HK Region Development Programme, for 2018-19 it is decided to earmark 6% of total allocation i.e., Rs. 60 crores which pertains to Government Discretionary Quota, Chief Minister's Discretionary Quota, and Board Chair Person's Discretionary Quota for Providing Maths and Science Kits, Computer and Smart Class Labs for Higher Primary and High School Programmes for remedial teaching to achieve 100% pass results in SSLC exam in the HK Region.

Rs. 1000 crore has been budgeted for 2018-19 against which Rs.500 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs692.97 crore as at the end of November 2018. As against the approval works for 6834, 1946 works have been completed.

1.15 EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES / SCHEMES

Karnataka was one of the first States in the Country to evolve an Evaluation Policy in 2000. Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) was set up in July 2011 and registered as a Society in September 2011. The vision of the Karnataka Evaluation Policy of 2011 and KEA is to have a transparent, effective and efficient Practice of evaluation of Government's development policies and programmes for optimal use of resources for maximizing the intended and measurable outcomes and citizen satisfaction.

KEA has completed 121 Evaluation Studies and the findings of these studies have helped the Departments to take up necessary corrections in the implementation mechanism to achieve desired outcomes. At present 23 studies are initiated and 13 studies taken up during 2017-18 are in finalisation stage. 34 Evaluation Consultant Organizations are empanelled and 11 Independent Assessors are on the panel for assessment of the evaluation reports and their grading. KEA was directed to take up the Assessment of the impact of Special Development Plan on the status of development in 114 taluks identified as backward in the HPCRRI report. The study is completed and the study report is submitted to the Government in February 2018. KEA has also supported the preparation of the Karnataka State Human Development Report and is now involved in preparation of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Human Development report. KEA is also coordinating on Transformation of Raichur and Yadgir Aspirational Districts in Karnataka.

KEA is identified as a nodal agency to facilitate a comprehensive internship programme in Government Departments for capacity building of young students and research scholars as well as increasing their knowledge about government schemes and programs. It is also planned to promote capacity building of the State Universities in research and evaluation by taking up evaluation studies in partnership with the Universities. KEA is actively, supporting the Government departments to promote effective

implementation of development programmes and policies through assessing their outcomes and providing feedback to bring about necessary changes in framework as well as implementation designs and thus supporting evidence based policy making initiatives of the Government of Karnataka.

1.16 SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD

In accordance with the National Skill Development Policy the State Government has also approved a Skill Development Policy with an objective of providing suitable skill training for 15 lakhs job seekers by 2020 and to provide them placement. A separate Department in the name of Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood was established in 2016. Under this department the following wings are functioning:

- Karnataka Skill Development Corporation
- Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK)
- Sanjeevani
- Government Tool Room Centre
- Employment and Training

The main objective of the skill department is to conduct surveys and identify the skill gaps and to train the youths in the respective trades and to work as nodal department in providing jobs and placements. In this direction these wings carryout the instructions and implement the Government Orders. The implementation of the programmes is taken up with the budget share of Central and State Governments. To accomplish the desired objectives of State skill policy, the State established Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation (KVTSDC) under the companies Act'1956, with a target of imparting skills and employment to 10 lakh persons in the succeeding five years from inception. KVTSDC has been proactively following the agenda of skill development in the State.

The skill development and entrepreneurship development programmes are undertaken under Deen Dayal National Rural Livelihood Mission, DAY-NLUM, SANJEEVANI- KSRLPS, CEDOK etc. For dissemination, motivation and promotion of self employment Disha Guidance Cells are established in 16 districts.

During the year 2018-19 for the period up to November, as many as 10025 persons have

been procured job, and 41995 persons have been trained in various skill trades. Under Revolving Fund, Community Investment Fund an amount of Rs.1125.00 lakhs and Rs. 4864 Lakhs has been disbursed respectively. About 1125 SHGs and 5667 Women have been benefitted by this. An amount of Rs. 431580 Lakhs of Bank linkages have been achieved.

To provide authentic information, guidance training and recruitment for overseas employment the State has established International Migration Centre –Karnataka. The skilled persons in the areas of construction, carpentry, Electrician trade etc., can be sent to the needy nations where such trades have more demand in countries like France, Indonesia, Italy where the birth rate is very low and the population in working age group is very less. For this, IMC-K wing is taking initiatives to send suitable proposals to the Government of India, through the Government of Karnataka.

The basic challenges are that many programmes like Awareness, Training etc. are implemented in PPP mode involving Self help groups and NGOs. A suitable mechanism for the monitoring of these NGOs and Self help groups at District and Taluk level is to be established. The cooperation of the Banks in providing the required loans to the identified, trained entrepreneurs at appropriate time has to be ensured to achieve the objective of the schemes. The shortages of faculties in all wings also need urgent attention. The skill development mission in the State needs support and cooperation from different stakeholders for capacity building of the youths to seek job opportunities in the global job markets and also promote self employment for accomplishing the aspirations of youths and utilization of their talents and capacities.

STATE INCOME & PRICES

CHAPTER

2

Introduction

Karnataka is a state of diverse cultures and languages and the economic and social scenario within the State, in many ways, mirrors the scenario prevalent in the country itself. Located in the southern part of India, along its northern borders lie the states of Maharashtra and Goa; Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to the east; Tamil Nadu and Kerala to the south, while the Arabian Sea forms the western boundary.

Karnataka has an area of 1,91,791 sq. kms. which constitutes 5.83 per cent of the total geographical area and population of 6,10,95,297 accounts for 5.05 per cent of country's population in 2011. Karnataka is, in terms of population, the ninth largest state among India's 29 major states and 7 union territories. The state is becoming steadily urbanised. In terms of urbanization, the state has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of urban population in the last decade. 61.33 per cent are rural residents and 38.67 per cent are urban residents. It has a larger proportion of its population living in urban areas, than the average for the country as a whole.

This chapter analyses Karnataka's economic growth in terms of changes in Aggregate and Per Capita State Income including stability of prices in the indices of wholesale as well as retail prices in the entire state. In addition, this chapter also provides an analysis of District Income Estimates along with related Inter-District Variations.

2.1 STATE ECONOMY

2.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the most important indicator in measuring economic growth of the State. It gives an overall picture of the state of the economy. This would enable the policy makers, administrators and planners for proper formulation and appraisal of plans for balanced economic development. Analysis of this indicator at aggregate and

disaggregated levels leads to the insights of patterns and sources of growth.

The State Domestic Product is defined as the "aggregate of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the State, counted without duplication, for a specified period of time" by convention: a financial year.

2.1.2 Overview for 2018-19

Karnataka has released the Advance estimates of GSDP for the year 2018-19. The GSDP at current prices is estimated to attain Rs.15,10,250 crore at a growth rate of 13.9% and Rs.10,82,534 crore with an expected growth of 9.6% at constant (2011-12) prices.

2.1.3 Comparison of Gross State Domestic Product and Gross Domestic Product

In 2018-19, the GSDP of Karnataka is anticipated to grow at 9.6% whereas the GDP at national level is 7.2 % at constant (2011-12) prices. At current prices, the GSDP is anticipated is expected to reach Rs.15,10,250 crore with a growth of 13.9% and GDP is likely to attain a level of Rs.1,88,40,731 crore with a growth of 12.3%. The share of Karnataka's GSDP in All India GDP is 8.0% during 2018-19. The GSDP and GDP at constant (2011-12) and current prices from 2011-12 to 2018-19 are presented in **Table 2.1 & 2.2**.

2.1.4. Comparison between Advance Estimates of 2018-19 and First Revised Estimates of 2017-18

The Gross State Domestic Product of Karnataka at constant (2011-12) prices for the year is anticipated to grow by 9.6%. The GSVA growth rate of Agriculture sector is -4.8% in 2018-19 compared to 14.2% in 2017-18 on account of fall in production of food grains from 144 lakh tonne in 2017-18 to 100 lakh tonne (expected) during 2018-19 due to drought conditions in 100 taluks in kharif season and 156 taluks in rabi season. The industry sector (comprising mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply) is expected to grow by 7.4%

Table 2.1: Annual Growth Rate of GSDP and GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	GSDP (Rs.Crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (Rs.Crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-
2012-13	6,43,033	6.1	92,13,017	5.5
2013-14	7,04,466	9.6	98,01,370	6.4
2014-15	7,48,429	6.2	1,05,27,674	7.4
2015-16	8,31,449	11.1	1,13,86,145	8.2
2016-17	8,94,697	7.6	1,21,96,006	7.1
2017-18	9,87,832	10.4	1,30,10,843	6.7
2018-19	10,82,534	9.6	1,39,51,849	7.2

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. 2. Central Statistical Office, Government of India.

Table 2.2: Annual Growth Rate of GSDP and GDP at Current Prices

Year	GSDP (Rs.Crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (Rs.Crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2011-12	6,06,010	-	87,36,329	-
2012-13	6,95,413	14.8	99,44,013	13.8
2013-14	8,16,666	17.4	1,12,33,522	13.0
2014-15	9,13,923	11.9	1,24,67,959	11.0
2015-16	10,45,182	14.4	1,37,64,037	10.4
2016-17	11,55,912	10.6	1,52,53,714	10.8
2017-18	13,25,443	14.7	1,67,73,145	10.0
2018-19	15,10,250	13.9	1,88,40,731	12.3

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. 2. Central Statistical Office, Government of India.

in 2018-19 against a growth of 4.7 % during 2017-18. Service sector is expected to grow at 12.3% during 2018-19, over 12.2% during 2017-18. The Public Administration with 21.4%, Other services (includes Education, Health and other remaining services) with 14.4%, Trade and Repair Services with 14.1%, and Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings with 12.9%, growth are major contributors of service sector to achieve the overall state economy growth rate.

Whereas the First Advance Estimates of All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at

constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2018-19 is expected to grow at 7.2%. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at All India are anticipated to grow at 3.8%, 7.8% and 7.3% respectively. The comparative table of sectoral Growth Rates of GSDP is presented in **Table 2.3**.

2.1.5 Net State Domestic Product

The estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) are derived from the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by deducting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or Depreciation. For the year 2018-19 at current

Table 2.3: Sectoral Growth Rates of GSDP at Basic Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sl. No	Sector	2017-18 F.R.E.	2018-19 A.E.
1	Crops	17.6	-9.3
2	Livestock	7.5	7.5
3	Forestry and Logging	-0.8	-2.1
4	Fishing	22.3	4.7
	Agriculture and Allied Sector	14.2	-4.8
5	Mining and Quarrying	-28.7	0.7
6	Manufacturing	6.9	6.8
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	6.1	12.5
8	Construction	5.2	8.8
	Industry Sector	4.7	7.4
9	Trade & Repair Services	16.2	14.1
10	Hotels and Restaurants	8.6	7.7
11	Railways	8.0	6.9
12	Road transport	9.1	7.3
13	Water transport	12.0	4.3
14	Air transport	12.2	8.9
15	Services incidental to transport	4.7	14.4
16	Storage	7.5	5.9
17	Communication	10.6	8.1
18	Financial Services	6.6	6.8
19	Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings	13.4	12.9
	a) Computer related Services	17.2	16.5
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	7.7	6.9
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	3.3	2.9
20	Public Administration	10.4	21.4
21	Other services	10.7	14.4
	Services Sector	12.2	12.3
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	10.3	9.4
	Product Tax	11.2	10.8
	Product Subsidies	11.5	9.1
	Total GSDP at Market Prices	10.4	9.6

A.E.: Advance Estimates, F.R.E.: First Revised Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

prices, NSVA growth of agriculture & allied activities, industry and service sectors are expected at -1.2%, 11.5% and 17.2% respectively which has lead the NSDP to Rs.13,73,218 crore, showing a growth of 13.9%

against 14.7% in 2017-18. Similarly at constant (2011-12) prices the NSDP is estimated at Rs.9,73,653 crore showing a growth of 9.6% (**Table 2.4**). The NSVA growth of Agriculture & allied activities, Industry and

Service sectors are expected to be -4.5%, 7.4% and 12.3 % respectively.

Figure 2.1 shows the GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices from 2011-12 to 2018-19. The difference in GSDP and NSDP indicates the extent of consumption of fixed capital or depreciation.

2.1.6. Sectoral Composition of Gross State Domestic Product

The contribution of Agriculture & allied activities and Industry sector to the overall GSDP (from 11.67% to 10.11% and 22.45% to

22.01%, respectively) saw a marginal decrease in 2018-19 as against 2017-18. During the last few years, services sector has been contributing as the largest component to GSDP.

It is evident from the **Table 2.5** that service sector saw a marginal increase from 65.88% in 2017-18 to 67.87% in 2018-19. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with 36.02% followed by 'Manufacturing (14.46%)', 'Trade and Repair Services (9.80%)' and 'Crops (6.92%)'.

Table 2.4: NSDP at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sectors	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs.Crore)		NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (Rs.Crore)	
	2017-18 F.R.E.	2018-19 A.E.	2017-18 F.R.E.	2018-19 A.E.
Agriculture	1,27,369	1,25,901	77,163	73,692
Industry	2,32,878	2,59,677	2,03,010	2,17,938
Services	7,04,770	8,26,278	5,11,991	5,74,759
NSVA at Basic Price	10,65,018	12,11,857	7,92,164	8,66,389
Product Tax	1,66,263	1,90,711	1,15,923	1,28,484
Product Subsidies	25,854	29,350	19,447	21,220
NSDP at Market Price	12,05,426	13,73,218	8,88,640	9,73,653

A.E.: Advance Estimates, F.R.E.: First Revised Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Figure 2.1: GSDP, NSDP and CFC at Current Prices

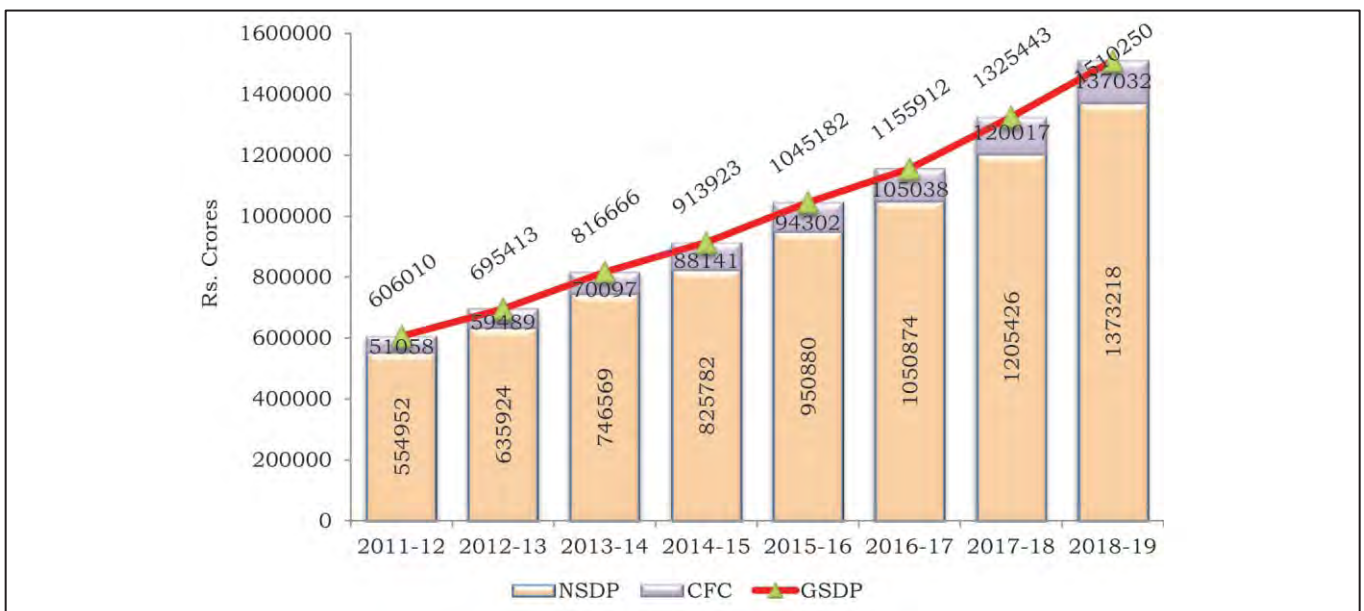


Table 2.5: Sectoral shares of GSDP at Current Prices

Sl. No	Sector	2017-18 F.R.E.	2018-19 A.E.
1	Crops	8.30	6.92
2	Livestock	2.14	2.03
3	Forestry and Logging	0.71	0.64
4	Fishing	0.52	0.52
	Agriculture and Allied Sector	11.67	10.11
5	Mining and Quarrying	0.69	0.74
6	Manufacturing	14.86	14.46
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1.38	1.42
8	Construction	5.52	5.39
	Industry Sector	22.45	22.01
9	Trade & Repair Services	9.38	9.80
10	Hotels and Restaurants	1.53	1.51
11	Railways	0.30	0.29
12	Road Transport	4.02	3.91
13	Water Transport	0.02	0.02
14	Air Transport	0.18	0.18
15	Services Incidental to Transport	0.06	0.06
16	Storage	0.04	0.04
17	Communication	1.50	1.47
18	Financial Services	4.93	4.86
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	34.84	36.02
	a) Computer related Services	23.81	25.38
	b) Real Estate & Other Professional Services	4.96	4.85
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	6.07	5.79
20	Public Administration	2.43	2.70
21	Other services	6.66	7.00
	Services Sector	65.88	67.87
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00

A.E.: Advance Estimates, F.R.E.: First Revised Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

The sectoral composition of GSDP in 2017-18 and 2018-19 at current prices is given in **Table 2.5**. The sectoral composition of GSDP is shown in **Figure 2.2** for primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

2.1.7 Per Capita Income

Per capita income is estimated by dividing NSDP at current prices with mid-financial year

projected population (as on 1st October). Per Capita State Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated to increase by 12.7% to touch Rs.2,07,062 during 2018-19, as against Rs.1,83,737 in 2017-18. Karnataka's per capita income is higher by 60.6% over All India Per capita income for 2018-19 of Rs.1,25,397. **Figure 2.3** provides comparison of Per capita Income of Karnataka and All India from 2011-12 to 2018-19.

Figure 2.2: Sectoral composition of GSVA at Current Prices

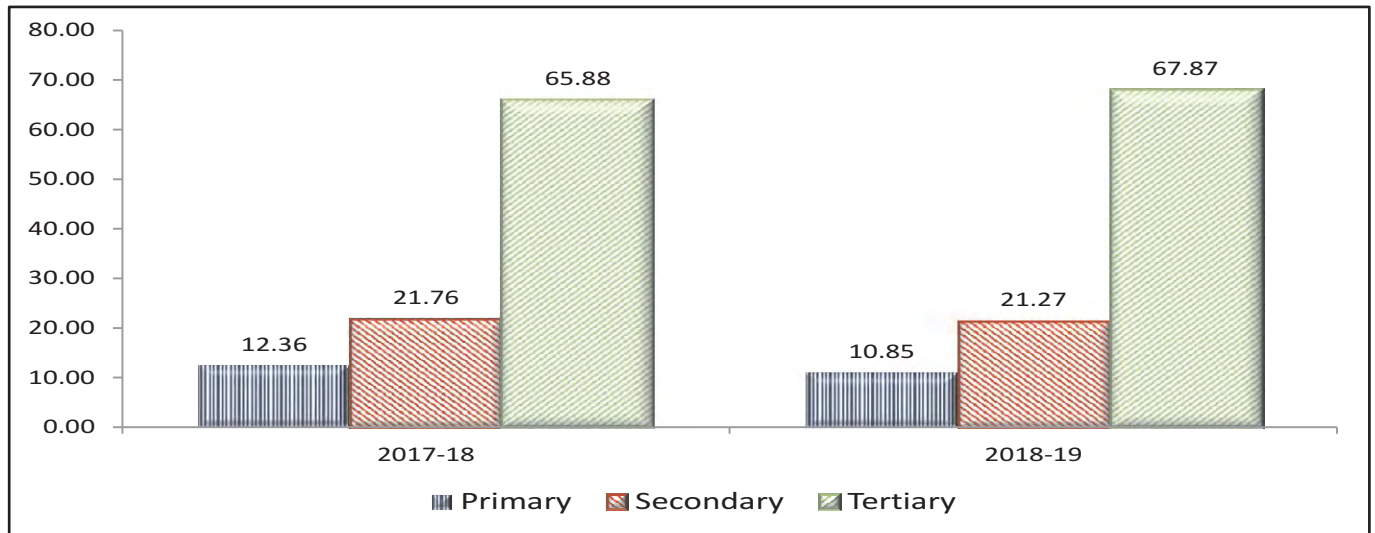
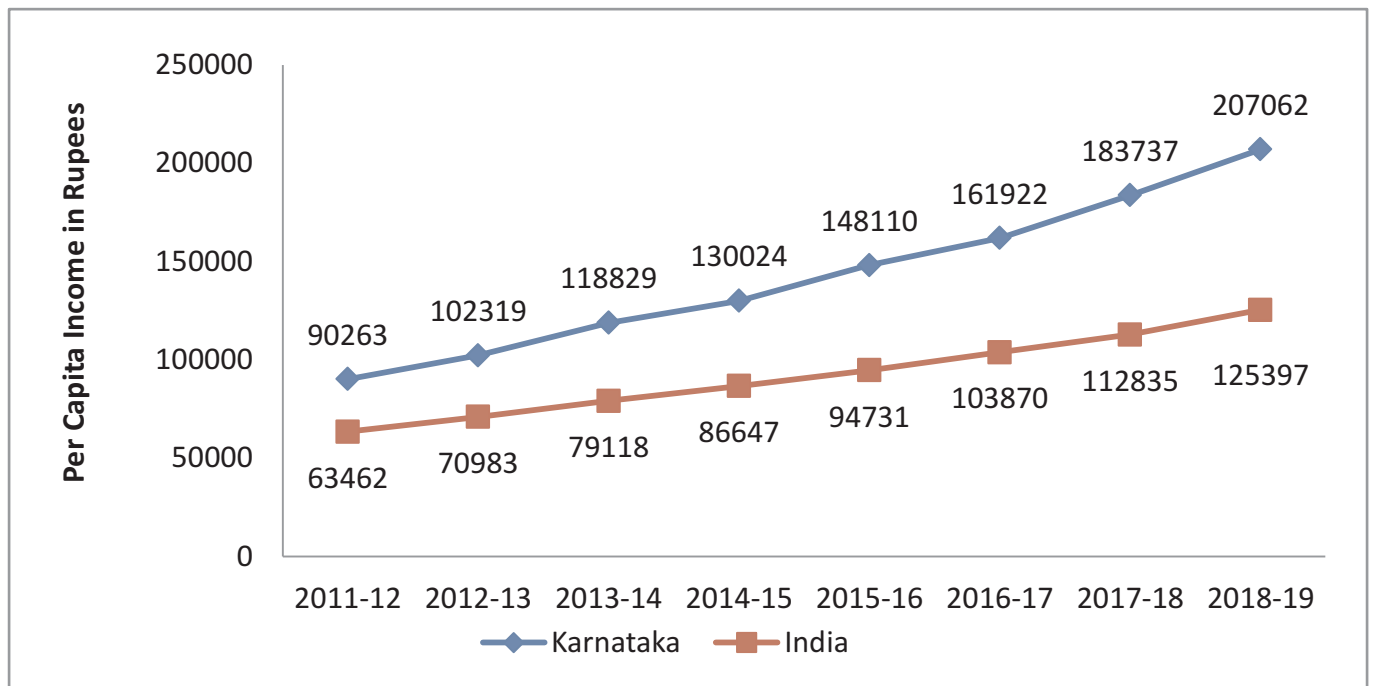


Figure 2.3: Comparison of Per Capita Income



On comparison, the level of per capita state income at constant (2011-12) prices is also expected to rise from Rs.1,35,451 during 2017-18 to Rs.1,46,814 for the year 2018-19 with the growth rate of 8.4%. Sector wise details of GSDP and NSDP for the years 2011-12 to 2018-19, both at current and constant (2011-12) prices are presented in **Appendices 2.1 to 2.4.**

2.1.8 Growth of NSDP and Per Capita Income

Table 2.6 presents the growth of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of the

state over the years are presented below. The time series data from 1960-61 to 2018-19 is presented in **Appendix 2.5.**

2.1.9 Inter State Comparison

The comparison of GSDP or State Income and per capita income of Karnataka for 2017-18 with some important States (for which data is available in CSO website) alongside All India ranking is presented in **Table 2.7.**

2.1.10 District Income

The estimates of Gross and Net District Incomes at current and constant (2011-12)

Table 2.6: Growth of NSDP at Market Price and Per Capita Income

Year	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs.Crore)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)
1960-61	692	296
1970-71	1,858	641
1980-81	5,587	1,520
1990-91	20,551	4,598
2000-01	96,348	18,344
2010-11	3,68,338	62,251
2011-12	5,54,952	90,263
2012-13	6,35,924	1,02,319
2013-14	7,46,569	1,18,829
2014-15	8,25,782	1,30,024
2015-16	9,50,880	1,48,110
2016-17 (S.R.E.)	10,50,874	1,61,922
2017-18 (F.R.E.)	12,05,426	1,83,737
2018-19 (A.E.)	13,73,218	2,07,062

A.E.: Advance Estimates, F.R.E.: First Revised Estimates, S.R.E.: Second Revised Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Table 2.7: Comparison of State Income and Per Capita Income

Sl. No.	State	State Income in Rs Crore	Rank	Per capita Income in Rs	Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,03,873	6	1,42,054	8
2	Bihar	4,87,628	9	38,860	15
3	Chattisgarh	2,91,681	11	92,035	11
4	Himachal Pradesh	1,36,198	14	1,60,719	7
5	Jharkhand	2,55,271	12	63,754	13
6	Karnataka	13,25,443	4	1,83,737	2
7	Maharashtra	24,96,505	1	1,80,596	4
8	Odisha	4,15,982	10	80,991	12
9	Rajasthan	8,40,263	5	1,00,551	9
10	Tamil Nadu	14,27,074	2	1,66,934	6
11	Telangana	7,52,230	7	1,81,034	3
12	Uttar Pradesh	13,75,607	3	55,339	14
13	Uttarkhand	2,14,033	13	1,73,820	5
14	Delhi	6,86,017	8	3,29,093	1
	All India	1,67,73,145	-	94,130	10

Source: 1. Karnataka: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

2. Rest of the States and all India: Central Statistical Office, Government of India.

prices including Per Capita Net District Domestic Product at current prices for the year 2016-17 for all the 30 districts in the State are presented in **Appendices 2.6 and 2.7**.

These District income estimates are prepared on a provisional basis. The database for the estimation is available for Primary sector only. In respect of Secondary and Tertiary sectors, the State level estimates are allocated to districts with appropriate available indicators and workforce under each sector as revealed during 6th Economic Census at the time of preparation of estimates. Due to addition of new data items viz., Private Corporate part etc., and availability of new data sources in computation of GSDP of the State, identification of suitable physical indicators with respect to each sector to be allocated for the districts is in process. Because of data limitations, it may not be very useful to analyse sector-wise district estimates between any two given points of time as these estimates have not yet firmed up. However, a brief description of the broader sector-wise district estimates is given in **Appendix 2.6**.

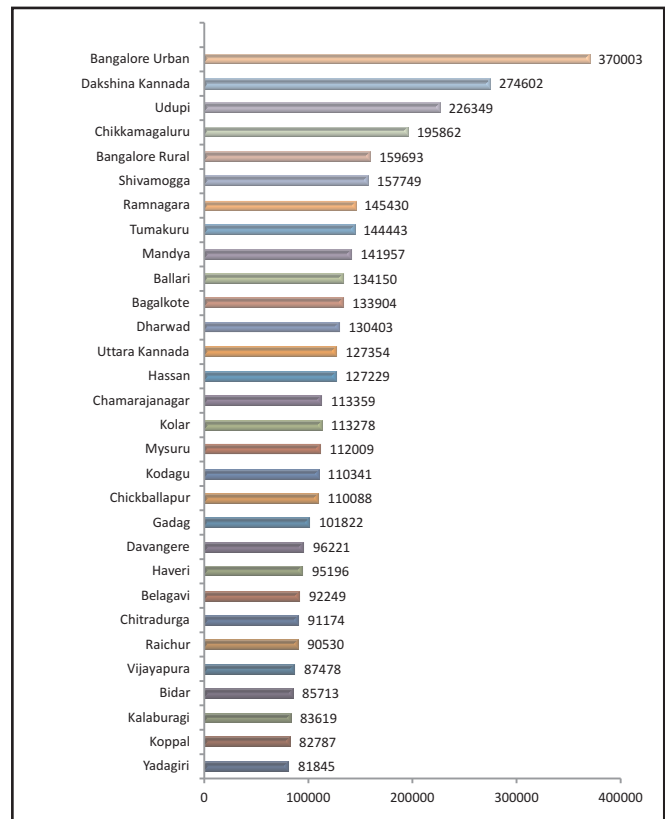
Bangalore Urban District stood first in the total District Income as well as per capita district income for the year 2016-17. Bengaluru Urban District contributes 36.37% to GSDP at current Prices followed by Dakshina Kannada (5.81%), Belagavi (4.42%).

At constant (2011-12) prices, contribution of Bellari district to the primary sector GSDP is highest in 2016-17, due to a higher contribution in mining sector. Bengaluru Urban District tops in secondary and tertiary sectors due to high concentration of major industries and infrastructure facilities.

The per capita income (in rupees) at current prices for all 30 districts for the year 2016-17 is presented in **Figure 2.4**.

District income is also a measure of the level and growth of economic development prevailing in the district level. It is a useful policy indicator to monitor the nature and degree of inter-district variations as well as, disparities in the process of economic growth at the State level. A simple statistical indicator of inter-district variations in the levels of district income is the **coefficient of variation**. Figure 2.5 shows these computed values across the four divisions and at the State level.

Figure 2.4: District wise Per Capita Income (in rupees) for the year 2016-17



Per Capita Income by Divisions in Karnataka for 2016-17

Figure 2.5 indicates the variations in gross district and per capita district income among the revenue regions (divisions) of the State. The highest variation is evident with respect to Bengaluru division, if Bengaluru Urban District is included. Excluding Bengaluru Urban district, these inter-district variations in district income and per capita district income, get remarkably reduced at the division and State levels. The growing inter-district variation is an important indicator and a source of broader inter-regional disparities in the process of State's economic development. However, a low coefficient of variation as such, does not necessarily imply either a higher or a lower district economic growth or regional disparity.

It can be observed from **Figure 2.6** that Kalaburagi the revenue region (comprising Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburagi, Koppal, Raichuru and Yadagiri districts), stood lowest in the per capita income. Kalaburagi region's per capita income is less than half of the per capita income of the Bengaluru region.

Figure 2.5: Inter-district variations of Gross District Income and

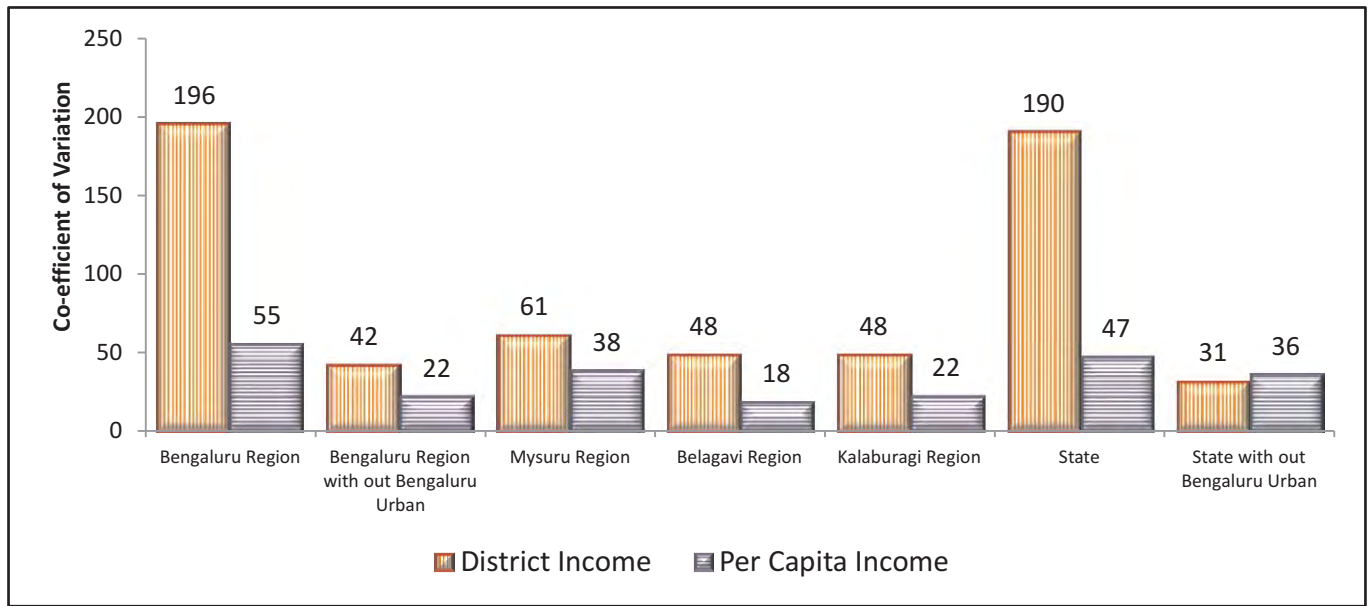
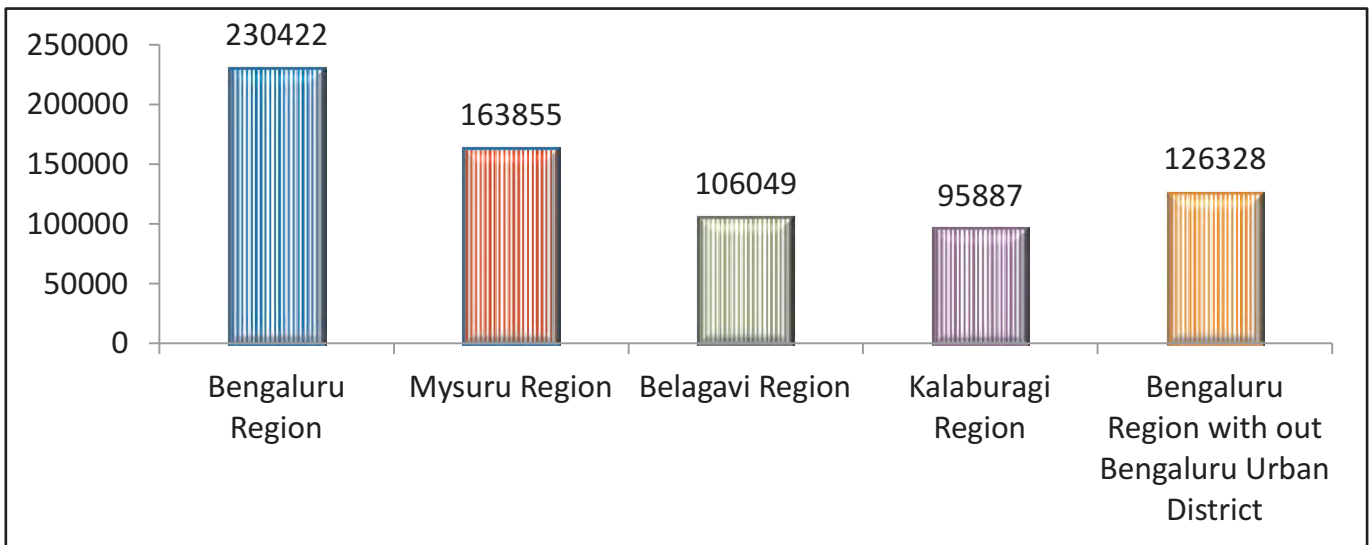


Figure 2.6: Division wise Per Capita Income



2.2 PRICES

2.2.1 Introduction

Price is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process. Changes in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society irrespective of their level of living. Prices indicate the purchasing power of money and inflation rate at both wholesale & retail levels. To measure inflation at wholesale and retail levels, the commonly used indicators are Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index.

2.2.2 Inflation

There are two measures of inflation in India, the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer

Price Index. As the name indicates the WPI measures Price at the wholesale level and CPI at the consumer level. Beyond the basics, the number and types of items included in the WPI and CPI basket differ and so does the weights given to these items. Food has a larger weight in CPI than WPI, the CPIs are therefore more sensitive to changes in prices of food items. Whereas the fuel group has a much higher weight in WPI than CPIs.

2.2.3 Wholesale Price Index

Wholesale Price Index is used to measure the price situation in different sectors of the economy. This index is released every month at the National as well as State level.

During 2018-19, based on inflation rate of All India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is increased to 3.84% in 8 (April-November) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 2.83% only.

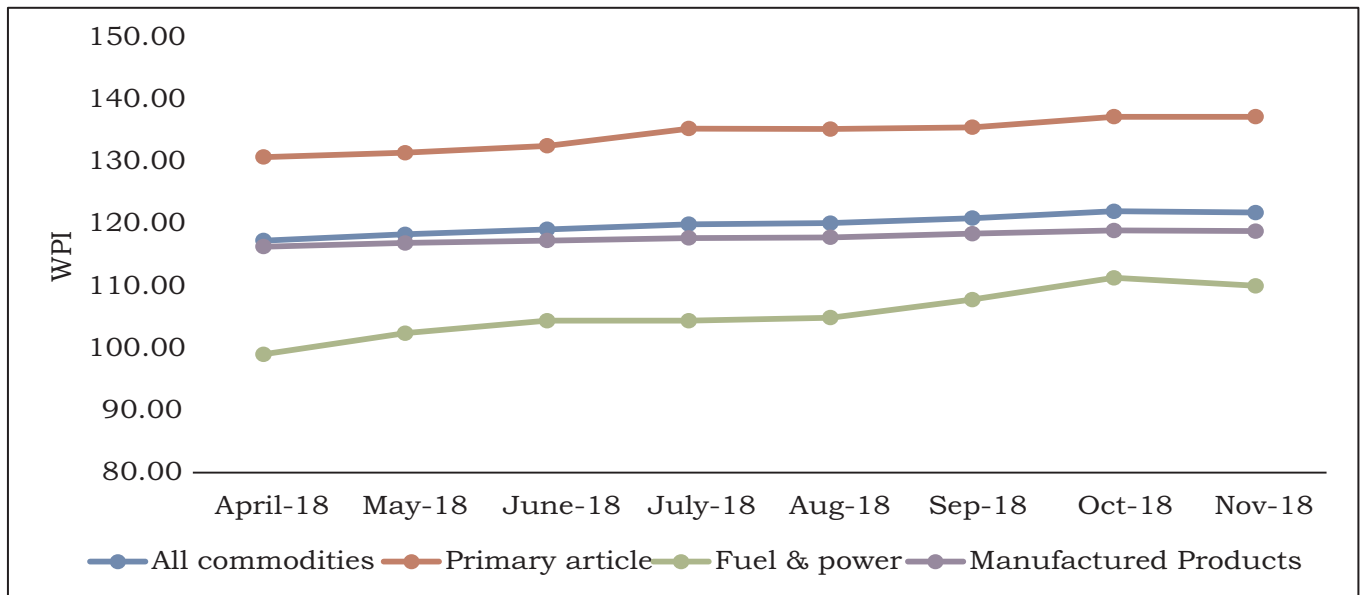
During 2018-19, based on inflation rate of All India level Consumer Price Index (CPI) is increased to 4.86% in 8 (April-November) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 3.61%.

2.2.3.1 All India Wholesale Price Index: This Index is released by the Office of the Economic Adviser in the department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The base year for this index is 2011-12=100. For better representation and wider coverage, 697 commodities have been covered which includes 117 primary article's, 16 fuel

and power items and 564 manufactured products.

April to November of 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are presented in **Appendix 2.8 and 2.9** are contains details of annual all India Wholesale Price Index. Group wise changes in WPI are shown under **Figure: 2.7**

Figure: 2.7 Group wise changes in WPI



During 2017-18 and 2018-19 Wholesale Price Index analysis given below.

- ❑ During 2018-19, the Index of all commodities is increased from 117.3 in April to 121.8 in November 2018, showing an increase of 3.84%.
- ❑ During 2017-18, the index of all commodities is increased from 113.2 in April to 116.4 in November 2017, showing an increase of 2.83%.
- ❑ The Annual rate of inflation, based on monthly WPI, stood at 4.64% for the month of November 2018 (over November 2017)

During 2018-19 (April-November) Group-Wise changes in WPI is as follows.

- ❑ Primary Article's (Weight 22.62), The index for this major group rose by 4.97% in 8 months.
- ❑ Fuel and Power (Weight 13.15), the index for this major group rose by 11.11% in 8 months.
- ❑ Manufactured Products (Weight 64.23), the index for this major group rose by 2.15% in 8 months.

2.2.3.2 33 Agricultural Commodities Wholesale Price Index of Karnataka State:

This index is useful to monitor the trends in prices at the first stage of commercial transaction and to estimate the state internal products. The main source of primary data for the construction of this Index is (1) 40 Agricultural Produce Marketing committees (APMC's) of Agricultural Marketing Department situated across the state, who compile the prices of agricultural commodities (2) Sugar Directorate (3) Coffee, Tobacco and Spices Board.

WPI numbers of agricultural commodities in Karnataka since 2000-01 are given in **Appendix 2.10** and group wise index numbers for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in **Appendix 2.11**. The trend of WPI for 33 agricultural commodities in Karnataka for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 are shown in **Figure 2.8** and **Figure 2.9** shows the trends of Coffee, Pepper, Tur and Coconut in Karnataka.

2.2.4 Consumer Price Index: In order to study the changes in the retail prices of a

During 2017-18 and 2018-19 (April- October) 33 agricultural commodities Wholesale Price index of Karnataka State analysis given below.

- ❑ During 2018-19, the Index of Wholesale price is increased from 1217 in April to 1270 in October 2018, showing an increase of 4.35% in 7 months.
- ❑ During 2017-18, the Index of Wholesale price index is decreased from 1234 in April to 1187 in October 2017, showing a decrease of 3.80% in 7 months.
- ❑ In 2018, October index is 1270 and compared to 2017 October index (1187) the annual Index increased to 6.99%.

During 2018-19 (April-October) Group-wise WPI is as follows.

- ❑ During 2018, compared to April index to October index, all commodities index is increased to 4.35%., Cereals group index increased by 17.06%, Oil seeds group increased by 14.42%, Condiments and Spices group increased by 13.25%, Gur and Sugar group index increased by 4.79%, whereas the index of Miscellaneous group decreased by 8.66%, Fibre group index decreased by 5.42% and Pulses group index by 5.18%.
- ❑ During April- October 2018, Coffee, Pepper, Tur and Coconut commodities prices are decreased by 15.38%, 10.44%, 9.60% and 9.46% respectively.

Figure. 2.8 Average Trend of WPI in Karnataka

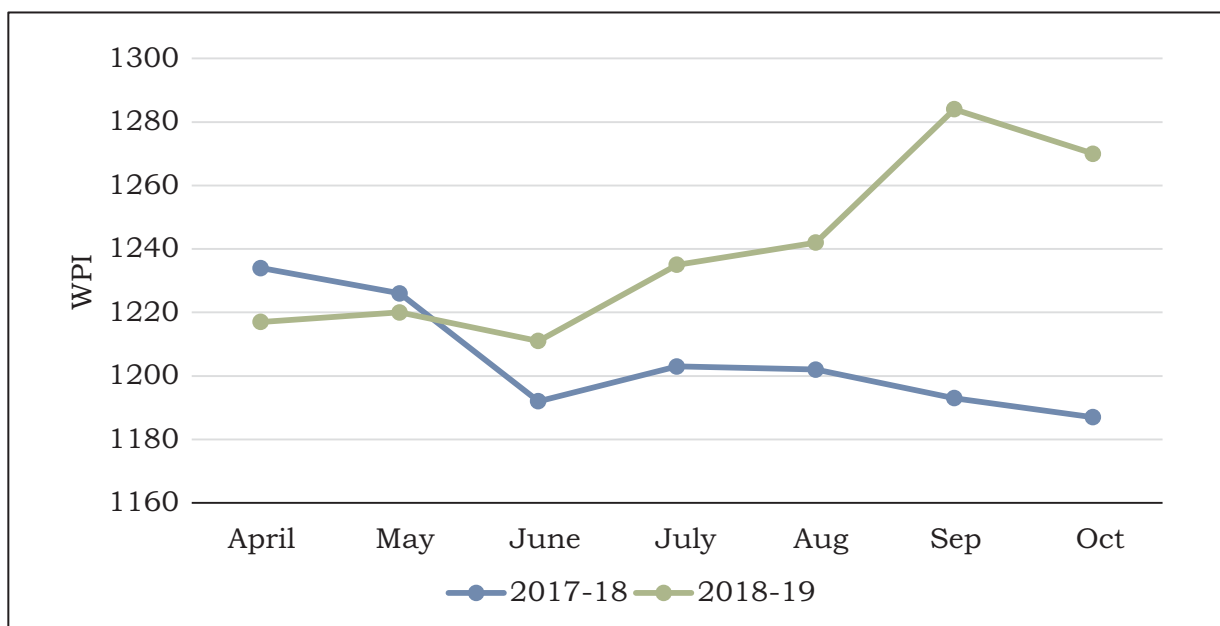
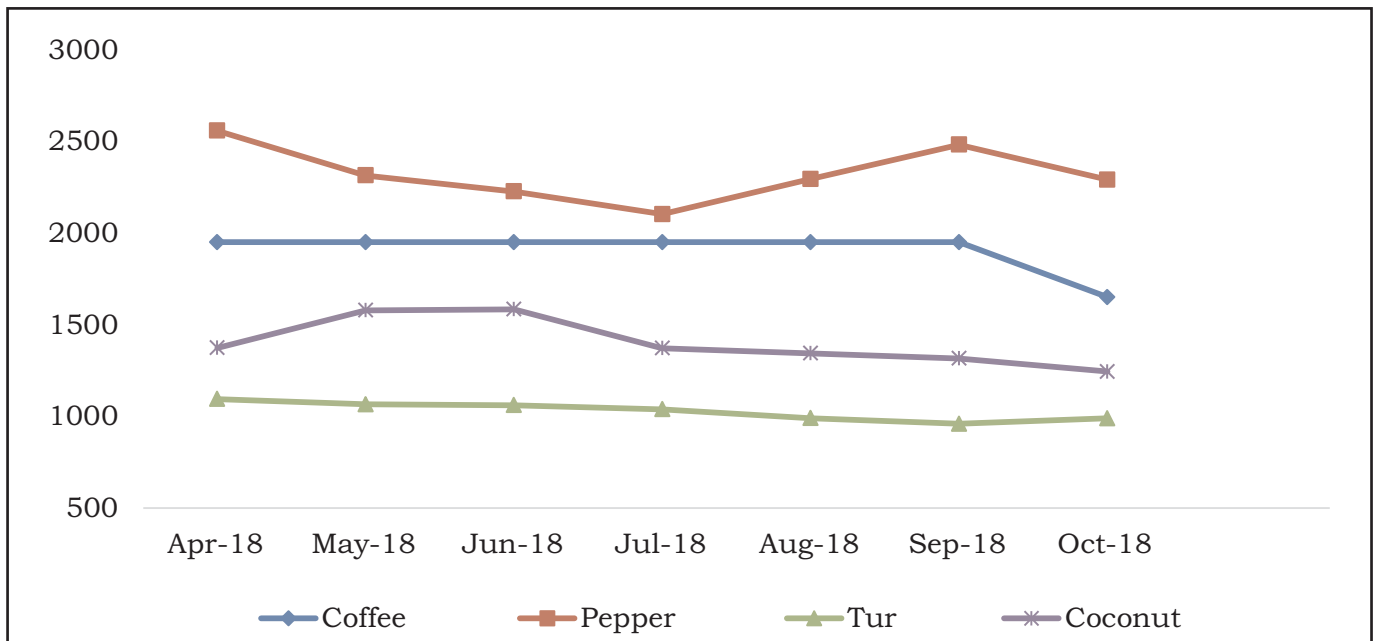


Figure 2.9 Shows the trends of Coffee, Pepper, Tur and Coconut in Karnataka

basket of selected goods consumed and services utilized by a selected group of population, four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being constructed every month. They are Consumer Price Index for (a) Industrial Workers(CPI-IW) (b) Agricultural Labourer's (CPI-AL) (c) Rural Labourer's(CPI-RL) and (d) Rural and Urban(CPI-R& U). The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi. In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics constructs and releases only CPI-IW for State series every month.

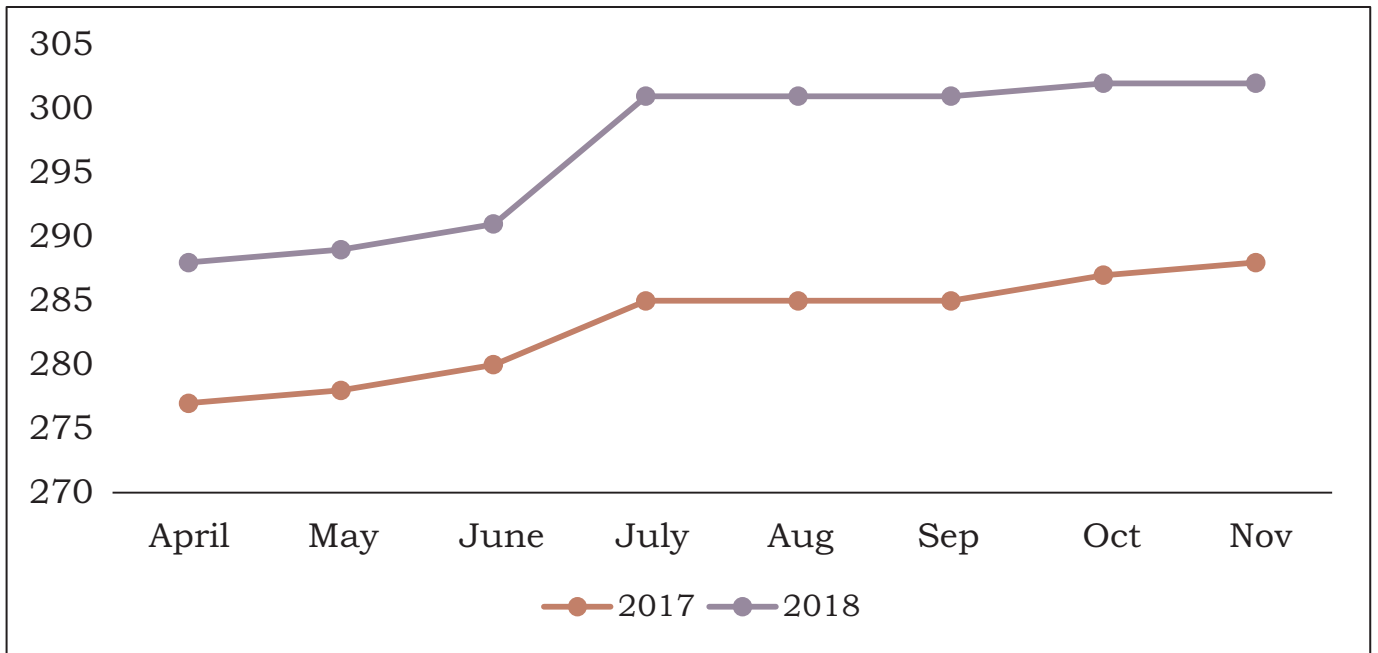
2.2.4.1 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

The target group of CPI-IW is workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, docks, railways & electricity. This index is mainly used to determine the dearness allowance for the employees in both the public and private sectors. At the National level, CPI (IW) for Central series is constructed for 78 selected industrially developed centers across the country, with 5 of these centres based in Karnataka (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad, Madikeri and Mysuru). The base year for CPI-IW is 2001=100. Base year changing work is under progress. The trend of all India CPI-IW of 2017-18 and 2018-19 is shown in **Figure 2.10**.

During 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, All India level Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers analysis given below.

- All India level Consumer Price Index of November 2017 was 288 points, corresponding period of this year the points moved to 302, annual inflation rate increased by 4.86%. During 2017-18, index of November 2017 was 288 points, corresponding period of November 2016 the points stood at 277, annual inflation rate was 3.97%.
- During 2018-19 April-November 8 months average index is 297 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 283 and inflation rate increased by 4.95%. During 2017-18 April-November 8 months average index was 283 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 277 and inflation rate increased by 2.16%

Figure 2.10: All India Consumer Price Index



During 2018-19, among 5 centers (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Madikeri, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru) the index of both Mysuru and Madikeri compared to April 2018 in November 2018 increased by 3.03%.

During 2018-19, the Index of both Mysuru centre is moved from 297 in April to 306 in November 2018, from April to November 8 month's average is 303 points, and compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 282, showing an increase of 7.44%.

The general index of Madikeri centre is moved from 297 in April to 306 in November 2017, from April to November 8 month's average is 303 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 301, and has increased by 0.66%.

The index details of Mysuru and Madikeri centres during 2018-19 till November 2018 is depicted in **Figure-2.11** and Food and General index of Belagavi, Madikeri and Mysuru centers is depicted in **Figure-2.11a**. CPI-IW in April & November for the year 2016-17,

Figure 2.11 Food index of Madikeri and Mysuru

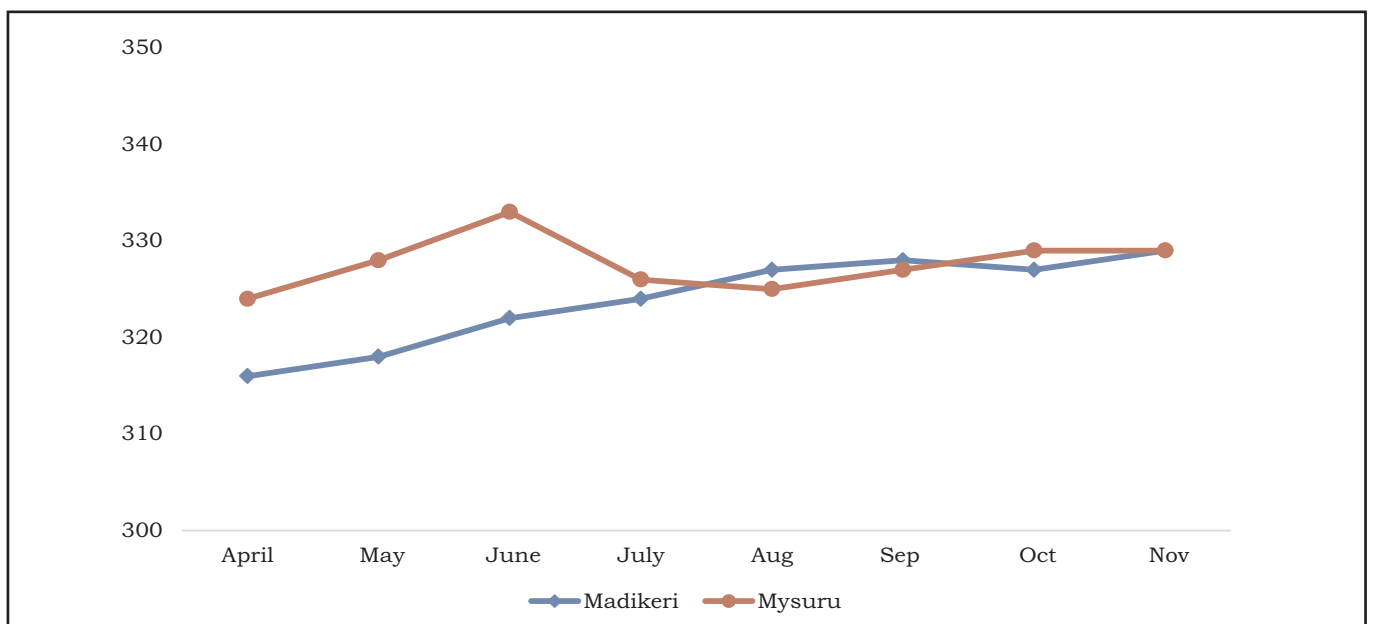
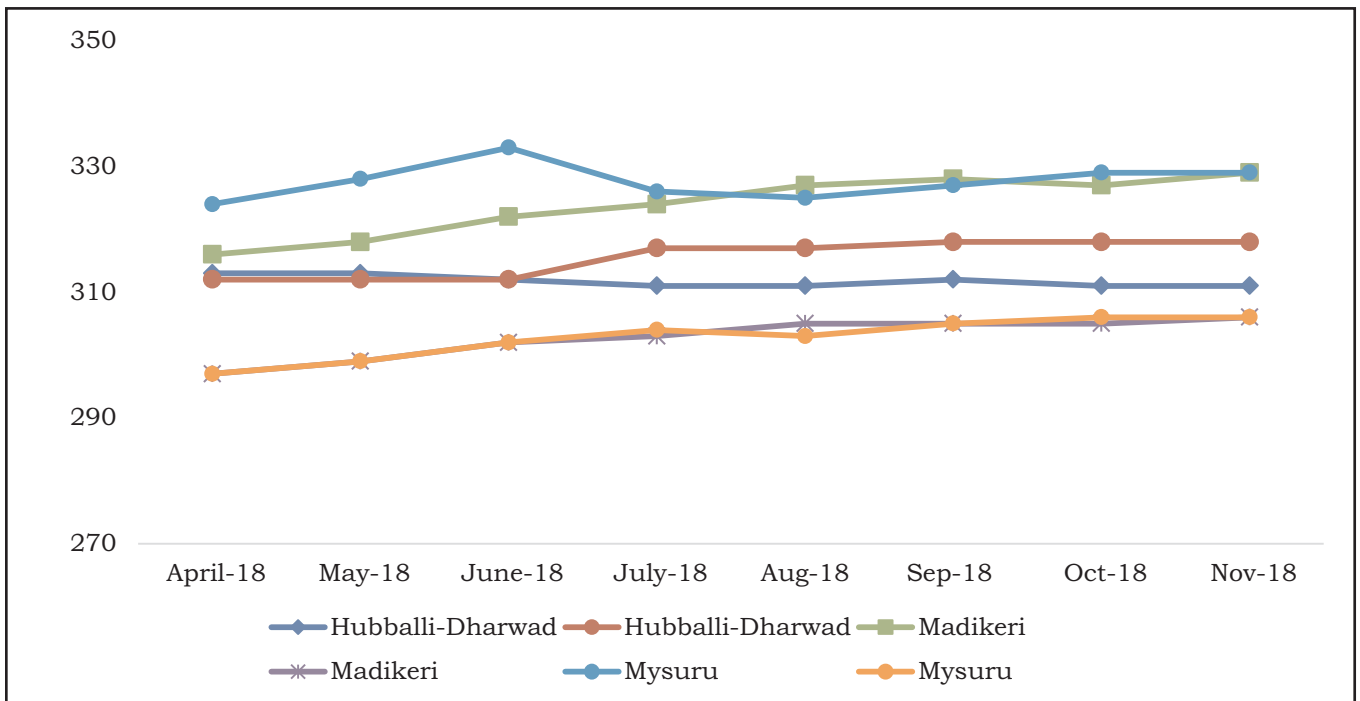


Figure 2.11a : Food and general index of Hubballi-Dharwad, Madikeri and Mysuru centers



2017-18 & 2018-19, in Karnataka and all India is presented in **Appendix-2.12**.

2.2.4.2 State Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statics constructs CPI-IW for 11 centres viz. Ballari, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Dandeli, Kalaburagi, Harihara, Hassan, Mandya, Mangaluru, Raichur and Tumakuru. The base year for the State series index is 1987-88=100.

During 2018-19, among the 11 State series centres, General index of Kalburgi, and Ballari centers increased by 4.47% and 4.38% respectively. During 2018-19, the general Index of Kalburgi, centre is increased from 760 in April to 794 in November 2018 showing an increase of 4.63% and from April to November 8 month's average is 779 points showing an increase of 3.5% compared to corresponding period of pervious year. (752) Kalburgi centre Food index increased from 911 in April to 942 in November 2018, showing an increase of 3.4% and 8 months average index from April to November is showing a decrease of 1.9%, when compared with the corresponding period of previous year (947).

Ballari centre recorded the highest increase of Index from 777 in April 2018 to 811 in November 2018. The average general index

from April 2018 to November 2018 of Ballari centre (796) has increased by 3.24%, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the general index of this centre is increased by 4.37%. During 2018-19, Ballari centre food index increased from 922 to 963 of April to November this 8 months average index is 943 points, showing increase of 4.45%, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the index was increased by 0.64%. General index of Kalburgi and Ballari centers illustrate in **Figure 2.12**. Details of the CPI-IW for all India and Karnataka is presented in **Appendix-2.13, 13a & 13b**.

2.2.4.3 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) for 20 States, including Karnataka, is being constructed every month by the Labour Bureau, Shimla based on the information obtaining from the Field Operation Division of National Sample Survey Office. This index is used for fixation and revision of minimum wages in agriculture sector. The base year for this index is 1986-87=100.

The general index of Karnataka is decreased by -1.56% in November 2018 over April 2018 as against an increase in index by 2.93% at all India level.

During 2018-19 (upto November 2018), in Karnataka, the average general index has decreased to 1027 from 1057 during same period of 2017-18, thus showing a decrease of 2.92%. At the all India level, the index was increased by 1.69%.

General Index during 2018-19 is illustrated in **Figure 2.13**. CPI-AL in April & November for the year, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is presented in **Appendix 2.14** and CPI-AL at all India and Karnataka from 2000-01 are given in **Appendix 2.15**.

Figure 2.12: General index of Kalaburagi and Ballari centres

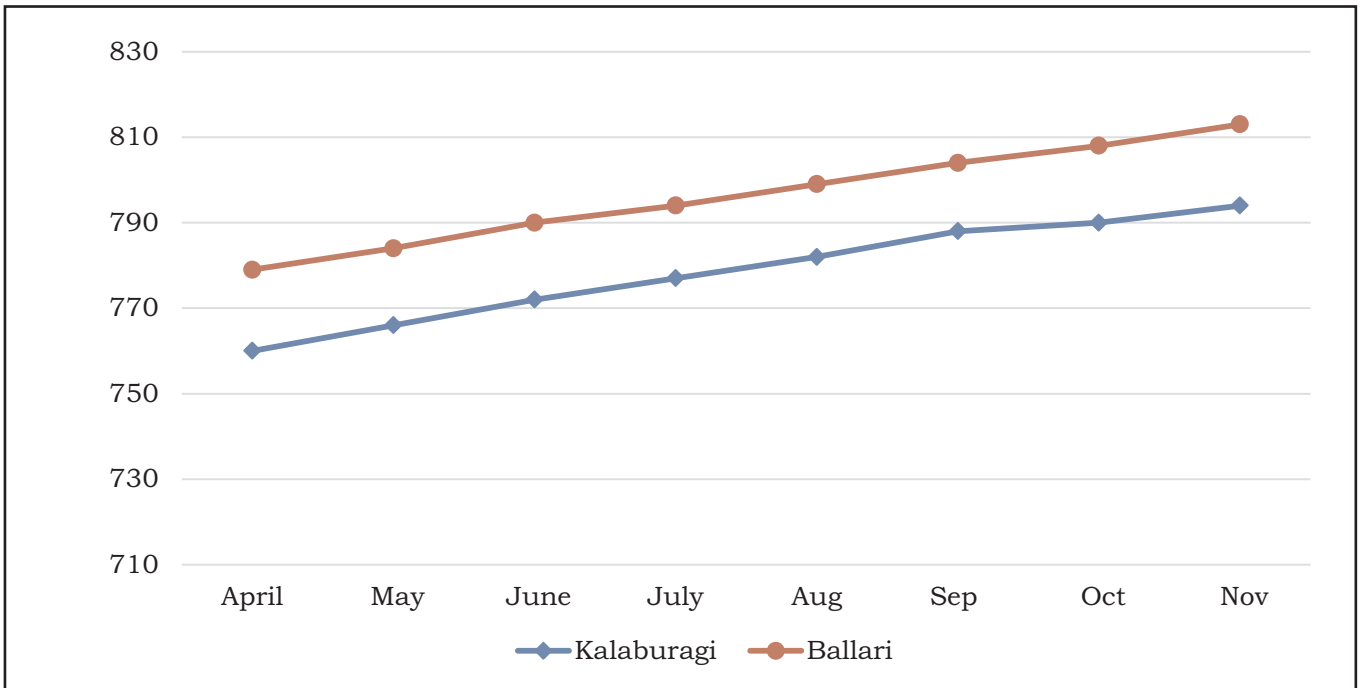
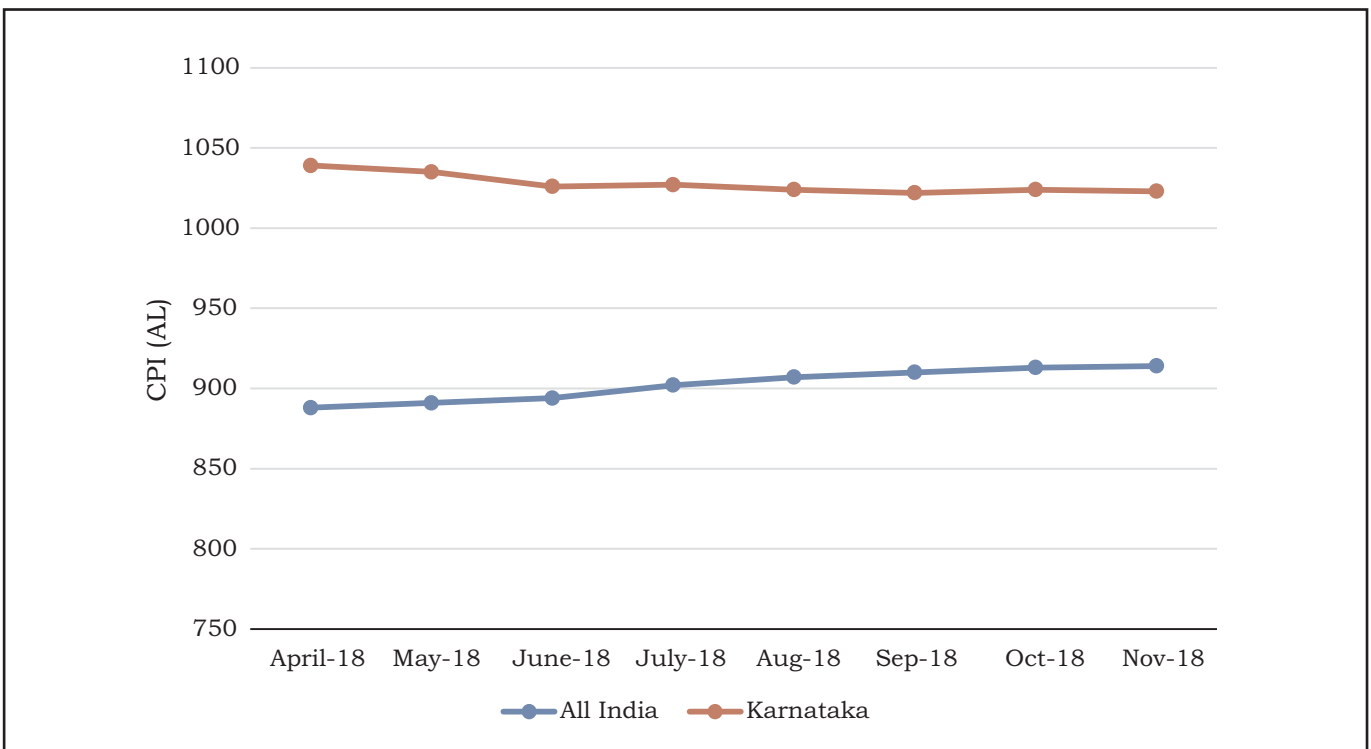


Figure 2.13 : Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labourers



2.2.5 Price Situation in Rural and Urban Karnataka

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Karnataka, collects retail prices of a basket of essential commodities from selected centre's in rural and urban areas in order to assess the price situation in the State. Rural retail prices are collected every month and urban retail prices are collected every week for the construction of monthly Rural Retail Price Index Numbers and Urban Retail Price Index Numbers. For both these index numbers, the base year is 1970=100. These index numbers are based on un-weighted diagram and focuses on broad price trends in rural and urban areas, to guide policy decisions.

(a) Price Situation in Urban Areas

Every week, retail prices of 20 important commodities are collected from 20 urban centre's in the State in order to construct Urban Retail Price Index (URPI). During 2018-19, the URPI which was 3303 in April 2018 rose to 3372 in November 2018 showing an increase of 2.0%. The rise in index is attributed to the increase in prices of Potato (19.75%), Onion (15.11%) and Coconut Oil (9.57%). During this period Ragi, Jowar and Sugar decreased by 10.66%, 7.97% and 7.11%. The price trends of these commodities are graphically illustrated in **Figure 2.14 and 2.15**.

Figure 2.14 : The Price trends Potato, Onion and Coconut Oil

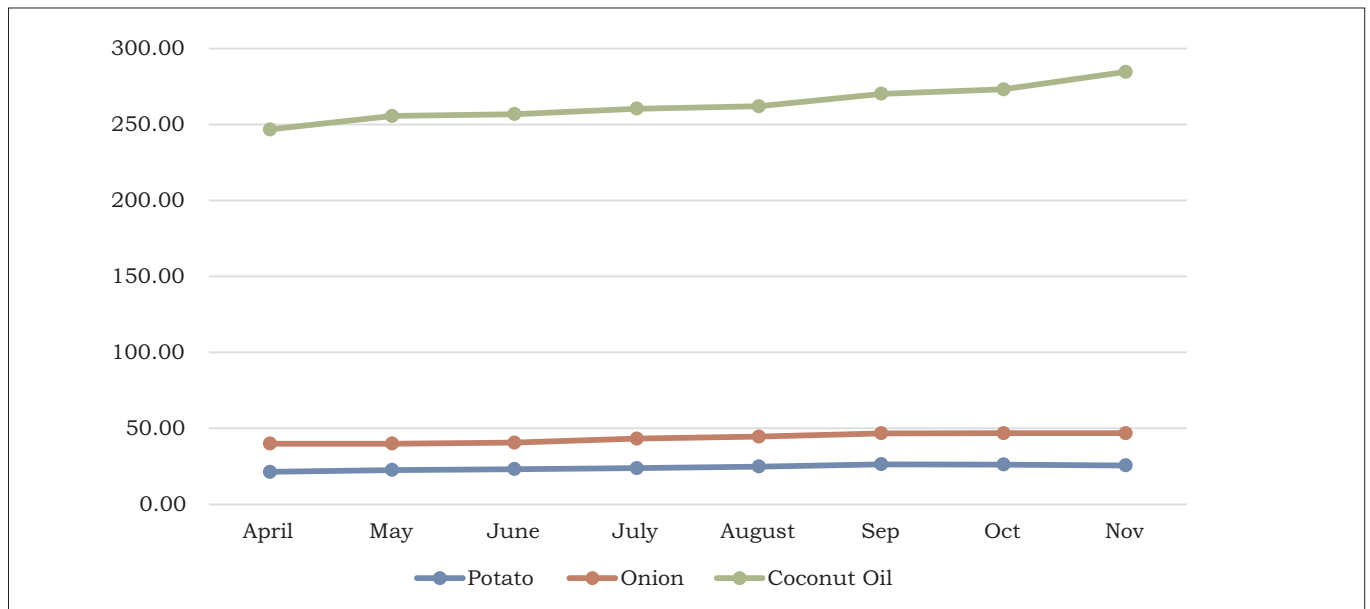
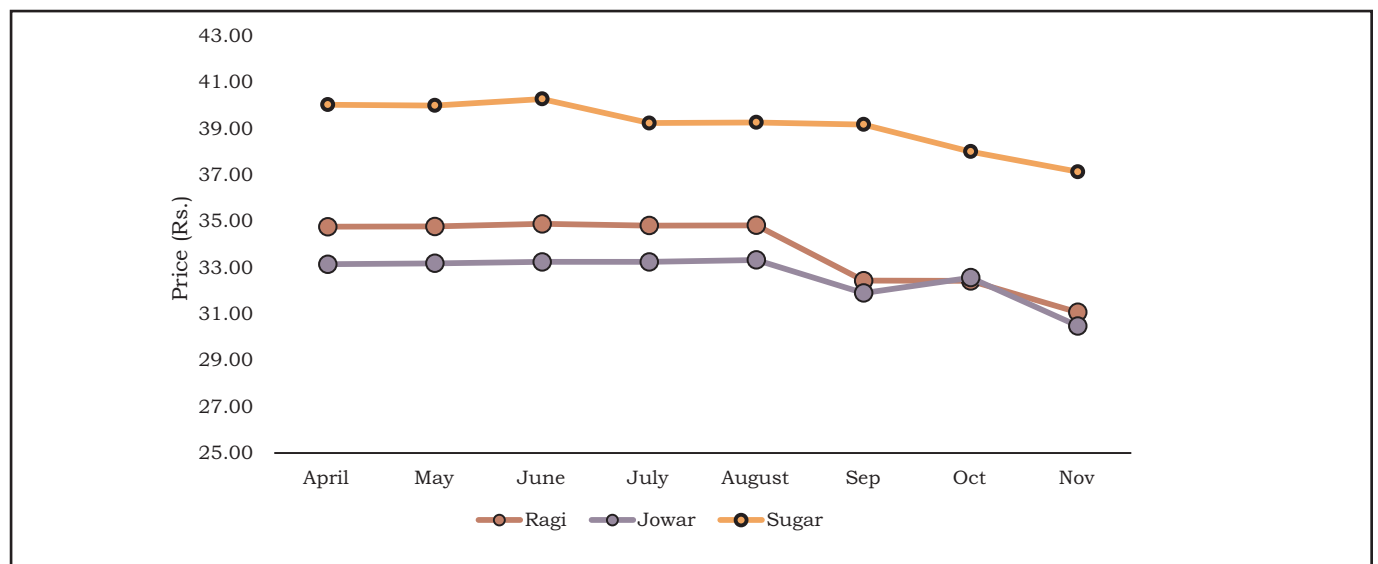


Figure 2.15 : The Price trends Ragi, Jowar and Sugar



During 2018-19 (up to November 2018), the average URPI (3355) increased by 0.69% over the corresponding period of the previous year (3332). Urban Retail Price Index numbers in Karnataka are presented in **Appendix 2.17**.

(b) Price Situation in Rural Areas

In the State, for construction of monthly Rural Retail Price Index (RRPI), retail prices of 29 essential commodities are collected from 352 villages every month. During 2018-19, the index shows a continuous increase from 4948 in April 2018 to 5109 in November 2018, thus showing an overall increase of 3.25%. This rise was mainly due to increase in prices of Potato

(12.97%), Tea (11.03%), Kerosene (10.98%), Coffee (9.61%), Washing Soap (8.23%), Tobacco (8%), Onion(6.91%), Beedi (6.35%), Coconut Oil (6.33%), Castor Oil (6.11%), Tamarind (4.65%) Wheat (4.24%) and Whereas Coconut, Sugar, Urad dal, Gram dal, Ragi and Bajra have decreased by 8.96%, 5.64%, 3.84%, 2.90%, 2.13% and 1.49% respectively. Price trends of these commodities are shown in **Figure 2.16 & 2.17**. Upto November 2018-19, the average RRPI was 5028, showing an increase of 1.0% over the corresponding period of the previous year (4977). Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka are given in **Appendix - 2.16**.

Figure 2.16 : The Price trends Potato, Tea, Kerosene, Coffee, Washing Soap, Onion, Beedi and Wheat

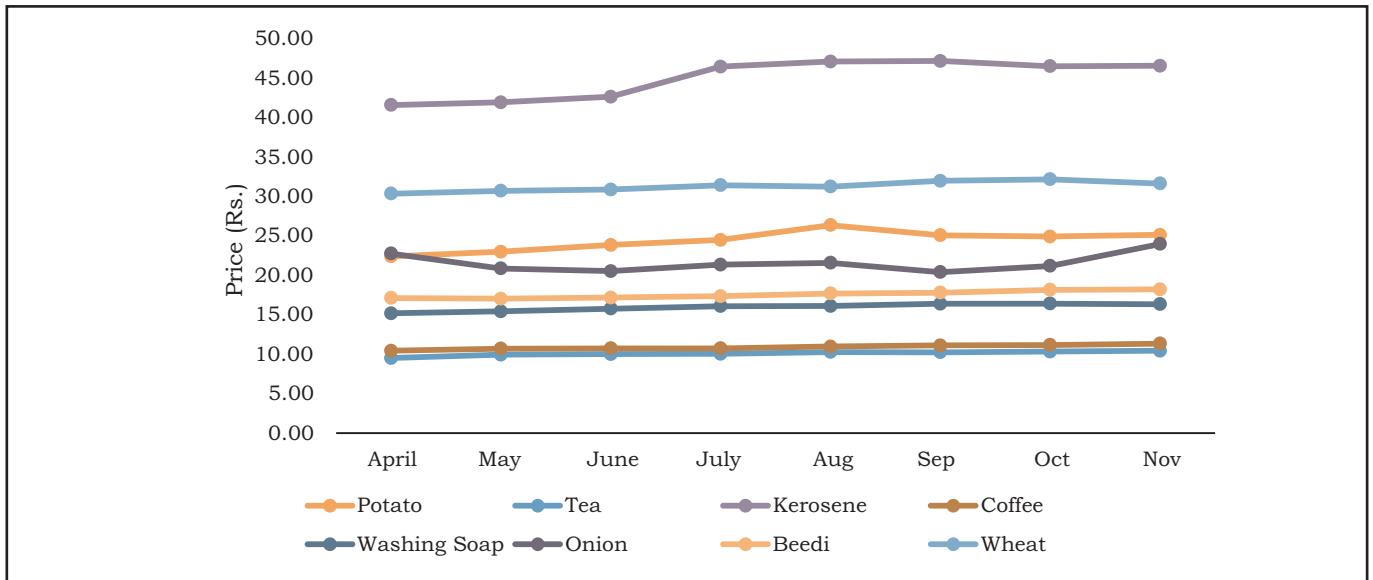
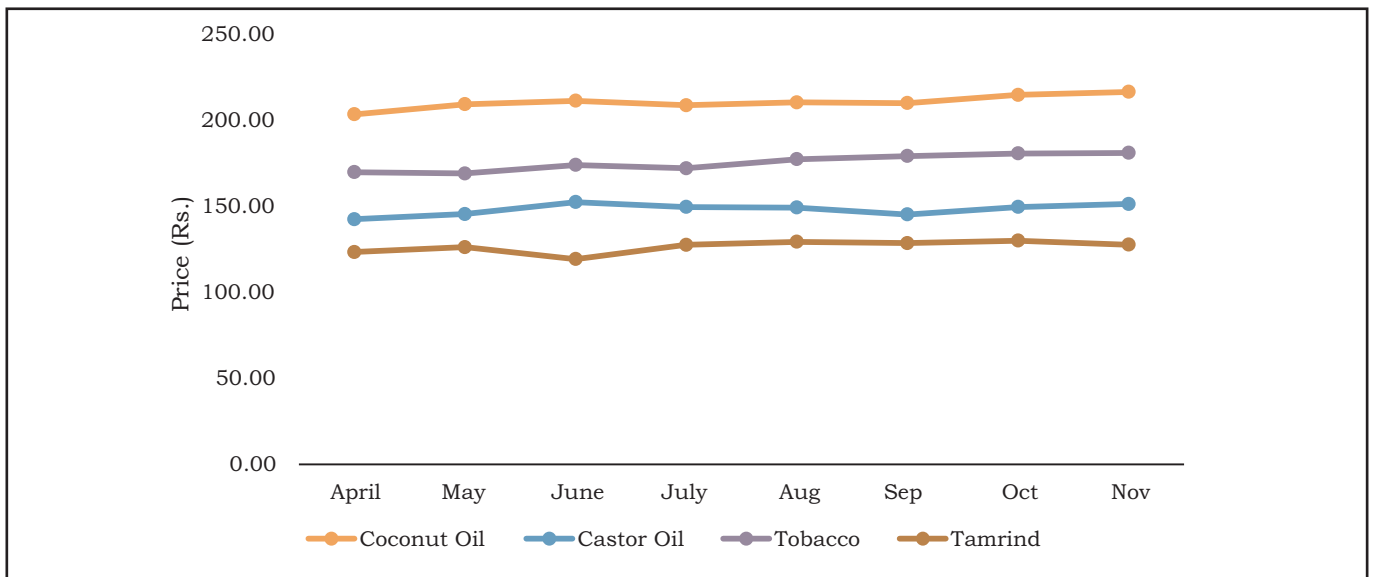


Figure 2.17 : The Price trends Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, Tobacco & Tamarind



FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

CHAPTER 3

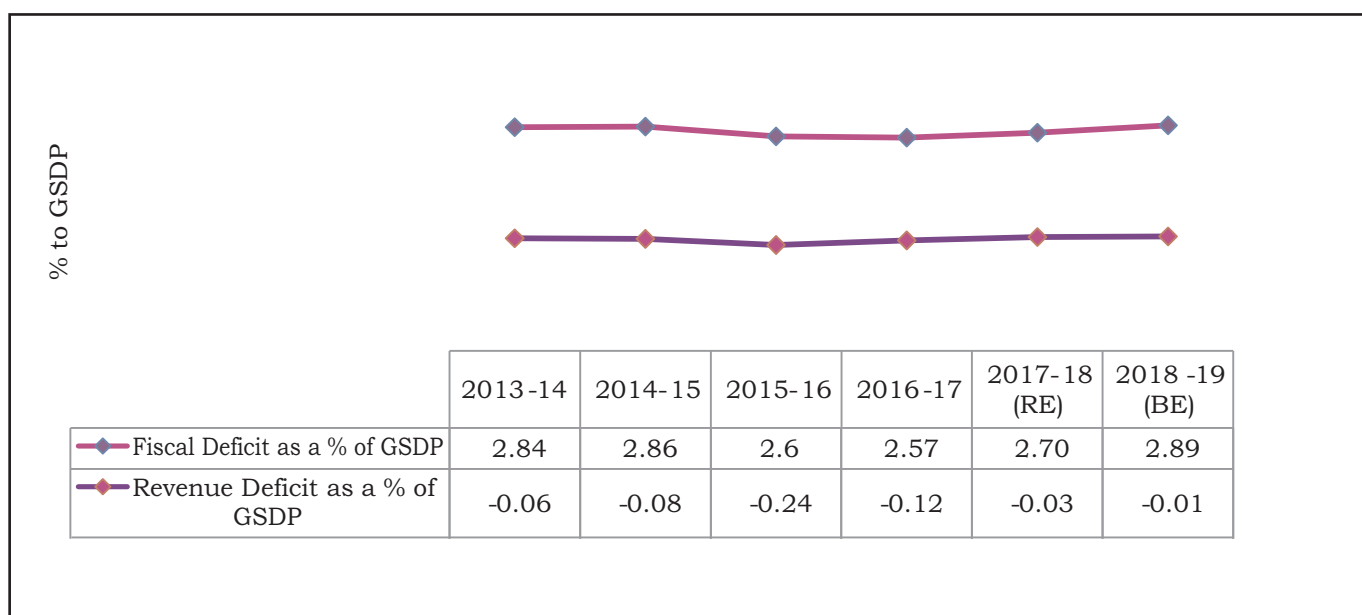
Driven by various fiscal consolidation measures, Karnataka has managed its expenditure well even while enhancing its revenues. The State's fiscal deficit has increased marginally from 2.70% in 2017-18(RE) to the level of 2.89% of GSDP in 2018-19(BE), while the capital expenditure (outside revenue account) has increased from Rs.31230.65 crore in 2017-18(RE) to Rs.35245.92 crore in 2018-19(BE). This indicates that entire borrowings is invested under capital outlay. The State's revenue receipts have increased to Rs.166395.66 crore in 2018-19(BE) from Rs.146032.90 crore in 2017-18 (RE). The State continues to have an overall revenue surplus, albeit at reduced levels. In 2018-19(BE) development expenditure has increased to Rs.154556.74 crore compared to Rs.137235.05 crore in 2017-18(RE). Nontax-revenues has increased from Rs.6827.71 crore in 2017-18(RE) to Rs.8180.94 crore in 2018-19(BE). Education, Social Security & Social welfare, Water

Resources, Agriculture & Allied Services and Health sectors are significant components to the State's development expenditure.

3.1 FISCAL CONSOLIDATION

The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have continued to be effective with all the Fiscal indicators contained within the stipulated limits of the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002 (KFRA). The State has chosen on its own volition to bring in fiscal discipline in the management of its finances. The Government has been maintaining revenue surplus since 2004-05, as mandated by the KFRA. State has always maintained fiscal prudence as one of its policy goals. Over the last several years, the fiscal deficit could also be maintained within 3% of GSDP as mandated by the KFRA prompted by the Government of India. Time trends in fiscal and revenue deficits for the period 2013-14 to 2018-19(BE) are presented in **Figure 3.1**.

Figure 3.1: Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit as a % to GSDP



Source: Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK and Overview of Budget 2018-19(July), Finance Department, GoK.

3.2 KARNATAKA VIS-A-VIS-OTHER STATES

Over the years, the State's major fiscal indicators continue to compare well with the 'all states' average. This is reflected in the information on various fiscal indicators presented in **Table 3.1**. The State has achieved revenue surplus consistently. Further, the State has capital outlay of 88.40% in the GFD as compared 91.52% of all States average in 2017-18(RE). The fact that the almost entire

fiscal deficit devoted to Capital Expenditure is welcome as it helps sustain rapid growth. However, the State has a challenging task of restoring the surpluses achieved in the recent past to enable higher infrastructure investments. Other important expenditure indicators such as proportion of State Tax Revenue in the Revenue Expenditure and Non-development Expenditure in Aggregate Disbursements place Karnataka in a better position.

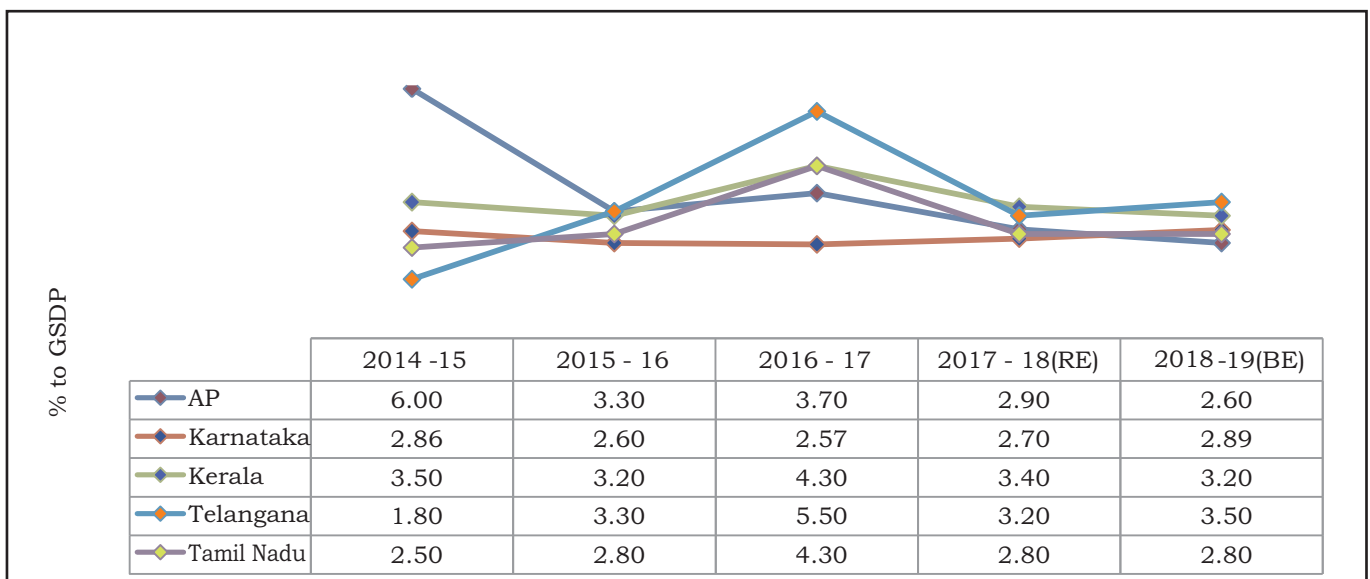
Table 3.1: Major Fiscal Indicators of Karnataka

Fiscal Indicators	2013-14 (Accounts)		2014-15 (Accounts)		2015-16 (Accounts)		2016-17 (Accounts)		2017-18 (Revised Estimates)	
	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States
RD/GFD	-2.04	4.26	-2.71	13.97	-9.34	1.28	-4.50	7.58	1.08	11.87
Capital Outlay/ GFD	99.18	88.98	100.20	83.10	108.03	79.25	98.22	73.40	88.40	91.52
Non-devpt. Expenditure/ Aggregate Disbursement	23.00	29.60	22.50	28.00	22.40	26.70	19.10	26.20	19.60	27.20
STR/RE	85.67	61.20	81.88	56.40	101.53	99.71	67.30	51.90	63.50	49.40

RD = Revenue Deficit, GFD = Gross Fiscal Deficit, STR =State Tax Revenue, RE = Revenue Expenditure
Source: RBI-Study of budgets, 2017-18 and 2018-19, Statements-1 and 4

A comparative perspective of Karnataka's fiscal deficit with other Southern states is presented in **Figure 3.2**.

Figure 3.2: Karnataka's Fiscal Deficit (as a % of GSDP) Compared with the Southern States



Source: Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK and RBI report on a Study of Budgets, 2017-18 and 2018-19, Table II.5.

3.3 STATE FINANCES

The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have been largely revenue led owing to the tax reforms and toning up of tax administration that have yielded buoyant revenue since the enactment of the FRA. The State's revenue receipts have increased from Rs.146032.90 crore in 2017-18(RE) to Rs.166395.66 crore in 2018-19(BE) (**Table 3.2**).

On the expenditure front, capital outlay (outside the revenue account) as percent of GSDP has increased from 3.00 % in 2017-18(RE) to 3.18% in 2018-19(BE). However, this poses a great challenge and it is a matter of concern for Karnataka due to the infrastructure inadequacies prevailing in the State. In this context, the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) constituted by the Government of Karnataka has recommended that capital outlay needs to be insulated from revenue adversities.

Revenue Receipts and Composition

The composition of revenue receipts during 2013-14 to 2018-19(BE) accounts for the

State's remarkable performance in its own tax collections (**Table 3.3**). The State's own tax revenue constitutes the largest share. The State's own tax revenues have increased from 7.00% of GSDP in 2017-18(RE) to 7.57% of GSDP in 2018-19(BE). There is an increase in the share of central taxes from 2.42% of GSDP in 2017-18(RE) to 2.57% of GSDP in 2018-19(BE). Share of grants from the central Government has decreased from 1.20% of GSDP to 1.09% of GSDP during the same reference period. Non-tax revenue is slightly increased for the same period and warrants attention.

Liabilities

The total liabilities of the State Government slightly increased from Rs.251976.00 crore in 2017-18(RE) to Rs.292220 crore in 2018-19(BE). The total liabilities are however, within the limit of 25% of GSDP (prescribed by the 13th Finance Commission) (**Figures 3.3 & 3.4**).

Table 3.2 : Receipts and expenditure of Karnataka

(Rs.crore)

Items/ Years	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (A/C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Revenue receipts	89542.53	104142.15	118817.31	133213.79	146032.90	166395.66
Revenue expenditure	89189.57	103614.29	117028.58	131920.75	145649.06	166289.60
Capital receipts(net)	19445.49	21983.89	21985.42	32378.98	38569.30	44172.54
Capital Disbursements	19868.12	22603.25	24206.19	33524.00	39279.90	44781.35
Capital outlay (out side the revenue account)	16946.86	19622.30	20713.03	28150.43	31230.65	35245.92
% to GSDP						
Revenue receipts	14.57	15.20	16.14	11.92	11.14	11.82
Revenue expenditure	14.51	15.12	15.90	11.81	11.11	11.81
Capital receipts(net)	3.16	3.21	2.99	2.90	2.94	3.14
Capital Disbursements	3.23	3.30	3.29	3.00	3.00	3.18
Capital outlay (out side the revenue account)	2.76	2.86	2.81	2.52	2.38	2.50

Source:(i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Annual Financial Statement 2018-19(July)(iii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK (iv) Volume I of Budget Documents 2018-19 (July), Finance Department, GoK

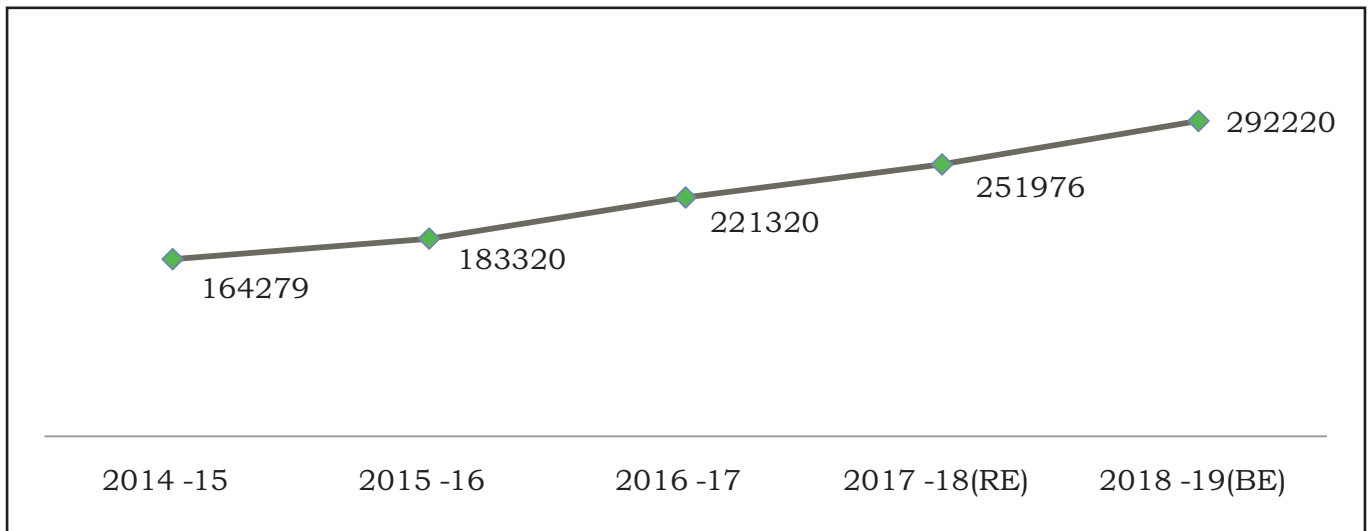
Note: (a) Capital Receipts(net) does not include (i) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts; (ii) Ways and Means and Market Borrowings but include Contingency Fund(net) and Public Account(net)

(b) Capital Disbursement does not include Ways and Means and Market Borrowings

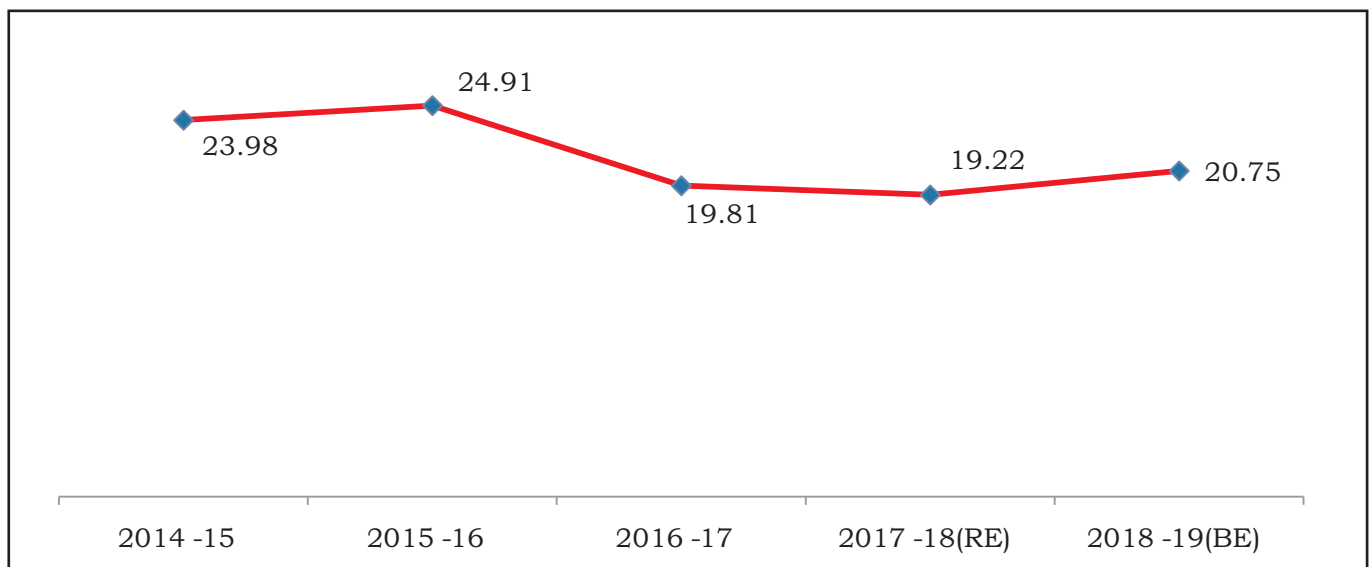
Table 3.3: Composition of revenue receipts**(% of GSDP)**

Year	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (A/C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
State taxes	10.38	10.24	10.27	7.42	7.00	7.57
Share of central taxes	2.25	2.14	3.26	2.57	2.42	2.57
Grants from centre	1.48	2.13	1.89	1.41	1.20	1.09
Non-Tax Revenue	0.66	0.68	0.73	0.52	0.52	0.58

Source:(i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK.

Figure 3.3: Total liabilities of State Government**(Rs.crore)**

Source:(i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK

Figure 3.4: Total liabilities**(as a % to GSDP)**

Source:(i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK

3.4 BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2018-19

3.4.1 Highlights

Owing to a recovery in the macro economic situation, the State has been in a position to enhance revenue collection. In 2018-19(BE), Receipts are expected to be Rs.210643.20 crore comprising Rs.166395.66 crore (78.99%) of revenue receipts and Rs.44247.54 crore (21.01%) of capital receipts. As compared to 2017-18(RE), revenue receipts are expected to increase by 13.94% and capital receipts are expected to increase by 14.50 %, resulting in an overall anticipated increase of 14.06 %. The State budget for 2018-19 (BE) envisages an expenditure of Rs.211070.95 crore comprising Rs.166289.60 crore (78.78 %) of revenue expenditure and Rs.44781.35 crore (21.22 %) of capital expenditure. Expenditure during the year 2018-19(BE) is expected to grow by 14.14% over the previous year, with capital expenditure growing at a rate 14.01% and the revenue expenditure growing at a rate of 14.17%. In addition, the State has managed to maintain a revenue surplus, however, a reduced magnitude. The overall budgetary position of the State is reflected in **Table 3.4**.

Important budgetary indicators for the year 2017-18(RE) and 2018-19(BE) are presented in **Table 3.5**. The per capita State's own tax revenue has increased from Rs.13669 in 2017-18(RE) to Rs.15657 in 2018-19(BE). Revenue from State's Own Tax is expected to increase from Rs.91717.57crore in 2017-18(RE) to Rs.106620.79 crore in 2018-19(BE), indicating a growth rate of 16.24%.

On the expenditure front, it is interesting to note that development expenditure has an increase in per-capita terms implying an enhanced per-head financial outlay that has accrued to the citizens of Karnataka. Development expenditure budgeted for 2018-19(BE) is of the order of Rs.154556.74 crore against Rs.137235.05 crore in 2017-18(RE), an increase of 12.62%.

3.4.2 Receipts

Aggregate receipts are likely to increase considerably by about Rs.25965.59 crore in 2018-19(BE) over 2017-18(RE). Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.20362.76 crore and capital receipts are expected to increase by Rs.5602.83 crore. Revenue receipts account for 78.99% of total

Table 3.4 : Overall Budgetary Position

(Rs. crore)

	Receipts and Disbursements	2016-17 (A/C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	% variation (2018-19 over 2017-18)
A.	Receipts				
1	Revenue Receipts	133213.79	146032.90	166395.66	13.94
2	Capital Receipts	32405.93	38644.30	44247.54	14.50
	Total A: (1+2)	165619.72	184677.20	210643.20	14.06
B.	Disbursement				
1	Revenue Expenditure	131920.75	145649.06	166289.60	14.17
2	Capital Disbursements	33524.00	39279.90	44781.35	14.01
	Total B : (1 + 2)	165444.75	184928.96	211070.95	14.14

A/C: Accounts, R.E.: Revised Estimates, B.E.: Budget Estimates

Note(i) Ways and means and Market Borrowings have not been included in the Capital receipts and expenditure; Sources: Annual Financial Statement 2018-19(July) and Volume I of Budget documents 2018-19(July). Finance Department, GoK.

Table 3.5 Important Budgetary Indicators: Karnataka

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
1	Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	184677.20	210643.20
2	Revenue Receipts	Rs. Crore	146032.90	166395.66
3	State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs. Crore	91717.57	106620.79
4	Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue	Rupees	13669.00	15657.00
5	Sales Tax / VAT Collection	Rs. Crore	24485.68	13532.05
6	Share of Sales Tax /VAT in the State's Own Tax Revenue	%	26.70	12.69
7	Non-Tax Revenue including Grants from the Centre	Rs. Crore	22563.33	23559.58
8	Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Revenue Receipts	%	15.45	14.16
9	Debt Receipts	Rs. Crore	37092.25	47134.43
10	Share of Debts Receipts in Aggregate Receipts	%	20.08	22.38
11	Per Capita Receipts	Rupees	21763	24434
12	Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	184929	211071
13	Developmental Expenditure	Rs. Crore	137235.05	154556.74
14	Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rupees	20452.00	22696.00
15	Share of Developmental Expenditure in Total Expenditure	%	74.21	73.23

R.E.: Revised Estimates, B.E.: Budget Estimate

Per capita are calculated on projected population of 2017 and 2018

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2018-19(July), Finance Department, GoK

receipts. Details of revenue and capital receipts are presented in **Table 3.6**.

3.4.2.1 Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts comprise of four major components viz. own tax revenue, nontax revenue, devolution from GOI and GIA & contributions. The State's own tax revenue in 2018-19(BE) is anticipated to increase 16.25 % and non tax revenue 19.82% over 2017-18(RE). The share of tax revenue in the total revenue receipts is of the order 64.08% in 2018-19(BE).

a) **Tax Revenues:** Karnataka's Tax to GSDP ratio (tax effort), has been good and compares well with other Indian States. The State's own tax revenues (SOTR) increased from Rs.62604.00 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.106621.00 crore during 2018-19(BE) at a CAGR of 11.24% (**Figure 3.5**). The tax effort has been declining in recent years (**Figure 3.6**).

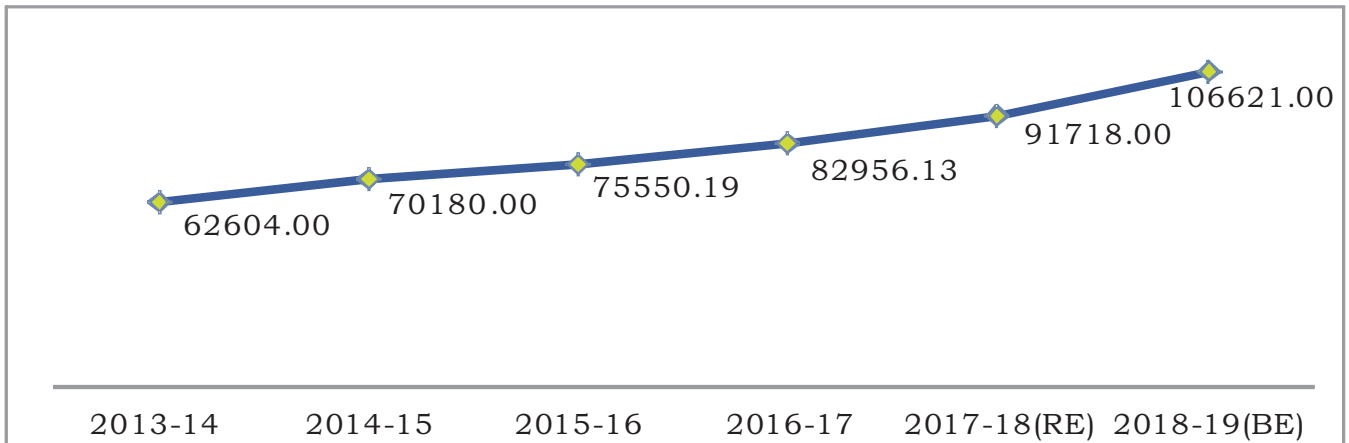
Composition of the revenue receipts, as described earlier, reveals that the State's own

tax revenue has performed very well during the period under reference. Tax revenue mainly includes 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.142836.08 crore in 2018-19(BE) as against Rs.123469.57 crore in 2017-18(RE). Goods and Service Tax is the main source of tax revenue comprising about 39.06% of own tax revenue in 2018-19(BE), with a growth rate of 72.91% over 2017-18(RE). GST Compensation is expected to increase by 76.18% in 2018-19(BE) over 2017-18(RE).

b) **The State's share in central taxes** is anticipated to increase by Rs.4463.29 crore i.e. by 14.06% in 2018-19(BE) over 2017-18(RE).

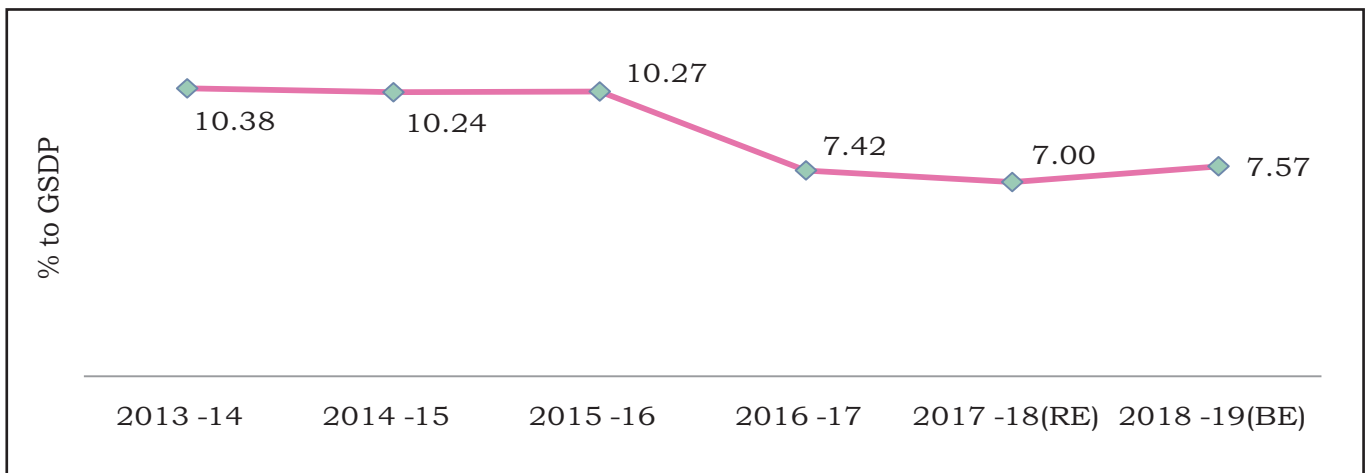
c) **Non - tax Revenues:** Non-tax revenue includes receipts from social, economic and general services, interest and

Figure 3.5: State's Own Tax Revenue (Rs.crore)



Source:(i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department,GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK

Figure 3.6: Tax-GSDP Ratio



Source:(i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK

dividends. The budget for 2018-19(BE) which has revenue from the above three services is Rs.8180.94 crore as against Rs.6827.71 crore in 2017-18(RE). This is an important fiscal challenge faced by the State which warrants necessary measures to recover user charges at optimal levels. The ratio of non-tax revenue to total receipts has been continuously very low over the years. Further, the State has one of the lowest non-tax revenues to the GSDP ratios in the country. It is around 1% mark for the last five to six years. This is due to low recovery of costs. In many departments, the revision of user charges, fees & fines and other such non-tax receipts have not taken place for many years. Even with revision of rates and better collection mechanisms, the increase in revenues from this avenue may

not be large due to existing low base. Expenditure Reform Commission has made a number of recommendations to enhance revenues from user charges.

- d) **Grants from Government of India (excluding GST Compensation)** are decreased from Rs.15735.62 crore in 2017-18(RE) to Rs.15378.64 crore in 2018-19(BE) (about 2.27%).

3.4.2.2 Capital Receipts

Capital receipts include loans from Government of India, internal debt (excluding ways & means and market loans), public account(net), recoveries of loans & advances and contingency funds (net) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts. Capital receipts of Rs.44247.54 crore in 2018-19(BE) accounts for an increase of 14.50% over 2017-18(RE)

level. Loans from the Government of India account for Rs. 2203.43 crore i.e. 4.98% of the capital receipts. There is an increase in internal debt (Net) by 22.31% in 2018-19(BE) as compared to the previous year.

3.4.3 Expenditure

Expenditure indicators (**Table 3.7**) reveal that the State's total expenditure under Consolidated Fund has increased from

Table 3.6: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2016-17 to 2018-19 (Rs. crore)

Category of Receipts	2016-17 (A\C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	% Variation 2018-19 over 2017-18	2016-17 (A\C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	
I. Revenue Receipts					% to total Revenue Receipts			
A. State's Tax Revenue	111716.07	123469.57	142836.08	15.69	83.86	84.55	85.84	
(i) Taxes on Income and Expenditure	902.08	904.66	938.00	3.69	0.68	0.62	0.56	
(ii) Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	82054.13	60595.38	53232.84	-12.15	61.60	41.49	31.99	
(a) Sales Tax / VAT	46105.17	24485.68	13532.05	-44.73	34.61	16.77	8.13	
(b) Taxes on vehicles	5594.39	6006.00	6656.42	10.83	4.20	4.11	4.00	
(c) State Excise	16483.75	17600.00	19750.00	12.22	12.37	12.05	11.87	
(d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	3305.62	1263.31		-100.00	2.48	0.87	0.00	
(e) GST Compensation		6130.00	10800.00	76.18		4.20		
(f) Goods and Service Taxes		24087.53	41649.95	72.91		16.49	25.03	
(g) Others	10565.20	11240.39	13294.37	18.27	7.93	7.70	7.99	
State's Own Tax Revenue (i + ii)	82956.21	91717.57	106620.79	16.25	62.27	62.81	64.08	
(iii) Tax Devolution from Centre	28759.86	31752.00	36215.29	14.06	21.59	21.74	21.76	
B. Non-tax Revenues	5794.53	6827.71	8180.94	19.82	4.35	4.68	4.92	
C. Grants - in - aid from Central Government	15703.19	15735.62	15378.64	-2.27	11.79	10.78	9.24	
Total I: Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	133213.79	146032.90	166395.66	13.94	100	100	100	

Table 3.6: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2016-17 to 2018-19 (Rs. crore)

Category of Receipts	2016-17 (A\C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	% Variation 2018-19 over 2017-18	2016-17 (A\C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	
II. Capital Receipts					% to total Capital Receipts			
(i) Loans from Govt. of India	1917.93	1670.74	2203.43	31.88	5.92	4.32	4.98	
(ii) Internal Debt (Net of W & M&MB)	25256.94	30671.34	37513.83	22.31	77.94	79.37	84.78	
(iii) Public A/c (Net)	5104.25	6165.09	4326.18	-29.83	15.75	15.95	9.78	
(iv) Recovery of Loans & Advances	99.84	62.54	129.10	106.43	0.31	0.16	0.29	
(v) Contingency Fund (Net)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(vi) Misc. Capital Receipts	26.96	75.00	75.00	0	0.08	0.19	0.17	
Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	32405.92	38644.71	44247.54	14.50	100	100	100	
AGGREGATE RECEIPTS: I+II	165619.71	184677.61	210643.20	14.06				
CONSOLIDATED FUND OF RECEIPTS	164496.51	183262.69	213734.19	16.63				
Total Tax Revenue as per cent of Aggregate Receipts	67.45	66.86	67.81					

A/C: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates, W & M = Ways & Means, MB =Market Borrowings
Source: Annual Financial Statement 2018-19(July) Budget; Volume1 of 2018-19(July) Budget, Finance Department, GoK

Rs. 110648.70 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.218488.12 crore in 2018-19(BE). The developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.76328.45 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.154556.74 crore in 2018-19(BE) while the share of Capital Expenditure (outside the revenue account) has increased from Rs.16946.86 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.35245.92 crore in 2018-19 (BE). The Outstanding Debt as a % GSDP has significantly decreased from 22.02 % in 2013-14 to 19.64% in 2018-19(BE), similarly the share of interest payments in GSDP has declined from 1.28 % to 1.15% for the same reference period (**Table 3.8**).

3.4.3.1 Functional Categories of Expenditure

Services provided by the Government are categorized broadly under three functional

categories-General, Social and Community and Economic services and reflect the priorities of the Government by its various functions performed. The trends and composition of the functional categories of expenditure from 2013-14 reveal that the focus on social services covering the sectors such as education, health, housing, water supply etc., has significantly increased from Rs.36102.76 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.81449.45 crore in 2018-19(BE). The expenditure on economic services has increased from Rs.40225.69 crore to Rs.73107.29 crore, Similarly the general services has increased from Rs.30475.59 crore to Rs.46584.48 crore during the same reference period. The increase in economic, social and general services is a welcome development given the human development and infrastructure concerns of the State.

Table 3.7 : Expenditure Indicators in Karnataka (Rs. crore)

Particulars	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (A/C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	89542.53	104142.15	118817.31	133213.79	146032.90	166395.66
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	89189.57	103614.29	117028.58	131920.75	145649.06	166289.60
Development Expenditure	76328.45	88904.72	100440.70	123989.37	137235.05	154556.74
Social Services	36102.76	43916.88	51948.07	63119.75	67407.08	81449.45
Economic Services	40225.69	44987.85	48492.63	60869.62	69827.98	73107.29
General Services	30475.59	28883.73	31790.69	32324.94	37123.57	46584.48
Interest Payments	7837.33	9403.98	10746.37	12033.00	14168.00	16209.00
Wage Bill	17808.00	19737.00	20475.00	21489.00	24255.00	31698.00
Pensions	9152.00	10118.00	11250.80	11295.00	12062.00	17801.00
Capital Expenditure(CE) (outside the revenue account)	16946.86	19622.30	20713.03	28150.43	31230.66	35245.92
Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	106136.43	123236.59	137741.61	160071.18	176879.72	201535.52
Outstanding Debt	135318.00	158553.00	175623.00	211071.00	238778.00	276574.00
Total Consolidated Fund	110648.70	128624.97	142508.21	169425.80	189679.14	218488.12

Source: Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK and Annual Financial Statement 2018-19(July) Budget; Volume1 of 2018-19(July) Budget, Finance Department, GoK

Table: 3.8: Expenditure Indicators in Karnataka (% of GSDP)

Particulars	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (A/C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	14.57	15.20	16.14	11.92	11.14	11.82
Revenue Expenditure(RE)	14.51	15.12	15.90	11.81	11.11	11.81
Development Expenditure	12.42	12.97	13.65	11.10	10.47	10.98
Social Services	5.87	6.41	7.06	5.65	5.14	5.78
Economic Services	6.54	6.57	6.59	5.45	5.33	5.19
General Services	4.96	4.22	4.32	2.89	2.83	3.31
Interest Payments	1.28	1.37	1.46	1.08	1.08	1.15
Wage Bill	2.90	2.88	2.78	1.92	1.85	2.25
Pensions	1.49	1.48	1.53	1.01	0.92	1.26
Capital Expenditure(CE) (outside the revenue account)	2.76	2.86	2.81	2.52	2.38	2.50
Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	17.27	17.99	18.72	14.33	13.49	14.31
Outstanding Debt	22.02	23.14	23.86	18.89	18.22	19.64
Total Consolidated Fund	18.00	18.77	19.36	15.16	14.47	15.52

Source: Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK and Annual Financial Statement 2018-19(July) Budget; Volume1 of 2018-19(July) Budget, Finance Department, GoK, Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2018-22) July Finance Department, GoK.

3.4.3.2 Development Expenditure: An Inter-State Comparison

The State has a larger size of per capita development expenditure as compared to the National average and that of many other States. Development expenditure comprises of spending incurred by the Government on programs relating to the social and economic services which in turn, contribute to the social and economic development of the State. The per capita development expenditure in Karnataka during 2015-16, 2016-17(RE) and 2017-18(BE) was Rs.15506, Rs.17812 and Rs.19820 respectively as compared to all State's average of Rs.12267, Rs.14944 and Rs.15502. Karnataka has one of the highest level of per capita development expenditure during the last three years compared to major States and All States Average, as can be seen in **Table 3.9**.

3.4.3.3 Expenditure Highlights: 2018-19

Sector wise break-up of development and non-development expenditures are presented in

Table 3.10 and the corresponding revenue, capital and loan accounts are given in **Appendix 3.4**. The broad trends in development and nondevelopment expenditure are depicted in **Figure 3.7**.

The share of developmental expenditure in the aggregate expenditure is 74.21% in 2017-18(RE) and is slightly decreased to 73.23% in 2018-19(BE). The expenditure on social services is anticipated to increase by 20.83% from 2017-18(RE) to 2018-19(BE). Expenditure on economic services is expected to increase by 4.70% for the same reference period. In 2018-19, Water & power development followed by agriculture and allied services have large share in the Economic Services, while in social services, Education sector followed by Social security & welfare gets the largest share.

The non-development expenditure is expected to increase by 18.49% in 2018-19(BE) when compared to 2017-18(RE). Expenditure under

Table 3.9: Per- Capita Development Expenditure in selected states (Rupees)

State	2015-16 (A/C)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	15919	17882	20802
Assam	8113	16552	24844
Bihar	6747	9500	9291
Gujarat	13359	14276	1556
Karnataka	15506	17812	19820
Kerala	13791	16134	18482
Madhya Pradesh	11227	14851	15416
Maharashtra	12003	15398	15532
Orissa	13550	15704	16985
Punjab	11458	27184	15142
Rajasthan	17990	16578	16247
Tamilnadu	13735	18374	16482
Telengana	18810	22023	28704
Total: All States	12267	14944	15502

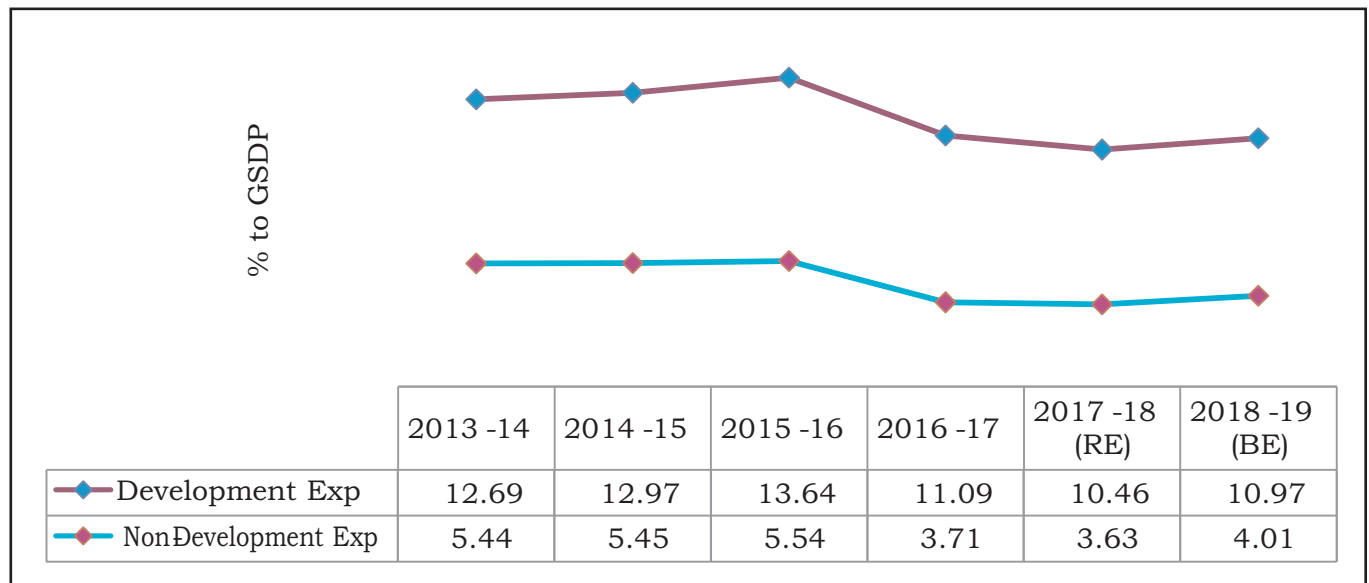
Source: RBI-A Study of Budget 2017-18 and 2018-19, Statement 11

Loans and Advances to Govt. Servants increased by 232.20% followed by Organs of the State (60.78%), Pension and Miscellaneous General Services (47.05%), Repayment of Loans to GoI (28.73%), Administrative Services(19.73%) etc.

3.4.3.4 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

Plan and non-plan expenditure details are presented in **Table 3.11**. Of the aggregate expenditure (Plan+Non-plan) of Rs.172814.88 crore of 2016-17 (Accounts), plan outlay amounts to Rs.88384.50 crore (51.14%). There

Figure 3.7: Development and Non Development Expenditure (as a % GSDP)



Source: Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK and Annual Financial Statement 2018-19 (July) Budget; Volume1 of 2018-19 (July) Budget, Finance Department, GoK, Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK.

Table 3.10: Trends in Key Expenditure Components

(Rs. crore)

Category of Expenditure	2016-17 (A/C)	%*	2017-18 (RE)	%*	2018-19 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2018-19 over 2017-18)	
I	Developmental Expenditure							
A	Economic Services of which	60869.62	49.09	69827.98	50.88	73107.29	47.30	4.70
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	13465.66	10.86	19277.62	14.05	22001.70	14.24	14.13
2	Rural Development	5546.74	4.47	6399.20	4.66	6903.32	4.47	7.88
3	General Economic Services	6661.78	5.37	5548.91	4.04	4204.33	2.72	-24.23
4	Water & Power Development	20377.28	16.43	22933.59	16.71	25259.85	16.34	10.14
5	Industry and Minerals	1814.98	1.46	2761.57	2.01	2870.29	1.86	3.94
6	Transport and Communication	12467.79	10.06	12297.80	8.96	11473.09	7.42	-6.71
7	Others	535.40	0.43	609.29	0.44	394.71	0.26	-35.22

Table 3.10: Trends in Key Expenditure Components**(Rs. crore)**

Category of Expenditure		2016-17 (A/C)	%*	2017-18 (RE)	%*	2018-19 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2018-19 over 2017-18)
B	Social Services of which	63119.75	50.91	67407.07	49.12	81449.45	52.70	20.83
8	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	21192.51	17.09	20369.65	14.84	26466.17	17.12	29.93
9	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water supply & Sanitation	11941.34	9.63	13394.26	9.76	15292.66	9.89	14.17
10	Social Security & Welfare Including SC & ST Welfare	14928.31	12.04	18616.05	13.57	26258.84	16.99	41.05
11	Housing and Urban Development	9651.98	7.78	10121.29	7.38	9545.17	6.18	-5.69
12	Information and Publicity	152.56	0.12	446.83	0.33	285.27	0.18	-36.16
13	Others	5253.05	4.24	4458.99	3.25	3601.34	2.33	-19.23
	Total Development Expd. (A+B)	123989.38	100.00	137235.05	100.00	154556.74	100.00	12.62
II Non-Developmental Expenditure								
(a)	Revenue Expenditure under General services	31264.55	75.42	36031.59	75.55	45744.34	80.94	26.96
(i)	Organs of the State	1020.93	2.46	1296.56	2.72	2084.57	3.69	60.78
(ii)	Fiscal Services	1000.50	2.41	1460.26	3.06	1311.10	2.32	-10.21
(iii)	Interest payment & servicing of debts	12032.76	29.03	14517.79	30.44	16558.58	29.30	14.06
(iv)	Administrative Services	5816.07	14.03	6559.60	13.75	7853.86	13.90	19.73
(v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	11394.29	27.49	12197.37	25.57	17936.23	31.74	47.05
(b)	Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies and PRIs	5685.58	13.71	7131.67	14.95	6167.21	10.91	-13.52
(c)	Capital Expenditure	4505.26	10.87	4530.66	9.50	4602.66	8.14	1.59
(i)	General Services	1060.39	2.56	1091.98	2.29	840.14	1.49	-23.06
(ii)	Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)	2312.66	5.58	2342.26	4.91	2324.24	4.11	-0.77
(iii)	Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	1126.54	2.72	1083.22	2.27	1394.43	2.47	28.73
(iv)	Loans & Advances to Govt. Servants	5.66	0.01	13.20	0.03	43.85	0.08	232.20

Table 3.10: Trends in Key Expenditure Components (Rs. crore)

Category of Expenditure	2016-17 (A/C)	%*	2017-18 (RE)	%*	2018-19 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2018-19 over 2017-18)
Total non-development Expenditure	41455.39	100.00	47693.92	100.00	56514.21	100.00	18.49
Aggregate Expenditure I + II	165444.77		184928.97		211070.95		14.14
Developmental Exp as % of total Exp	74.94		74.21		73.23		
Per Capita Development Expenditure(Rs)	18757.85		20452.32		22695.56		10.97
III. Ways & Means & Market Borrowings	3981.04		4750.17		7417.17		56.15
Consolidated Fund	169425.81		189679.14		218488.12		15.19

Note: Per capita is based on the projected population of 2016, 2017 and 2018

* Figures under developmental expenditure are percentages to the total developmental expenditure and figures under non-developmental expenditure are percentages to the total non-developmental expenditure

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2018-19(July), Finance Department, GoK (ii) Volume I of Budget Documents 2018-19 (July), Finance Department GoK

has been an increase in the State plan outlay by Rs.1655.82 crore (1.92%) in 2016-17 (Accounts) over 2016-17(RE). The non plan expenditure got reduced by 810.59 crore (0.95%), Central Plan got reduced by 55.55 crore (6.52%) and aggregate expenditure increased by 1789.68 crore (0.46%) for the same reference period. The composition in the current context helps to understand the distribution of expenditure between fresh programmes and past commitments. While the relevance of Plan and Non-plan categorization

is being increasingly questioned, from 2017-18 onwards, the distinction between plan and nonplan is removed.

Trends in the share of plan and non-plan expenditure in the GSDP during 2012-13 to 2016-17 are presented in **Figure 3.8**. Restricting the non-plan expenditure has been possible due to the austerity measures adopted by the Government from time to time such as restrictions on fresh recruitment, vehicle purchases, foreign tours and training, holding

Table No. 3.11: Plan and Non-plan Expenditure, Karnataka (Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2016-17 (BE)	2016-17 (RE)	2016-17 (Accounts)
I.	Plan			
1.	State Plan	85375.33	85932.67	87588.49
2.	Central Plan	854.98	851.56	796.01
	Total Plan Outlay(1+2)	86230.31	86784.23	88384.50
II.	Non-Plan Expenditure	84882.93	85240.97	84430.38
	Aggregate Expenditure (I+II)	171113.24	172025.20	172814.88

Sources: (i) Economic survey, 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Budget documents 2018-19 (July), Finance Department, GoK.

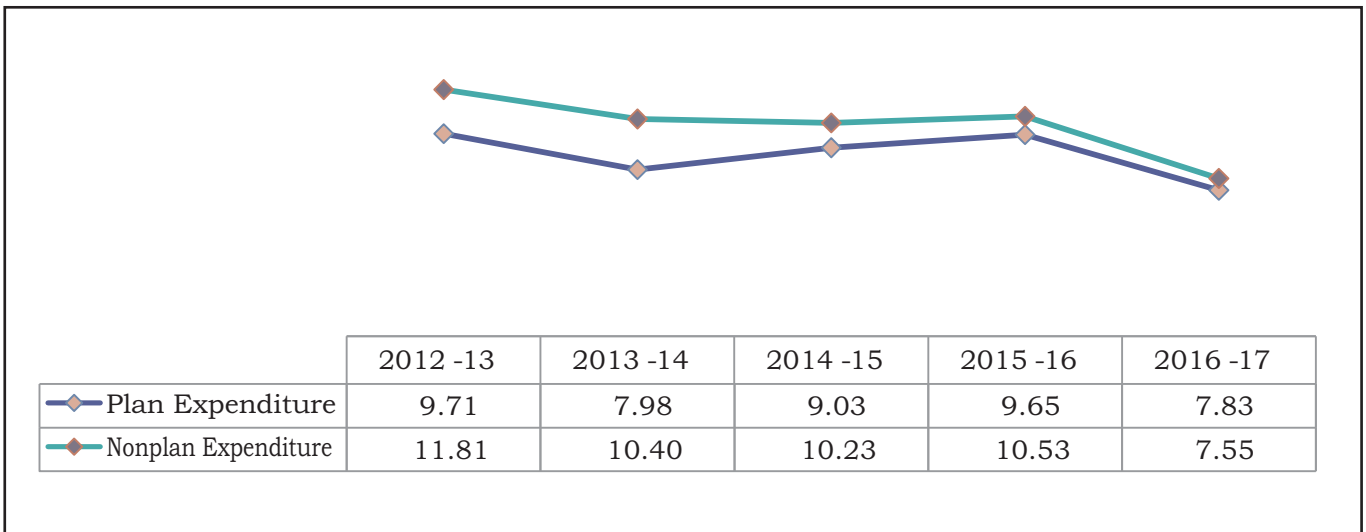
Government functions in star hotels and total ban on travel in business class in flights. However, the State government still has a fairly large amount of expenditure locked up under “committed expenditure” category discussed below.

3.4.3.5 Committed Expenditure

Committed expenditure on salaries, pensions, interest, subsidies, administrative expenditure, devolution to PRIs and ULBs, etc constitute about 81 percent of the total uncommitted revenue receipts i.e. total revenue receipts less tied grants from Government of India, during the year 2017-

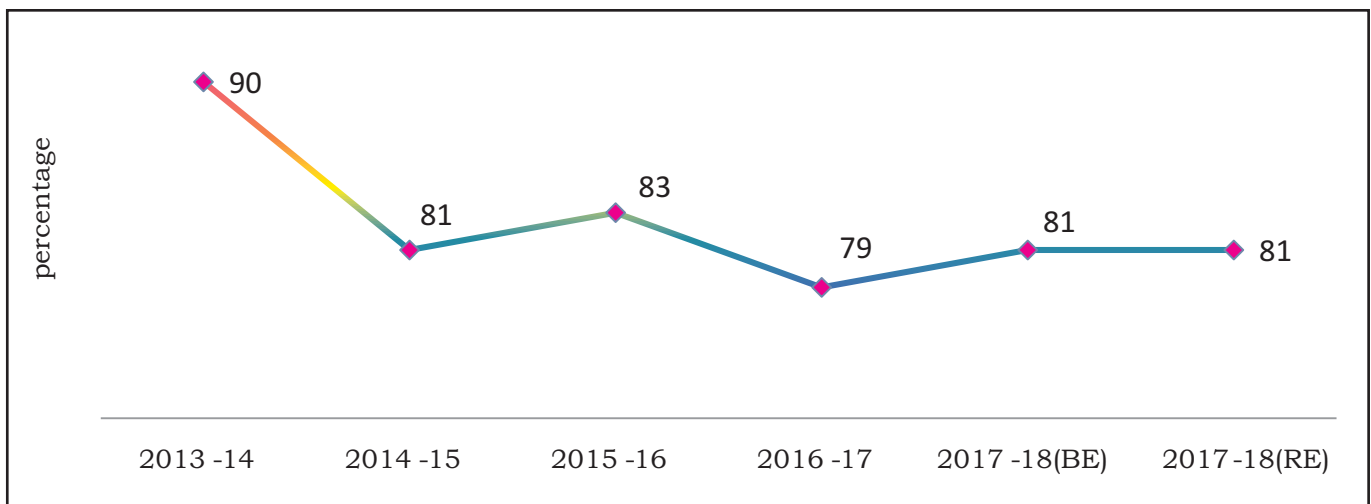
18(RE) (**Figure 3.9**). The graph below traces the trends in the share of committed expenditure to the uncommitted receipts. As is evident from the graph, approximately 81% of uncommitted revenue receipts in 2017-18(RE) are committed. Hence, only 19% of uncommitted revenue receipts are available for new initiatives and existing capital expenditure commitment of the Government. With such limited fiscal space available for manoeuvrability, containing the committed expenditure which is largely revenue in nature via-a-via capital expenditure would be one of the key challenges currently faced by the state.

Figure 3.8: Plan and Non Plan Expenditure (as a Percent of GSDP)



Source: Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK, (ii) Overview of Budget 2018-19 (July), Finance Department, GoK (iii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK.

Figure 3.9: Committed Expenditure as % of Uncommitted Revenue Receipts



Source: Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK, (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK.

3.4.3.6 Economic Classification of Expenditure

Under the guidelines from the Central Statistical Organization, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics classifies Government expenditure by economic categories in the annual budget. This is useful for analyzing 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, drawals of the Government on various resources of the State's economy and contribution of the Government to State income.

A summary of the total expenditure by economic classification for 2018-19(BE) in comparison with the preceding two years is presented in **Table 3.12**. In 2018-19(BE), in the final outlays, the Government's consumption is anticipated to increase by 15.97% over 2017-18(RE). The capital formation has decreased slightly by 1.69%. Consumption expenditure forms 24.88% of the total expenditure during the current year.

Transfer payments to the rest of the economy are anticipated to go up by 14.76% during the current year. The share of transfer payments to the rest of the economy in total expenditure is 47.64%. Within transfer payments, current transfers, which include interest and subsidies, are a major component (98.50%). Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy that amounted to Rs.11459.48 crore in 2017-18(RE) have increased to 18530.22crore in 2018-19(BE)(an increase of 61.70%).

3.5 CAPITAL FORMATION BY GOVERNMENT

Details of capital formation by the Government are presented in **Table 3.13**. Gross capital formation by the Government is expected to decrease slightly by 1.69% in 2018-19(BE) compared to 2017-18(RE). The value of assets anticipated to be created in 2018-19(BE) is Rs.32012.72crore of which Rs.3495.42 crore will be created by departmental commercial undertakings and Rs.28517.30crore by the Government.

Table 3.12: Economic Classification of Expenditure of Karnataka State Budget-2018-19

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Description	2016-17 (A/C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	Percent Variation (2018-19 over 2017-18)
1	Final Outlays	60133.79	71908.18	77636.10	7.97
(a)	Government consumption Expenditure	32469.36	39407.07	45700.76	15.97
(b)	Gross Capital Formation	27667.44	32562.66	32012.72	-1.69
(c)	Acquisition of Fixed Assets	-3.01	-61.55	-77.38	25.72
2	Transfer Payments to the Rest of the Economy	68510.18	76243.40	87500.60	14.76
(a)	Current Transfers *	66830.70	74579.12	86194.51	15.57
(b)	Capital Transfers	1679.48	1664.28	1306.09	-21.52
3	Financial Investments and Loans to the rest of the Economy	11630.93	11459.48	18530.22	61.70
Total Expenditure (1+2+3)		140274.90	159611.06	183666.92	15.07

* Includes interest and subsidy also R.E.: Revised Estimates, B.E.: Budget Estimates

Source: An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2018-19, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoK.

Table 3.13 : Capital Formation by the Government of Karnataka 2018-19 (Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Description	2016-17 (A/C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	Percent Variation (2018-19 over 2017-18)
1	Value of Assets Created	27667.44	32562.66	32012.72	-1.69
(a)	By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	2719.33	4183.03	3495.42	-16.44
(b)	By Government Administration	24948.11	28379.63	28517.30	0.49
2	Change in Stock in (a)&(b)				
	Total: Gross Capital Formation	27667.44	32562.66	32012.72	-1.69

Source: An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2018-19 July, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

3.6 INVESTMENT UNDER PLAN: STATE BUDGETARY SUPPORT (SBS) FOR PLAN

Karnataka's Plan SBS has increased from Rs.34201.00 crore to Rs.76779.18 crore during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (**Figure 3.10**). The SBS for Plan as a percentage of the budget increased from 35.40% to 45.31% during the same period (**Figure 3.11**). Relative to the GSDP, the SBS for plan as a % GSDP has increased from 6.53% to 6.87% for the same reference period (**Figure 3.12**).

a) Resources of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17): The State's plan spending has been growing significantly. The out lay for the 12th Five Year Plan is at Rs. 255250.00 crore. Out of this around 40% is from Borrowings (net), 36% is from own resources, 13% from IEBR and remaining 11% is from central assistance to State Plan. The actual expenditure in the 12th Five Year Plan is at Rs.309186.22 crore which is 121.13% of the 12th Five Year Plan Outlay. In respect of % utilization of resources, State Own Resources at 162.24%, the Central Assistance at 107.70%, State's Borrowings (net) 90.22% and IEBR at 113.15% (**Table 3.14**).

b) Inter-sectoral Outlays of Twelfth Five Year Plan: The expenditure priorities of the State can be evaluated by the outlays on General, Social and Economic Services. It is desirable that the outlays should be enhanced for social and economic services, as they have a

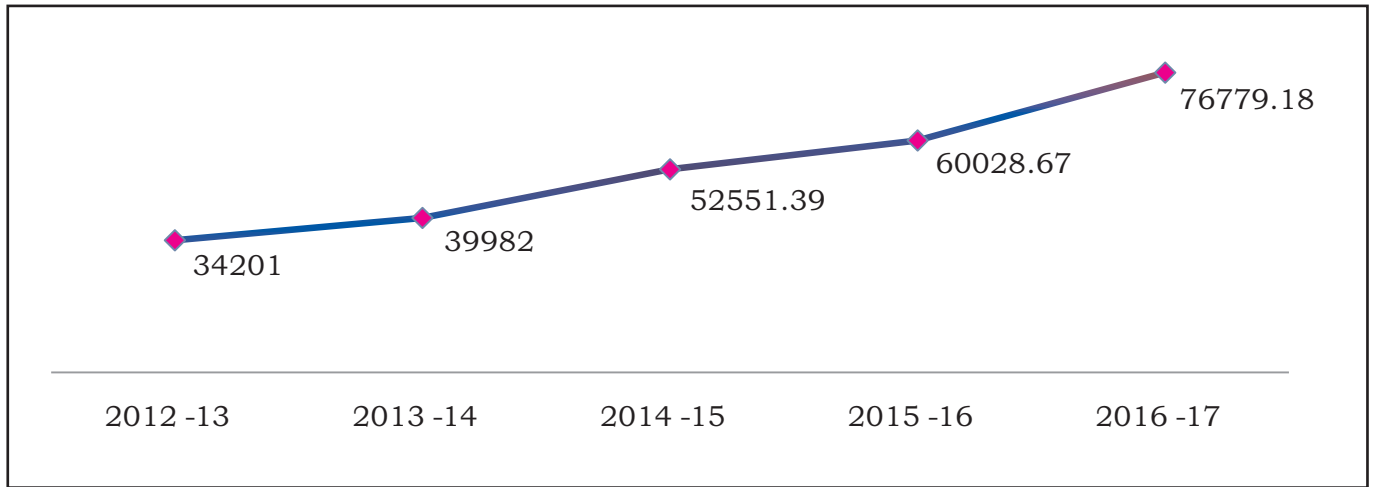
direct impact on the socio-economic indicators. The higher investment in socio-economic sectors is expected to improve the overall development indicators of the State. The core sectors which performed well in 12th Plan are Industries & Minerals (221.00%), followed by Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities (195.71%), RDPR (156.43%), Agriculture and Allied (147.19%), Women & Child Development (139.30%) and Medical & Public Health (137.57%). The plan performance by the major sectors during the 12th plan is presented in **Table 3.15**.

Sectoral breakup of outlays and expenditure by major sectors for the last three years is presented in **Table 3.16**.

3.7 SCHEMES IN 2018-19 BUDGET

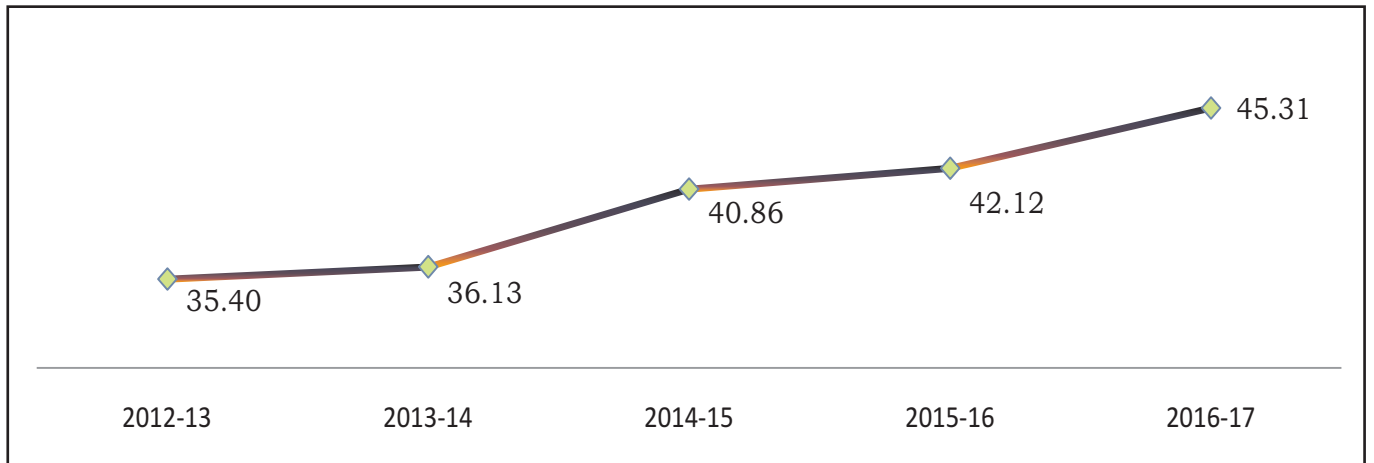
There are as many as 2321 schemes in 2018-19 with an allocation of Rs.218488 crore, out of these 83 schemes (4% of total schemes) each one has an allocation of more than Rs.500.00 crore and the sum of allocation of these 83 schemes is at Rs.138312.03 crore (63.30% of the Budget Size). For the remaining 2238 schemes the allocation is at Rs.80175.97 crore. This indicates that the rationalization of schemes is required so as to have focused approach on the outcomes by avoiding thin spread of resources. Distribution of number of schemes and their allocations in 2018-19 across departments is presented in **Table 3.17**.

Figure 3.10: State Budgetary Support for Plan (Rs.crore)



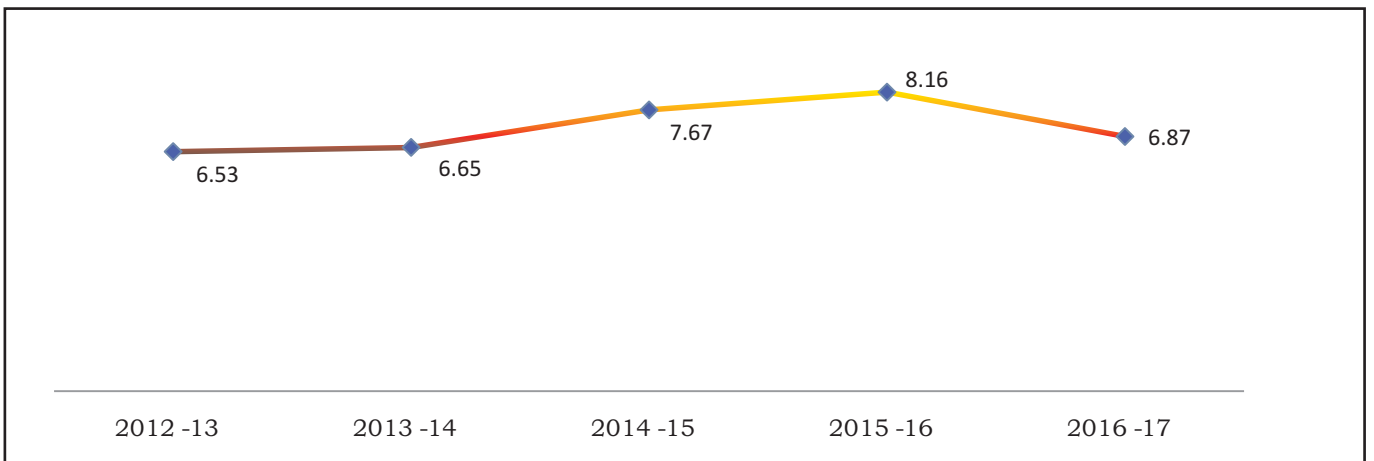
Source: (i)Economic Survey 2017-18,Planning Department, GoK (ii) Budget Documents 2018-19(July) Finance Department, GoK

Figure 3.11: Share of SBS of Plan in the Budget



Source: (i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Budget Documents 2018-19 (July), Finance Department, GoK

Figure 3.12: Share of SBS of Plan to GSDP



Source:(i)Economic Survey 2017-18,Planning Department, GoK(ii) Budget Documents 2018-19(July) Finance Department, GoK(iii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan(2018-22) July, Finance Department, GoK.

Table 3.14: Financial Resources of Twelfth Plan, Karnataka (Rs.crore)

Sl. No	Items	Twelfth Plan Target (at Current prices)	Actual Achievement in The 12 th Five Year Plan	% Actual Achievement over the 12 th Plan Target
1	State Borrowings(net)	101654.00(39.83)	91709.80(29.66)	90.22
2	State Own Resources	92095.00(36.08)	149415.04(48.33)	162.24
3	IEBR	33486.00(13.12)	37888.55(12.25)	113.15
4	Central Assistance	28015.00(10.97)	30172.83(9.76)	107.70
	Total	255250.00	309186.22	121.13

Source:(i)Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Budget Documents 2018-19(July) Finance Department, GoK. Note: Figures in bracket indicate % to total

Table 3.15: Outlay & Expenditure in the 12th Five Year Plan (Rs.crore)

Sl. No	Sectors	Twelfth Plan 2012-17 Outlay (At Current prices)	Actual Expenditure in the 12th FYP	% expenditure over the 12 th Plan outlay
A.	Economic Services			
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities (incl. Cooperation)	20939.11	30821.14	147.19
2	Rural Development	8396.35	13134.60	156.43
3	Special Area Programme	4086.11	5321.59	130.24
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	41157.22	44257.39	107.53
5	Energy	26779.38	21031.10	78.53
6	Industry & Minerals	4777.25	10557.76	221.00
7	Transport	33224.38	38985.32	117.34
8	Science, Technology ,Forestry, Ecology & Environments	2945.97	3145.30	106.77
9	General Economic Services	6739.46	4725.29	70.11
	Total - A : Economic Services	149045.23	171979.49	115.39
B.	Social Services			
10	Education. Sports, Art & Culture	21348.66	28509.07	133.54
11	Medical and Public Health	8983.05	12357.91	137.57

Table 3.15: Outlay & Expenditure in the 12th Five Year Plan**(Rs.crore)**

Sl. No	Sectors	Twelfth Plan 2012-17 Outlay (At Current prices)	Actual Expenditure in the 12th FYP	% expenditure over the 12th Plan outlay
12	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development			
12a	a) Water Supply	13009.70	14273.70	109.72
12b	b) Housing	9102.57	12151.61	133.50
12c	c) Urban Development	20964.36	23140.71	110.38
13	Information & Publicity	206.00	214.98	104.36
14	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	12893.75	25235.00	195.71
15	Labour & Labour Welfare	1540.74	1620.70	105.19
16	Social Security & welfare	5875.03	6741.46	114.75
17	Women & Child Dev.	6564.86	9144.96	139.30
	Total - B : Social Services	100488.72	133390.10	132.74
C	General Services	5716.04	3816.81	66.77
	Grand Total - State Plan	255249.99	309186.40	121.13

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK,
(ii) Budget Documents 2018-19(July), Finance Department, GoK

Table 3.16: Developmental Outlays by Major Sectors (Rs. crore)

	State Budget	2016-17 (A/C)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)	% change in 2018-19 over 2017-18
	1	2	3	4	5
I	Economic Services				
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Including Co-operation)	13416.95	16272.63	17947.14	10.29
2	Rural Development	5546.74	6399.20	6903.32	7.88
3	Special Area Programme	456.57	507.99	306.48	-39.67
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	11085.19	13495.16	15184.79	12.52
5	Energy	9237.01	9438.43	10075.06	6.75
6	Industry and Minerals	1665.70	2334.28	2480.68	6.27
7	Transport	12467.79	12297.80	11473.09	-6.71
8	Science, Technology & Environment	78.83	101.29	88.23	-12.89
9	General Economic Services	6659.79	5546.91	4203.83	-24.21
	Total - I: Economic Services	60614.57	66393.69	68662.62	3.42
II.	Social Services				
10	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	21192.51	20369.65	26466.17	29.93
11	Health	6882.88	7715.23	9644.01	25.00
12	Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development				
12a	(a) Water Supply	4751.90	5339.03	5298.65	-0.76
12b	(b) Housing	3882.17	4817.00	3674.48	-23.72
12c	(c) Urban Development	4412.71	4478.01	4897.45	9.37
13	Information and Publicity	152.56	446.83	285.27	-36.16
14	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	9023.05	11629.58	11599.48	-0.26
15	Labour & Labour Welfare	496.01	919.61	608.51	-33.83
16	Social Security & welfare (incl. Nutrition)	7301.65	8551.40	16810.41	96.58
17	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	3037.26	1458.72	585.38	-59.87
18	Other Social Services	280.39	468.60	214.59	-54.21
19	Secretariat Social Services	33.00	37.13	36.81	-0.86
	Total - II: Social Services	61446.09	66230.79	80121.21	20.97
III.	General Services				
IV	Grant-in-aid and Contribution	5685.58	7131.67	6167.21	-13.52
V	Public Debt	7420.24	8175.65	11135.84	36.21
VI	Loans and Advances	1934.38	4623.77	5816.76	25.80
	Total : State Budget	169425.80	189679.14	218488.12	15.19

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2018-19 (July), Finance Department, GoK

Table 3.17: Department-wise number of schemes in 2018-19(BE) under different ranges of allocations (in Numbers)

Department	0.001 to 100 Cr.			101 - 200 Cr.			201 - 300 Cr.			301 - 400 Cr.			401 - 500 Cr.			> 500 Cr.			Grand Total		
	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total
Agriculture	30	14	44	4	1	5			0	3		3	1	1	3	41	15	56			
Animal Husbandry	56	13	69	1		1			0			0	1	1	1	58	14	72			
Commerce & Industries	51	10	61	4		4	2		2			0	1	1		58	10	68			
Co-operation	22	11	33	1		1			0	1		1			2	26	11	37			
Debt Servicing	65		65	48		48	11		11	5		5	1	1	9	139	0	139			
DPAR	64		64	1		1			0	1		1			0	66	0	66			
DPAR-AR	10		10			0			0			0			0	10	0	10			
E-Governance	1		1	1		1			0			0			0	2	0	2			
Energy	6		6			0			0			0			3	9	0	9			
Finance	110		110	6		6	1		1	1		1			6	124	0	124			
Food & Civil Supplies	17		17			0			0			0	1	1	1	19	0	19			
Forestry & Wild Life	44	3	47	2		2	1		1	2		2			0	49	3	52			
Health & Family Welfare	65	33	98	5	1	6	2	1	3			0		2	3	75	37	112			
Higher Education	61		61	7		7			0	2		2	1	1	2	73	0	73			
Home	59		59	1		1	2		2	1		1	1	1	2	66	0	66			
Horticulture	39	14	53	5	1	6	1		1			0			0	45	15	60			
Housing	10		10	2		2	1		1	1		1			0	16	1	17			
Information & Publicity	21		21			0			0			0			0	21	0	21			
Infrastructure	13		13			0			0			0	1	1	2	16	0	16			
Information Technology	20	1	21			0			0			0			0	20	1	21			
Kannada & Culture	44	1	45			0			0			0			0	44	1	45			
KSBPE	2		2			0			0			0			0	2	0	2			
Labour	17		17			0			0	1		1			0	18	0	18			

Table 3.17: Department-wise number of schemes in 2018-19(BE) under different ranges of allocations (in Numbers)

Department	0.001 to 100 Cr.			101 - 200 Cr.			201 - 300 Cr.			301 - 400 Cr.			401 - 500 Cr.			> 500 Cr.			Grand Total		
	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total	State	ZP	Total
Law	29		29			0			0			2			2			2	31	0	31
Medical Education	49		49	6		6	2		2	1					0			0	58	0	58
Minor Irrigation	37	6	43	3		3	1		1						0	1		1	42	6	48
Parliamentary Affairs	27		27			0			0						0			0	27	0	27
Planning & Statistics	28	6	34			0	1		1						0	2		2	31	6	37
Primary & Secondary Education	41	13	54	2	2	4	2		2		1	2			2	2	6	8	49	22	71
PWD	62	3	65	4	1	5	2		2	4		3	4		3	4		4	79	4	83
RDPR	37	20	57	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	2	1	3	6	1	3	6	9	44	34	78
Revenue	102		102	2		2	2		2	1					0	5		5	112	0	112
Sports & Youth Empowerment	21	12	33			0			0						0			0	21	12	33
Skill Development & Employment	18	2	20	2	1	3	1		1						0			0	21	3	24
Tourism	8		8	2		2	1		1						0			0	11	0	11
Transport	29		29	2		2	2		2	1					0				34	0	34
Urban Development	226		226	7		7	7		7	4					0	5		5	249	0	249
Water Resources	54		54	6		6	1		1	1					0	5		5	67	0	67
Welfare of Minorities	21	6	27	5		5	1		1			1			1			0	28	6	34
Welfare of OBCs	21	12	33	4		4	2		2	1	2				0	1		1	28	14	42
Welfare of SCs	25	18	43	3	4	7	2	2	4	1	2				0	2		2	33	25	58
Welfare of STs	20	17	37	2		2			0	1					0			0	23	17	40
Women & Child Development	67	8	75			0			0	2					2			2	69	10	79
Grand Total	1749	223	1972	139	15	154	49	6	55	36	4	40	14	3	17	67	16	83	2054	267	2321

Source: Budget Documents 2018-19 (July), Finance Department, GoK

3.8 DISTRICT SECTOR OUTLAYS FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

District sector plan outlays from 1996-97 to 2018-19(BE) is given in **Appendix 3.1**. The total outlay of the District Sector Schemes for the year 2018-19(BE) is Rs.37675.97crore, of which Rs.11485.11 crore for ZP schemes

which constitutes 30.48% of total district sector outlay. Similarly, an amount of Rs.19769.25 crore is allocated for TP Schemes and Rs.6421.62 crore is allocated for GP Schemes which constitute around 52.47 % and 17.04 % of the total District Sector Outlay respectively. District wise break-up of the plan outlay is presented in **Table 3.18**.

Table 3.18: District Outlay for the year 2018-19(B.E)

(Rs. lakh)

District	Z.P Schemes	%	TP Schemes	%	GP Schemes	%	Total	%
Bangalore Urban	49062.64	4.27	91021.87	4.60	14.00	0.00	140098.51	3.72
Bangalore Rural	16216.10	1.41	35661.05	1.80	13.00	0.00	51890.15	1.38
Bagalkote	32189.72	2.80	75044.87	3.80	1.00	0.00	107235.59	2.85
Belgaum	74267.74	6.47	153237.74	7.75	76.00	0.01	227581.48	6.04
Bellary	33891.66	2.95	78074.74	3.95	35.00	0.01	112001.40	2.97
Bidar	30368.60	2.64	69104.42	3.50	54.00	0.01	99527.02	2.64
Bijapur	40764.04	3.55	90036.92	4.55	130.00	0.02	130930.96	3.48
Chamarajanagar	16262.13	1.42	33568.97	1.70	59.00	0.01	49890.10	1.32
Chikkaballapur	18809.16	1.64	46597.31	2.36	64.28	0.01	65470.75	1.74
Chickmagalore	25263.28	2.20	49756.73	2.52	48.00	0.01	75068.01	1.99
Chitradurga	35152.68	3.06	64414.05	3.26	36.00	0.01	99602.73	2.64
Dakshina Kannada	28158.40	2.45	51390.80	2.60	70.46	0.01	79619.66	2.11
Davangere	35524.32	3.09	71746.49	3.63	35.00	0.01	107305.81	2.85
Dharwad	29442.90	2.56	53595.01	2.71	13.76	0.00	83051.67	2.20
Gadag	21596.44	1.88	40021.16	2.02	23.56	0.00	61641.16	1.64
Gulbarga	43292.73	3.77	99179.52	5.02	88.00	0.01	142560.25	3.78
Hassan	35688.40	3.11	72969.82	3.69	116.24	0.02	108774.46	2.89
Haveri	28674.11	2.50	58780.03	2.97	60.95	0.01	87515.09	2.32
Kodagu	12549.24	1.09	17484.30	0.88	41.00	0.01	30074.54	0.80
Kolar	21688.95	1.89	55886.06	2.83	20.00	0.00	77595.01	2.06
Koppal	21135.07	1.84	52182.82	2.64	40.00	0.01	73357.89	1.95
Mandya	28689.32	2.50	60428.35	3.06	114.00	0.02	89231.67	2.37
Mysore	41630.26	3.62	84577.03	4.28	141.00	0.02	126348.29	3.35

Table 3.18: District Outlay for the year 2018-19(B.E)**(Rs. lakh)**

District	Z.P Schemes	%	TP Schemes	%	GP Schemes	%	Total	%
Raichur	26883.32	2.34	68079.50	3.44	64.00	0.01	95026.82	2.52
Ramanagar	17162.00	1.49	37266.72	1.89	35.00	0.01	54463.72	1.45
Shimoga	33112.93	2.88	68216.77	3.45	52.75	0.01	101382.45	2.69
Tumkur	47975.65	4.18	100485.02	5.08	110.00	0.02	148570.67	3.94
Udupi	17814.30	1.55	32443.16	1.64	67.00	0.01	50324.46	1.34
Uttar Kannada	28885.30	2.52	63354.75	3.20	66.00	0.01	92306.05	2.45
Yadgir	16744.28	1.46	40785.74	2.06	52.00	0.01	57582.02	1.53
Lump sum – ZP	239615.33	2086	61533.28	3.11	640420.00	99.73	941568.61	24.99
Grand Total	1148511.00	100.00	1976925.00	100.00	642161.00	100.00	3767597.00	100.00

Source: Budget Documents of ZillaPanchayaths, 2018-19(July), Finance Department,GoK

3.9 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

There are eleven external aided projects under implementation with assistance from the World Bank and other external agencies during the year 2018-19. Of these, three are in Urban Development, three in Public Works

Department, two in Water Resources and two in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department and another Project, namely, Sujala III is being implemented by both Agriculture and Horticulture departments. Project-wise details are presented in **Table 3.19**.

Table 3.19: Externally Aided Projects under implementation 2018-19**(Rs. crore)**

Sl No.	Name of the Project and Department	Name of the aiding Agency	Project cost	Year of commencement/ Closing	Expenditure since inception upto end of 30-11-2018	Outlay for 2018-19
1	Water Resource Department (MMI) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement	World Bank	581.00	2014-2018	355.12	265.39
2	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resource Management (Tranche-1)	ADB	240.00	2015-2018	162.05	100.00
3	Agriculture and Horticulture Sujala III	World Bank	527.75	2013-2018	291.82	133.03
4	Urban Development Cauvery Water Supply Scheme, Stage IV, Phase II.	JICA	5773.50	2005-2017	5327.67	100.00
5	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management (Tranche-1)	ADB	1187.70	2015-2024	384.63	210.00
6	Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernisation Project	World Bank	1037.80	2016-2022	33.71	120.00

Table 3.19: Externally Aided Projects under implementation 2018-19 (Rs. crore)

Sl No.	Name of the Project and Department	Name of the aiding Agency	Project cost	Year of commencement/ Closing	Expenditure since inception upto end of 30-11-2018	Outlay for 2018-19
7	Public Works Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-II	World Bank	4522.50	2011-2018	3078.31	771.11
8	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-II	ADB	2150.40	2011-2018	2746.14	1200.00
9	Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management (Tranche 1)	ADB	911.09	2011-2020	368.46	202.76
10	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Rapid Response to Food Price & Malnutrition (Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Pilot Project)	World Bank	27.30	2014-2018	22.62	5.63
11	Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening, Phase II (Gram Swaraj -Phase II).	World Bank	2000.00	Project is yet to be signed.	0.00	60.01
	Total		18959.04		12770.52	3167.93

Source: Project Monitoring Unit, Finance Department, GoK

3.10 CURRENT FISCAL CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

The challenge for the state would be to ensure maintaining high tax effort to garner adequate resources to meet expenditure requirements of critical sectors of the economy while adhering to fiscal prudence norms. Some of the challenges including those identified earlier have continued to remain. These are as follows:

- 1. Tax effort plateau:** Karnataka over the years consistently achieved the highest own tax revenue to GSDP ratio (tax effort) amongst all other States. Change in the GSDP base and methodology has affected this ratio. With increased tax base in GST, the situation is expected to improve in mid-run.
- 2. Rising commitments on the Revenue expenditure front:** Though the size of the budget has gone up over the years, it is characterized by a substantial portion being in the nature of committed expenditure. The committed expenditure in terms of salary, pension and interest payments are primarily in the revenue account. The narrowing down of the

revenue surplus gap is a clear indicator of the strain on the revenue budget.

The high percentage of committed revenue expenditure to revenue receipts reveals that the State has limited flexibility in allocation of its resources for new schemes. Revenue surplus of only Rs.106.00 crore in 2018-19(BE) leaves limited maneuverability for the decisions as on the expenditure side. Hence the need of the hour is expenditure rationalization/ re-calibration.

- 3. Capital Expenditure:** Since revenue surplus is expected to be under strain, the capital expenditure would have to be met out largely from Capital Receipts include Nondebt Capital Receipts like revenue earned from sale of government assets, recovery of loans and advance and Borrowings etc. This has resulted in increasing total liabilities. By weeding out non-essential schemes, imposing sunset clauses in schemes running for more than five years with no significant benefit, limiting non-development revenue expenditure and streamlining revenue collections, the State would have to target to build up adequate revenue surplus for

use in capital formation and productive expenditure. The major challenge before the State will be to continuously focus on improving the outcomes of the expenditure so that the impact is visible in improvement of Human Development Indicators for the State and overall socio-economic growth.

4. Unfunded or partially funded liabilities:

At the macro level, Government of Karnataka has maintained the fiscal discipline mandated by the Legislature through Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act. However, in these years, the State has also taken up several commitments which have the potential of creating fiscal stress. Therefore, it is important to build a midterm perspective on expenditure to keep it sustainable.

5. Review of Public Resources: The State's revenue expenditure growth is characterized by a large portion of it being committed expenditure thereby leaving little room for manoeuvrability for furthering other capital investments to meet the growing needs of social and economic infrastructure. The State has been increasingly relying on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to fill these investment gaps. However, these infrastructure challenges remain large and require public investment to encourage private investment to supplement. There is also increasing demand on the public resources in the light of statutory legislations like Right to Education, Food Security Act and Employment Guarantee measures. These emerging concerns necessitate a review of the public resources as a whole to assess their allocative and technical efficiency.

6. Reduction in Plan grants given by the Central Government: Government of India has reduced grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Many of these Schemes have ongoing commitments and hence they cannot be stopped all of a sudden. As a result, additional burden has been put on the State to compensate for this reduction.

7. Low non-tax revenue: Non-Tax Revenue as a percentage of revenue receipts is declining over the past several years. The ratio of Non-Tax Revenue to GSDP has been negligible mainly on account of low

and declining cost recoveries, poor performance of Public Enterprises and uneconomic pricing of implicit subsidies. One of the major reasons for the stagnation of Non-Tax Revenue is lack of regular and periodic monitoring by the Administrative Departments and the non-revision of user charges periodically. All the concerned departments are instructed by the Committee constituted in this regard to take forward the measures to increase the nontax revenue. The Committee also advised that auction route should be given priority in order to increase the revenue from mines and minerals and the process of allocation of mines be expedited.

8. Consolidated Sinking Fund(CSF): The 14th Finance Commission considered CSF as an integral part of prudent fiscal management that boosts investor confidence, it also pointed out that it may not be viable when fiscal deficit is persisting, as the Government would have to borrow more to invest in the Fund, which would further pushup fiscal deficit. It is recommended that the Union Government should examine the desirability of continuing with CSF.

9. New Commitments: Increased expenditure requirements on account of the farm loan waiver scheme, including co-operative as well as commercial banks, large revenue expenditure on account of 6th Pay Commission award, increasing Subsidies and push towards target based subsidy award including DBT have resulted in reduction in allocation of other schemes.

10. Timing of Borrowing: It has been observed that while monthly flow of State's revenue receipts is more or less uniform throughout the year, expenditure shows a clear surge in the last quarter of a financial year. Thus, cash flow requires borrowings to be raised in the 3rd and 4th quarter only, which also reduces interest burden

The following New initiatives have been taken by the State:

a. Comprehensive Decision Support System: The State is implementing a Comprehensive Integrated Decision Support System in a time bound manner for the transparent resource allocation,

better decentralized monitoring and improved implementation of all schemes and programmes. This system would capture information on the progress of the State Government's schemes directly from the implementation points and enable the Government to formulate comprehensive District and Block Plans. The system will ensure need based equitable distribution of resources to every Block and District and their better utilization through decentralized participatory monitoring.

- b. Goods and Service Tax (GST):** GST has been introduced in the State in 2017-18. GST is expected to have positive impact on economic activities in the long run; in the medium term the revenue realization compared to the existing tax structure is expected to be negatively impacted. In addition to loss due to transitional problems, revenue loss because of the shift from origin based taxation to destination based taxation, subsuming of taxes like Entry Tax, that will only get partially compensated and a relatively lower Revenue Neutral Rate. However, this loss is expected to be compensated by the Central Government for the first five years from the date of implementation of GST. Awareness and capacity amongst tax payers as well as within Government is extremely critical for smooth transition. The State has taken steps to ensure that the nuances of GST are comprehensively explained to all the stake holders. All the officers in the tax department have been trained on the legal framework as well as on the IT framework. More than 500 training programmes/ workshops/ seminars/ interactive sessions have been organized to make people aware about GST
- c. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:** Government of India has reduced earlier 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes into 28 by bringing the concept of Umbrella Schemes. These 28 schemes have been classified into three categories viz., (i) Core of the Core Schemes, wherein the existing sharing pattern will be continued (ii) Core Schemes have sharing pattern 60:40 (Centre:State) and (iii) Optional Schemes have sharing pattern(50:50).
- d. Removal of Distinction between Plan and Nonplan:** The distinction between Plan and Nonplan in the budgetary system was brought in when the plan model of economic growth was adopted in the country. It is expected that with the removal of this distinction a direct link between spending and outcome could be established which will be useful in assessing the efficiency of public expenditure. The Union Government removed this distinction in Government Expenditure from the Financial Year 2017-18 onwards. For the reason cited above, the State Government has also removed this distinction in the Government Budget from the Financial Year 2017-18.
- e. Gender Budget:** Gender based budgeting helps to prioritize and orient public expenditure to reflect the concerns of women. The State is one of the pioneers in Gender Budget Initiatives and preparing Gender Budget documents since 2007-08. The Gender Budget document indicates the quantum of allocations made through schemes intended for welfare and empowerment of women. The Gender Budget Allocation (BE) for the year 2018-19 is at Rs.99253.01 crore which is 45.42 percent of total budget. All government programmes/Schemes wherein women beneficiaries are at least thirty percent have been classified into categories A and B. Category-A covers schemes which benefit women 100 percent. There are 64 schemes under this category in 2018-19 and allocation under these schemes is at Rs.5108.40 crore which is about 5.14% of the total Gender Budget. Category-B covers schemes, wherein women beneficiaries are 30-99 percent. There are 801 schemes under this category in 2018-19 and allocation for these schemes is at Rs.94144.61 crore which is about 94.86% of the Gender Budget.
- f. Khajane II :** It is an integrated Financial management System being implemented by the Finance Department Khajane -II and will enable all Financial Transactions of the Government of Karnataka on a single platform in an online integrated environment with other stake holder systems.
- g. Delegation of Fund release powers to Administrative Departments:** With a view to improve the pace of implementation of schemes and thereby improve

expenditure, Finance Department has delegated powers of release of funds to concerned Administrative Secretaries for the first three quarters of the Financial Year upto 75 per cent of the budget provision. However, the analysis of monthly expenditure for the past five years indicates that with almost 40% expenditure happening in the last quarter. It is therefore necessary to make efforts towards a more equitable distribution of expenditure through the year by timely approvals to the departmental action plans and planned approach towards implementation of schemes in the field. From 2015-16 onwards concerned administrative Secretaries are delegated to release of funds even in the 4th quarter (upto the revised estimates) also. This would improve the pace of expenditure incurred by Departments.

h. Fiscal Management Review Committee:

Government has constituted Fiscal Management Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to review the fiscal and debt position of the state and advice the Finance Minister on the remedial measures to be adopted to ensure adherence to the parameters stipulated in KFRA. The following are some of the major recommendations made by the committee;

- (i) Critically examine expenditure and prioritise them with a focus on capital expenditure in order to generate productive assets that will help the economy to expand in the longer run.
- (ii) For effective usage of available resources, departments to move over to Medium Term Planning. Departments to explore possibility of PPP model wherever feasible.
- (iii) Critically assess the existing subsidies net from the point of their effectiveness and to prune down non-merit subsidies in a phased manner to keep expenditure under sustainable levels.
- (iv) The fund transferred by the Central Government as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission has resulted in drastic reduction in allocation of various centrally sponsored schemes. On account of this the committee suggested to set up a review committee at suitable level to critically assess the

necessity of continuation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes where central share has been reduced below 50%.

- (v) On account of revised methodology prescribed by the 14th Finance Commission there would be sizable contraction in the borrowing space available for the State. It is advised to explore means to maximize the revenue surplus as it will be critical for funding the capital expenditure.
- (vi) Continuous review and monitoring of tax efforts including enforcement to reach the target set out in budget estimates.
- (vii) Follow up with departments for improving their non-tax revenues by regular revision of fees, user charges etc.
- (viii) Effective use of Extra Budgetary resources of State PSUs.
- (ix) In order to maintain a correlation with the actual expenditure needs of the State, the budgetary borrowings have been resorted to only in the 3rd and 4th quarters of the FY 2015-16. FMRC appreciated the same practice and advised to continue the practice in future.
- (x) Approvals for new initiatives and works requiring implementation over multiple years to be based on fiscal sustainability of the total expenditure rather than expenditure during the year of approval only and thereby avoid build up of fiscal stress due to unfunded expenditure commitments.
- (xi) Prioritization needs to be done to use the available funds first for projects that are nearing completion so that immediate benefits accrue to the public.
- (xii) In order to augment the revenues, continued efforts be made to improve own revenue receipts through increased efficiency in tax administration as well as monitoring and to make optimum use of central funds available under various schemes.
- (xiii) To rationalize existing Government schemes so as to have focused approach on the outcomes by avoiding thin spread of resources and multiplicity of similar schemes.
- (xiv) In order to keep the non developmental expenditure in check and make more &

more resources available for developmental expenditure, regulation on creation of new posts, and filling up vacancies in non-core spheres be continued.

- (xv) The Committee instructed that all the tax collecting departments should be directed to increase efforts to meet the targets.
- (xvi) The 6th State Pay Commission has made recommendations to improve governance by rationalization of human resources. The Committee instructed that the Commission's recommendations should be taken forward to improve governance and make schemes implementation more effective
- (xvii) Taking note of the steeply increasing subsidy support in various schemes, the Committee recommended that direct benefit transfer should be linked to Aadhaar as Per Aadhaar Act as far as feasible.

The Hon`ble Chief Minister has approved the above recommendations. Concerted efforts are needed to translate the above suggestions into action points.

I) 14th Finance Commission:

- (a) The 14th Finance Commission has recommended an increase in the share of the Central devolution to the States from 32% to 42%. State Government has made continued effort and a strong pitch for an increase in the share of the States and also an increase for Karnataka within the divisible pool.

- (b) Fiscal deficit of all state will be anchored to an annual limit of 3% of GSDP. (i) The State will be eligible for flexibility of 0.25 percent over and above this for any given year for which borrowing limits are to be fixed if their debt-GSDP ratio is less than or equal to 25 percent in the preceding year. (ii) States will be further eligible for an additional borrowing limit of 0.25 percent of GSDP in a given year for which borrowing limits are to be fixed if the interest payments are less than or equal to 10 percent of the revenue receipts in the preceding year.

The above two options under these flexibility provisions can be availed of by a State either separately, if any of the above criteria is fulfilled, or simultaneously if both the above stated criteria are fulfilled. Thus, a State can have a maximum fiscal deficit- GSDP limit of 3.5 per cent in any given year.

The flexibility in availing the additional limit under either of the two options or both will be available to a State only if there is no revenue deficit in the year in which borrowing limits are to be fixed and the immediately preceding year.

If a State is not able to fully utilize its sanctioned borrowing limit of 3 per cent of GSDP in any particular year during the first four years of award period (2015-16 to 2018-19), it will have the option of availing this unutilised borrowing amount only in the following year but within award period.

INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

CHAPTER

4

Promotion of private investment has been high on the agenda of Government of Karnataka. The concerted efforts by the State have resulted in a large-scale inflow of investments during the past few years. The State has also developed a distinct policy framework for guiding investments and set up dedicated institutions that streamline the approval processes. Karnataka offers wide range of fiscal and financial incentives to investors even while nurturing the supporting infrastructure such as technical institutions, laboratories and research institutions. The State's information technology and biotechnology sectors have attracted significant investments and contribute to significant exports from the country in these sectors. Exports contribute about 40% of the State's GSDP with electronic, computer software and biotechnology contributing a major portion of the exports. Karnataka's economic growth can be accelerated further with a continued emphasis on promotion of private investment and enhancement of industrial competitiveness.

4.1. INVESTMENT IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka is a pioneer in introducing many reform initiatives adopted in India and has been highly proactive in attracting private investment. Lucrative policies incentivizing private domestic and foreign investments are framed from time to time. These policies along with an investment friendly climate in the State have helped the State attract large-scale private investment, especially in information and communication technology (ICT) and biotechnology sectors. KBITS, established under the Department of IT, BT and S&T by the Government of Karnataka, is specially meant for the promotion and facilitation of investments in the State. On 26th April, 2018, KBITS was renamed as Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS) to enable, promote and drive innovation and entrepreneurship in the state of Karnataka.

4.1.1 Karnataka's Investment Climate

Karnataka's vast and diversified resource base has emerged as a reputed investment

destination for investors worldwide. The State was the first to enact the Industrial Facilitation Act to help investors. Karnataka has a single window which acts as a one-stop-shop for investments in the State. The specific advantages for Karnataka include i) Good law and order situation prevailing in Karnataka which is conducive to foreign direct investments ii) Abundant availability of highly skilled manpower iii) Karnataka ranks among the top 5 industrially developed States in India iv) The State provides excellent logistic support and connectivity to the investors and v) The State provides one of the biggest and fast expanding markets in the Country.

Karnataka's investor-friendly and responsive administration has worked towards easing administrative procedures and implementing policy measures for faster and smoother industrial growth. Some of the significant measures are as follows:

- (a) An investor-friendly responsive administration
- (b) The State-level single window clearance committee and the State high level clearance committee facilitate clearance of proposals in a speedy manner.
- (c) Sector-specific industrial zones and SEZs that match the natural resources and capabilities of a region with the industry requirements.
- (d) Creation of World-class, ready-to-use infrastructure through investments in power, roads, water, warehouse and logistic facilities, connectivity through rails and ports etc.
- (e) The State Government's packages of incentives and concession for new industrial investments announced from time to time
- (f) Special focus on skill development to enhance generation of technical manpower
- (g) Excellent telecommunication network and optical fibre connectivity throughout the State

(h) Exemption from State taxes for all purchases from domestic tariff area

4.1.2 Investment flows into Karnataka

Karnataka UdyogMitra (KUM) is a single contact point for all investors who are looking at setting up enterprises/business in Karnataka. As the nodal agency, its role is to facilitate investments and execute initiatives to enable a smooth transition from the stage of receiving investment proposals to the eventual implementation of the project. It acts as a secretariat for State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) for projects above Rs.15.00 Cr up to Rs.500.00 Cr and the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) for projects above Rs.500.00 Cr.

The abstract of the projects approved by SLSWCC and SHLCC are shown in **Table 4.1 & 4.2.**

Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology Services has been authorized as the Single Window Clearance Agency for

investments related to IT sector under the i4 Policy. All projects below Rs.100 Cr are approved by State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) and above Rs.100 Cr. by State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC).

Foreign Direct Investment in Karnataka (US \$ million)

Out of the Foreign Direct Investment flow to India Karnataka has recorded a major share. The share of Karnataka is 19.11% in the flow of Foreign Direct Investment to India during 2017-18. Karnataka has attracted Foreign Direct Investment of US\$ 32721 million from 2000 upto June 2018. This is 8.39percent of country's Foreign Direct Investment As show in **Table 4.3.**

4.1.3 Investment in Information Technology

The information technology (IT) sector in Karnataka has become one of the primary growth drivers of Karnataka's economy.

Table 4.1 : Projects approved by State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC)

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs. In crores)	Employment (In Nos.)
2006-07	871	11511.44	612620
2007-08	727	10266.92	349015
2008-09	310	5181.62	135623
2009-10	359	7749.88	115932
2010-11	439	6879.64	110505
2011-12	410	5328.50	65549
2012-13	675	9350.79	141821
2013-14	209	3558.21	43759
2014-15	72	1996.33	24248
2015-16	252	13,600.63	79960
2016-17	256	19,572.00	95608
2017-18	336	23,536.61	203489
2018-19 (upto Nov)	84	5679.60	31446
Total	5000	124212.17	2009575

Source: Karnataka UdyogMitra, Bangalore

Table 4.2 : Projects approved by State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) 2006-07 to 2018-19:

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs. In crores)	Employment (In Nos.)
2006-07	66	92055.84	781966
2007-08	108	160522.82	1996504
2008-09	50	105266.20	410842
2009-10	110	288548.57	284934
2010-11	186	187185.70	580161
2011-12	60	34188.8	165165
2012-13	100	133109.77	1158001
2013-14	46	38733	127692
2014-15	36	52148.05	31819
2015-16	28	89,770.47	171324
2016-17	13	14,226.00	60497
2017-18	15	30,119.05	67,616
2018-19(UPTO Nov)	5	8698.00	55959
Total	823	1234572.27	5892480.00

Source: Karnataka UdyogMitra, Bangalore

Table 4.3 : Foreign Direct Investment In Karnataka (US \$ MILLION)

Year	Karnataka	India	Percentage
2007-08	1581	23901	6.61
2008-09	2026	27331	7.41
2009-10	1029	25834	3.18
2010-11	1332	19427	6.86
2011-12	1533	35121	4.36
Total(2007-12)	7501	131614	5.70
2012-13	1023	22424	4.56
2013-14	1892	24299	7.78
2014-15	3444	30931	11.13
2015-16	4121	40001	10.30
2016-17	2132	43478	4.90
2017-18	8575	44857	19.11
2018-19 (April-June 2018)	1773	12752	13.90
From April 2000 to June 2018	32721	389721	8.39

Information Technology Sector in Karnataka is primarily concentrated in Bangalore. Lately, other parts of Karnataka have also seen a growth in IT-related activities.

Bangalore was the first city in India to set up a Satellite Earth Station for high speed communication services to facilitate software exports in 1992. The State made a giant leap in the Information Technology sector by establishing the Country's first extended facility of the International gateway and network operations centre at the Software Technology Park of India (STPI) in the Electronic city. Karnataka is home to over 3500 IT companies, contributing to over 51.6 billionUSD (Rs. 5.16 lakh Crores) of exports, giving direct employment to over 12 lakh professionals and creating over 31 lakhs indirect jobs. The industry contributes to over 25% of the State's GDP. The share of Karnataka in Information Technology exports is nearly 38% of the country's exports of 155 billionUSD

4.1.4 Investment in Biotechnology

Karnataka, the Biotech Capital of India, is home to one of the earliest and most thriving biotech ecosystems in India. The support for industry and startups comes from the strong and evolving biotech research base in Karnataka, comprising of many nationally and internationally renowned biotechnology research Institutions, Companies and Startups.

Currently, Karnataka's Biotech industry comprises of ~ 380 small, medium and large sized companies and over 270 Start-ups, together forming 60% of the biotech companies in India. The number continues to grow with most of the well-known companies continuing to choose Karnataka as destination for their operations. Karnataka as the hub of biotechnology in India, reflected a market size of US\$ 6.5b contributing 35% of the total revenue generated by the Indian biotechnology industry. The State employed nearly 54% of the country's biotech workforce and the biotech export revenues contribution of Karnataka is Rs.3,33,51 Crores (USD \$ 4.91B) in 2015-2016. The domestic revenue is valued at Rs.11072 Crores (USD \$ 1.63 B). The Indian biotech industry was valued at US\$18.7b in 2015 and has shown steady double-digit growth.

Karnataka is the preferred destination for biopharma and bioservices industry, including

clinical trials, contract research and manufacturing activities. Karnataka is also strong on bio-agriculture, bio-energy, medical devices and bioinformatics. The major hubs for Biotechnology include Bengaluru, Mysuru, Hubli - Dharwad, Tumkur and Mangalore, with new potential hubs under development, across the State.

4.1.5 Policy Frameworks for Attracting Private Investments

Foreign investment is a subject in the Central List of the Indian Constitution. All powers for the design of policies for promotion and regulation (including approvals) of foreign investment rest with the Government of India. State Governments complement the National policy efforts by initiating special measures for speedy clearances and smooth facilitation of inflow of investments. The National policy framework is aimed at maximising the inflow of private foreign investment into India. However, investors have the ultimate location choice of their investment anywhere in India. In this context, policies and programmes of Government of Karnataka for attracting private foreign investment by making Karnataka a competitive and attractive destination for global investments assume special and utmost significance.

Karnataka is one of the most industrially developed States in the Country. The State has been laying special emphasis on promotion of industries, trade and service sectors. In order to make the State more attractive and investor friendly, investment promotion policies and programmes framed on a periodical basis have offered attractive incentives and concessions and made attempts to strengthen the required infrastructure. The industrial promotion policies also aim at achieving inclusive development, given the wide regional industrial development disparities prevailing in the State. The State has been making concerted efforts to announce suitable incentives in attracting investment into the backward regions. The current industrial policy 2014-19 of the Government of Karnataka is a reflection of these broad objectives for promotion of industrial investment and development in the State.

The fiscal and financial incentives, announced by the State government include capital investment subsidy, exemption of electricity duty on captive power generation, exemption of stamp duty & reduction of registration

charges, waiver of conversion fee (on lands converted for industrial use), acquisition and allotment of land through Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB), subsidy for setting up of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), entry tax & special entry tax concessions, technology upgradation and, industrial infrastructure development/ common infrastructure/ facilities in notified industrial clusters. Agricultural produce processing industries are exempted from payment of APMC cess. Incentives such as interest free loan on VAT for large and mega projects, anchor unit subsidy, special incentives for enterprises coming up in low human development index (HDI) districts (only for large and mega projects), interest subsidy for micro-manufacturing enterprises, exemption from electricity duty for micro and small manufacturing enterprises and refund of cost incurred for preparation project reports for micro and small manufacturing enterprises are also provided.

4.1.6 Karnataka i4 Policy (IT, ITES, Innovation, Incentives Policy)

The Government has brought out IT Policy i.e., Karnataka i4Policy (IT, ITES, Innovation Incentives Policy) where in several incentives are being offered to new IT / ITES and other knowledge based sectors to set up their facility in Tier 2/3 Cities across Karnataka.

The Department of IT, BT and S&T has been entrusted to act as Single Window Agency for clearance of IT / ITES / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries.

4.1.6.1 Some of the highlights of the i4 policy are as follows:

- ❑ Employment Linked Incentivisation of Land Allotment (E-LILA) outside Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts' Limits
- ❑ Land allotment for IT / ITES, Animation Computer Graphics Imagery (CGI) / Knowledge based industries at concessional rates.
- ❑ Allotment linked to employment generation for investments outside Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts.
- ❑ Thrust to promote Tier 2/3 cities.
- ❑ Incentives available only for direct end users.
- ❑ Land will be allotted at the rate of 1 acre for every 1000 jobs created.

- ❑ Start-up companies to be provided plug and play space with internet at concessional rates of Rs. 5-15/- per sq. ft. depending on location.
- ❑ Department of IT, BT and S&T to act as Single Window Agency for clearance of IT / ITES / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries.
- ❑ Exemption of Karnataka Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1964 to IT / ITES / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries for a period of 5 years.
- ❑ IT / ITES / Start-ups / Animation / KPO / Knowledge based industries to be treated at par with Public Utilities.
- ❑ Reimbursement of PF/ESI of Rs.2000 Per month per employee for 2 years for all new employment created in Tier 2/3 Cities.
- ❑ Industrial Power Tariff will be applicable to all IT / ITES / BPO / Telecom / KPO / Start-ups / Animation / KPO / Knowledge based industries
- ❑ Stamp Duty Exemption of 75% in Mysore and Mangalore for IT / ITES / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries in addition to other locations.
- ❑ Skill development programme to train unemployed youth in basic IT/BPO/ESDM/Telecom etc.

4.1.7 Karnataka's Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing Policy 2013

In line with the KESDM Policy 2013, the Government of Karnataka, through KITS, has announced the new ESDM Policy 2017-22 on 1st December 2017, offering ecosystem support and various incentives/concessions to ESDM companies of the State.

Vision

Develop Karnataka into a global ESDM hub and a hotbed of innovation through focused interventions and encouragement to local companies in the sector.

Goals

The policy aims to foster high growth for the ESDM industry, which can be achieved by attaining the following goals:

- ❑ Stimulate the growth of 2000 ESDM startups during the policy period.
- ❑ Enhance value addition done in Karnataka by 50%.

- ❑ Create 20 Lacs new jobs in the ESDM industry by 2025, both direct and indirect, thereby increasing the total workforce in the sector to ten times the present number.
- ❑ Effect a quantum jump in the overall revenues of Karnataka's ESDM companies to USD 40 billion by 2025.
- ❑ Significantly grow the ESDM exports from the state to USD 16 billion by 2025.

Strategies

- ❑ **Skill Development:** Continue to focus on skill development and nurturing of the talent pool by refining and strengthening the existing initiatives; introduce new, strategic interventions for focus sectors.
- ❑ **Quality Infrastructure:** Create common infrastructure facilities and center of excellences (CoEs) in specific areas, to provide an impetus to local industry; encourage new investments and growth in tier-2 cities across the state.
- ❑ **Ecosystem Support:** Operationalize PMA policy to encourage domestic procurement; accelerate next generation technologies through pilot projects and encouragement to grass-roots entrepreneurship and IP creation.
- ❑ **Encouragement to Start-ups and MSMEs:** Strengthen the existing Semiconductor venture fund for accelerated investments; promote expansion and growth of KESDM industry through market development activities and support to local companies.
- ❑ **Enhancing Ease-of-doing Business:** Simplify and streamline policies and procedures to enhance overall experience of doing business in the state; put in place mechanisms for faster facilitation of incentives and other policy benefits to attract investments from global companies in the sector.

Achievements under the KESDM Policy:

Forty companies are registered till date under this Policy. Incentives to the tune of Rs 7.22 crores have been disbursed till date to the registered KESDM Companies apart from other concessions given to the companies.

Brownfield ESDM Cluster at Mysore

In Hebbal Hootagalli of Mysore 1.5 acres of KEONICS land have been identified for setting

up of Common Facilitation Centre (CFC). This EMC is being established under the EMC Scheme of MeitY, Government of India, supported by Government of Karnataka and private partners.

CFC will function as a service provider to assist the firms seeking services in

- ❑ Innovating and developing new products
- ❑ Producing value added products
- ❑ Enhance productivity
- ❑ Meeting international regulatory requirements

This facility will cater various testing, Quality and Regulatory needs of the industry. It aims to provide services to entire electronics industries comprising industries like Medical Devices, IT hardware products & sub-assemblies/components, power and energy products, Automotive Industries and Aerospace. It will have state-of-the-art facilities for the local ESDM industry to enable them to move higher up the product value chain. The total project cost is Rs 29.53 Crores. The construction of the building is in progress.

Brownfield ESDM Cluster at Hubli

The Brownfield ESDM Cluster is set up in Sandbox Startups (Foundation of Sandbox Startups Initiatives), a thriving business incubator, an initiative by Deshpande Foundation, in Hubballi in order to promote ESDM sector in the North Karnataka region to develop indigenous products, by providing them office space with plug-and-play facilities at subsidized rates. This project is developed in association with IESA (India Electronic Semiconductor Association).

Brownfield ESDM Cluster focuses on Proof of concept level startups to MSME's, in addition cluster will provide a large space with suitable office environment along with common instrumentation facilities for developing their prototypes. ESDM cluster's major emphasis is to work with the scalable startups and play critical role to create an ecosystem which is conducive for the electronic and allied sector growth in the north Karnataka and surrounding areas. The cluster has been inaugurated and the facilities are being used by the Startups and MSME's.

VLSI Incubation Centre at Hubli

The VLSI incubation is being set up in Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering and

Technology, Hubli/KLE Tech University, Vidyanagar, Hubli in association with IESA (India Electronic Semiconductor Association).

The VLSI/ESDM Incubation center works with the startups or incubatees who are interested to make semiconductor chips. The incubation center helps the incubatees with the access to the IPs. It also helps the startups to create IPs in-house which can be further used by Semiconductor Labs or any other fabs which want to invest in the incubation. This will create an IP infrastructure enable & develop the entire indigenous IP ecosystem which can be further accessed by the various startups.

Incubation center has also identified the Electronic Design Automation (EDA) software's required and reached out to the various EDA companies in order to partner with them who can in turn help the incubates with access to the various licensed software as a part of initial investment. The incubation center has been inaugurated and the facilities are being used.

4.1.8 Karnataka Start Up policy 2015-2020

The Karnataka Government's efforts to facilitate entrepreneurship in the state can be traced back to 2015, when "Karnataka Startup Policy 2015-2020" was launched with a vision to stimulate the growth of 20,000 tech startups by 2020. The state government launched several startup-focused funds that have a corpus of \$47.3 Mn (INR 300 Cr).

To enable the Karnataka Startup Ecosystem, a dedicated Council headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and a Monitoring & Review Committee Headed by the Chief Secretary have been constituted. A Karnataka Startup Cell has been set up to address the needs and demands of the rapidly expanding Startup Community and promote Karnataka's Startup Ecosystem.

The state has launched a number of initiatives, including corpus of funds and a Startup Cell in Karnataka Innovation Technology Society, all geared towards bolstering the state's startup ecosystem. Bengaluru is now the startup capital of India and we take immense pride in the fact that Bengaluru fosters the youngest entrepreneurs in the world and is also one of the world's fastest growing startup ecosystem.

820 startups have registered with the Karnataka government so far, of which around 200 companies have received funding from the Government, 77 startups shortlisted to Elevate 2018 for grant fund to be disbursed and

thousands have availed other benefits and incentives.

Following highlights some of the key Initiatives of the Startup Policy which are helping thousands of Startups in the State to receive Government Grants for their Projects, avail incentives & benefits, avail incubation space etc.

Some of the highlights of the Startup Policy are as follows:

- ❑ Capacity Building through New Age Incubation Network
- ❑ Technology Based Incubators: Fostering links between R&D and Commercialization of Technologies
- ❑ IDEA2PoC Grant Fund: Taking ideas to Proof of Concept
- ❑ Creating Incubation Infrastructure
- ❑ The Grand Challenges: Channelizing Innovation for Social Impact
- ❑ Incentives and Concessions: GST and ST, Patent and Marketing Reimbursements
- ❑ Enablement Through Karnataka Startup Cell and Portal
- ❑ Capacity Building Through Exposure Visits and Workshops

4.1.8.1 Incubation Infrastructure

Government of Karnataka has signed MoUs with partners to set up incubators and facilitate startups with relevant infrastructure. The list of supported incubators are shown in **Table 4.4**.

Seating status in partner incubators details shown in **Table 4.5**.

4.1.8.1.1 K-Tech Innovation Hub by NASSCOM

The Government of Karnataka in line with its i4 policy has set up a K-Tech Innovation Hub in Bengaluru. The facility has been fully set up and has been operational since 2013. K-Tech Innovation Hub is housed in the premises of Diamond District, Old Airport Road, Bengaluru. It is spread over an area of 36,000 sq. ft. and has a seating capacity of 350 with a 100% power backup, leased internet line, a vibrant ambiance, Conference room with AV facility, over 10 meeting rooms, cafeteria and housekeeping facilities. The facility offers subsidized incubation space which will help the Start-ups to make use of the ecosystem and

Table 4.4 The details of Incubation Centres

	Incubation Centre	Govt. of Karnataka Scheme
1	K-Tech Innovation Hub managed by NASSCOM	GoK is paying 5 crores annually to NASSCOM for subsidized incubation of 3.5 k per seat
2	K-Tech Innovation Hub managed by IAMAI	GoK is paying 1 crore annually to Mobile 10x Startup Hub for rental and facility management expenditure. The Startups can avail for subsidized incubation of 3.5k per seat
3	Bangalore Bio-innovation Centre	GoK has transferred 15 acres of land with 49,600 sq.ft. of built up space and DBT & GoK will be sharing the project cost of 32.26 crores of the incubation centre. The Startups can avail for subsidized incubation suites at a rate of Rs.175 per sq.ft. which includes access to the labs

Table 4.5 : Seating Status in Partner Incubators

	Incubation Centre	No of Startups	Seating Capacity
1	K-Tech Innovation Hub by NASSCOM	203	350
2	K-Tech Innovation Hub by IAMAI	91	100
3	Bangalore Bio innovation Center	28	30 suites (35000 sq.ft wet lab area)
	Total	322	

in turn help the companies which are in their nascent stages to attract angel investors, VC's and enterprises to play a major role in Bengaluru and helping more such Start-ups to thrive and succeed. They offer various services for e.g. providing physical workspace (Plug & Play), Support Services (HR/Legal/Accounting etc.), access to network of investors, mentors, and industry experts etc., access to Startup Kits etc.

The facility includes –

A. Hack-cellerator: A space for idea-stage entities to test and build new ideas and products.

B. Start-up Warehouse: A dedicated incubation space for Start-ups

C. Providing physical workspace (plug and play)

Achievements:

- ❑ 192 Startups have been incubated in the period 2013-18
- ❑ 766 Startups have been virtually incubated in the period 2014-18

❑ In the Virtual Program the following has been achieved:

- Provided 180+ hours of deep dive workshops on multiple topics
- Provided 25+ investor connects on a regular basis
- 60+ mentoring hours connecting expert mentor and startup one on one
- 11 startups got acquired
- 10% startups recorded 5x increase in revenue.
- 20% startups doubled their revenue

❑ 50+ PoCs signed up between start-ups and corporates

4.1.8.1.2 K-Tech Innovation Hub by IAMAI

IAMAI is a not-for-profit industry body registered under the Societies Act, 1896. K-Tech Innovation Hub has been established in association with IAMAI to strengthen the mobile app ecosystem in the State of Karnataka with the objective to train mobile application developers and incubate them into entrepreneurship. The center is located in

Diamond district, Domlur, Bangalore. This incubation center spread over an area of about 10,000 sq. ft. provides early stage Apps startups and developers highly affordable incubation space, training center, testing lab and design center.

Mobile10X hub has a Testing Lab, Design Lab, Capability Building and Co-working Space.

It also provides:

- ❑ Mentorship by industry experts and domain specialists.
- ❑ Industry Connects
- ❑ Investor Connects
- ❑ Advanced tools for testing and implementation.
- ❑ Dedicated support for design, development, testing
- ❑ Regular interactions, seminars and workshops with peers and industry leaders

Achievements:

- ❑ 92 Startups are incubated at IAMAI
- ❑ IAMAI has partnered with Headspin for setting up a Testing Lab, where devices are kept to test how apps are working on different networks on different phones
- ❑ Startups incubated in IAMAI have raised approx 20 Cr. funding

4.1.8.1.3 K-Tech Innovation Hub by Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre

K-Tech Innovation Hub by Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC) is an initiative of Karnataka Innovation Technology Society (KITS), Dept. of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka with a liberal funding support from Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India. It is located within Bangalore Helix Biotechnology Park at Electronic City. The Centre is a world class Incubation Centre with Common Instrumentation Facility in a 10 Acre campus with total built up area of above 50,000 sq. ft. It provides mentoring support, funding opportunities, branding support and networking support besides laboratories and equipment.

Achievements:

- ❑ 30 Startups are incubated at BBC
- ❑ 15 Patents has been filed so far and 40 Patents are in pipeline

- ❑ Generated employment for almost 150 people
- ❑ Incubates have raised approximately 50 Cr through Venture funding and other sources
- ❑ Highlights of Startups incubated in K-Tech Innovation Hub by Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre
- ❑ Pandorum is developing artificial cornea which can solve blindness problem in India
 - Next big innovations lab are producing 3d bio-printed skin cells
 - Atrimed is developing therapeutic solutions for skin diseases
 - Yostra has come up with a device to detect peripheral neuropathy
 - Terrablue has developed a device for early detection of epilepsy as other neurological disorders
 - Tojo Vikas has developed favoring molecules through synthetic biology

4.1.8.2 IDEA2PoC Fund

Idea2PoC – a scheme to provide early stage funding to ideas or concepts which are yet to establish the proof of concept in the real world, up to INR 50 lakh for maximum of 2 years. Till date, 4 calls have taken place and around 177 Startups/ Ideas have been selected for funding. The total committed fund is Rs. 42.26 crores (**Table 4.6**).

4.1.8.3 Incentives and Concessions

- ❑ Incentives – Reimbursement of patents, tax and marketing expenses for Startups
- ❑ Booster Kit – a power packed collection of software tools and services available at a special price tailor made to cater to the needs of young startups (**Table 4.7**).

4.1.8.4 Capacity Building through Exposure Visits and Workshops

International Partnerships – Government of Karnataka has partnered with other countries for different collaborative opportunities. Department of IT, BT and S&T has set up a system of Global Innovation Alliances (GIAs) for identifying mutual shared areas of interest and developing allied expertise with technology hubs of across the globe. This system of strategic international innovation partnerships has been conceptualized for curating existing relationships and for fostering new ones with international

Table 4.6 : IDEA2POC Fund

Calls	No. of Startups	Amt. in Lakhs
Pitch to Government Tourism Challenge	7	180
Call1 & Call2 Idea2PoC	41	1435
Elevate100 (All Sectors)	87	1978
Elevate Call2 (Agriculture, AVGC, Tourism and Kannada & Culture)	42	633
Total	177	4226

Table 4.7 : Incentive and Concessions

Incentive Type	No. of Startups	Amt. in Lakhs (approx.)
Patents, Marketing, Tax	9	8.48

Services	Companies
Cloud	Google, Amazon, Digital Ocean, Zoho
Legal IP	ILP, IP EXCEL & Agrus
Banking & Finance	Kotak & Yes Bank
Knowledge Partner	PwC, TiE Bangalore
Marketing & Promotion	3M, Growth Enablers

institutions and partner countries. Given below are the ongoing partnerships Department currently has with its GIA partner countries: **(Table 4.7A).**

4.1.8.5 The Grand Challenge Channelizing Innovation for Social Impact

Grand Challenges - Karnataka is an initiative of the Government of Karnataka, to scout for new technologies or innovations that can offer solutions to some of the persistent social issues pertaining to the state of Karnataka. Grand Challenges, Karnataka aims to channelize innovations for social impact, and in the process support the establishment and growth of Start-ups.

One of the primary goals of the policy is to "Facilitate generation of at least 25 Innovative Technology solutions with a social impact in various sectors like Urban Development, Health Care, Food Security, Clean Environment and Education for all etc". The Department intends to use the vibrant start-up environment in the State to drive technology

based innovation to find workable and scalable solutions to challenges faced by it.

The funding support offered by the Department under this scheme is in the form of grant- in- aid. The funding level is upto Rs. 10 lakhs each, monitored and nurtured over a six-month period under Phase I. After the completion of six months, one out of the selected innovations will be shortlisted for further funding of upto Rs. 50 lakhs for a period of 12 –15 months for Phase II.

The department has conducted 6 Challenges under Grand Challenge Karnataka so far, status of each is given as follows:

In total, 24 startups have been selected to test and demonstrate their solutions/ products in the first phase I for 6 months duration with funding of upto Rs 10 lakhs. Out this 24 startups 3 have reached the Phase II for 12-15 months duration for pilot implementation with funding upto Rs 50 lakhs. It may be noted that all these payments are milestone based and shall be released in tranches as defined in the Grant-in-Aid agreement. **(Table 4.7B)**

Table 4.7A : International Partnership

1	Australia	<p>Soft landing for Australian Startups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian startups may choose any of the incubators /accelerators, with Startup Cell being the single point of contact (SPOC) to facilitate the soft landing. This will give Karnataka startups an opportunity to collaborate with their Australian counterparts, and enable exchange of ideas and technology. • Australian southern state Victoria, and Karnataka have also been in talks to partner in various areas of technology and science, by involving academia and industry. Government of Victoria conducted a Digital Health workshop in January 2018 at Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre, with dignitaries such as Premier of Victoria, Mr. Daniel Andrews, and Chairperson and MD of Biocon, Ms. Kiran Majumdar Shaw, gracing the occasion. Recently, Karnataka startup Terra Blue has begun operations in Victoria • 65 Karnataka startups have applied for Queensland startup accelerator programme, HotDesQ
2	Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU between Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka and Embassy of Finland to promote innovation cooperation under the title “Karnataka – Finland innovation Corridor” • I-Samarth program by Nokia and GoK for mentoring startups in emerging tech. Four startups from Karnataka currently working with Nokia • Delegation led by Shri K.J. George, Hon’ble Minister for IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka, visited Finland in August 2018 to promote Bengaluru Tech Summit and explore new areas of collaboration. • K-tech hub has begun collaboration with Alto Startup Center (Alto University) since October 2018 for skilling, mentorship and B2B matching
3	Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU between Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka and The City of The Hague, Netherlands with four areas of cooperation, namely, elderly care and technology, startups, cyber security and genetics • Delegation of Department of IT, BT and S&T officials visited Netherlands in March 2018 • Netherlands delegation visit to Bengaluru in May 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o MoU between Hague Security Delta and Karnataka Centre of Excellence for Cybersecurity o Letter of Intent between K-Tech Innovation Hub and Innovation Quarter, Netherlands for soft landing o LoI for between K-tech and India Health Lab for biotechnology collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o MoUs signed between Dutch company Xtra Healthcare and three Bengaluru institutions for mental healthcare • Five Karnataka students, sponsored by Department of IT, BT and S&T, attended The Hague India Cyber Security Summer School during July 2018

Table 4.7A : International Partnership

4	USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter of Intent was signed between Department of IT, BT and S&T and Harvard University under the title “Boston Bangalore Biosciences Beginnings (B4)” to enable working together towards linking up of Institutions in the two cities. Under this partnership, Government would promote innovation and entrepreneurship in the areas of Genomics, Neurosciences, Synthetic Biology and Biologics with the key point being ‘invest in people’ to grow the sector for societal benefits. Multiple student exchanges and workshops have taken place under this partnership
5	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France and Karnataka have a MoU signed between Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology Services (KITS) and Business France with the following five programs being identified for start-up cooperation between the two parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ French Tech Tour to India ▪ French Tech Ticket ▪ French Tech Hub ▪ International Collaboration • As a part of French Tech Tour to India, 10 French startups visited Bengaluru in November 2017 to interact with startup ecosystem in Karnataka • Delegation led by Shri K.J. George, Hon’ble Minister for IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka, visited France in August 2018 to promote Bengaluru Tech Summit and explore new areas of collaboration • Three Karnataka startups have been selected by French auto manufacturer to provide solutions, as it sets up operations in India • “Data City” project has been initiated between Department of IT, BT and S&T and French startup incubator in Bengaluru, NUMA, for smart city collaboration
6	Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German delegation led by Mr Stefan Schnorr, Director General, Digital and Innovation Policy, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, visited Bengaluru during January 2018 to discuss smart manufacturing, IT security and data protection collaboration • German startup delegation visited Bengaluru during February 2018 to discuss startup collaboration • Startup Asia Berlin delegation visited Bengaluru in October 2018
7	Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU between Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka and Consulate General of Israel to promote research in industry under the title “Karnataka Israel Program for Industrial Research and Development (KIRD)” • Two proposals selected for funding under KIRD. • Ms. Deborah Housen – Couriel, Israeli cybersecurity expert, visited Bengaluru to interact with tech ecosystem during March 2018 • Mr. Shahaf Gal, Israeli innovation expert, interacted with GoK officials during July 2018

Table 4.7A : International Partnership

8	Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BTTI (Bengaluru Tokyo Technology Initiative) was initiated in December 2017 to discuss and promote political and economic partnership between Japan and India. 2nd BTTI Summit held in Tokyo during April 2018 MoU between Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka and Consulate General of Japan to promote skilling under the title “Mie Prefecture Skill Development Program” Joint initiative of Japanese and Indian Government,” Japan-India Start up Hub” was established at Bangalore in May 2018
9	Taiwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoU signed with Hsinchu Science Park Central and Taiwan Science Park Bureau for science and technology collaboration

Table 4.7B : Grand Challenge Channelizing Innovation for Social Impact

Challenge	Challenge topic	Number of awardees selected under Phase I funding	Phase I Status	Phase II Status
Call 1	Water & Sewage Management	3	Phase I funding is completed	1 among the 3 awardees is been selected for Phase II for pilot implementation and funding.
Call 2	Plant Disease & Pest Infestation Diagnostics	5	Phase I funding is completed	1 among the 5 awardees is been selected for Phase II for pilot implementation and funding
Call 3	Effective Delivery of Primary Health Services	5	Phase I funding is completed	1 among the 5 awardees is been selected for Phase II for pilot implementation and funding.
Call 4	Tackling Undernutrition	4	Phase I funding is initiated	-
Call 5	Traffic congestion at Bengaluru	3	Phase I funding is initiated	-
Call 6	Water conservation	4	Phase I funding is initiated	-

4.1.8.6 New Age Incubation Network (NAIN)

With an aim to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, the “New Age Incubation Network” has been established in the districts of Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bijapur, Chikkaballapur, Dakshina Kannada, Davangere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Tumkur and Udupi. Based on the World Bank's Tequip-II report 19 Colleges in the State has been selected for setting up of incubation centers in Karnataka. There is a state level steering committee and a college level monitoring committee to supervise. The students and alumni are encouraged to identify local problems and propose technology based innovative solutions. Dedicated mentor cloud from organizations like TIE – The Indus Entrepreneurs, NEN – National Entrepreneur Network, NASSCOM has been established by the Department to guide these terms.

List of NAIN Colleges

NAIN Phase –I

1. Shivmogga - JNN College of Engineering.
2. Gulbarga - PDA College of Engineering.
3. Dharwad - SDM College of Engg and Technology.
4. Tumkur - Siddaganga Institute of Technology.
5. Udupi – NMAM Institute of Technology.
6. Mysore - National Institute of Engineering.
7. Bijapur - BLDEA's VP Dr.PGH College of Engineering and Technology.
8. Bagalkot - Basaveshwara Engineering College.
9. Belgaum - KLS Gogte Institute of Technology.

NAIN Phase –II

1. Chikkaballapur - Sri Jagadguru Chandrasekaranathaswamiji Institute of Technology
2. Ramanagara - Ghousia College of Engineering
3. Davangere - Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology
4. Shivamogga - Sir M.V. Government Arts and Commerce College, Bhadravathi
5. Vijayapura - College Of Agriculture, Dharwad

6. Mysore - SBRR Mahajana First Grade College
7. Dakshina Kannada - Sahyadri College of Engineering & Management
8. Dakshina Kannada - Mangalore Institute of Technology and Engineering
9. Hassan - Government First Grade College
10. Mandya - Government College (Autonomous)

Achievements of NAIN

Ten teams from each college district have been selected for funding of up to Rs. 3.00 lakhs to develop their idea.

- In batch-1, 9 colleges are selected and 90 projects had been successfully completed. It resulted in 61 working prototypes, 9 groups incorporated a company and 2 groups have been awarded a patent.
- In batch-2, 90 projects have been selected for the same 9 colleges. It resulted in 55 working prototypes, 8 groups incorporated a company.
- In batch-3, 103 project proposals have been approved for the same 9 colleges and 1 group incorporated a company.

4.1.8.7 Networking and aggregation of K-Tech Innovation Hub by IKP

Government of Karnataka has set up K-Tech Innovation Hub across the state in identified areas for e.g. Electronics, Mobile, Animation and Gaming, Design engineering etc. These facilities shall have necessary infrastructure for e.g. R&D labs, Common centre for prototyping, common testing/QA/QC labs, Fab labs etc.

IKP Knowledge Park has been identified as the Program Partner who is assisting KITS in managing the K-Tech Innovation Hub as per the Government Order ITD 156 ADM 2016, dated 19th December 2016. IKP is a Not-for-profit Science Park and Incubator which has its operations in Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Current status of all Innovation centers is as mentioned in **Table 4.8**.

4.1.8.8 Technology Business Incubator

Department of IT, BT and S&T, Govt. of Karnataka under the Start-up Policy 2015-2020, has set up Technology Business Incubators in collaboration with Institutions with strong R&D focus to tap innovations and

technologies by utilizing expertise and infrastructure already available with the host institution shown in **Table 4.9.**

Objective:

- To achieve speedy commercialization of the Technologies developed by the host Institutions
- To promote and nurture novel technology/innovation based startups.
- To build a vibrant startup ecosystem, by establishing a network between academia, financial institutions, industries and other institutions

TBI scheme has been operationalized by entering into MoU & take indemnity bonds from institutions selected by the TBI Expert Advisory Committee.

4.1.8.9 Venture Capital Fund

In order to provide sustained support to Startups, Venture Capital Funds has been established to provide financial assistance to Startups in the field of semi-conductor, bio-tech, avgc etc.

4.1.8.9.1 KITVEN Fund 3 (Biotech)

KITVEN Fund – 3 (Biotech) has been registered with SEBI (Category 1- Alternate Investment Fund) with target corpus of Rs. 50 Cr. The fund has achieved its first closing during May 2017

after receiving commitment of Rs. 37 Cr. shown in **Table 4.10.**

4.1.8.9.2 KITVEN Fund 4 (AVGC)

Department of IT, BT & ST, Government of Karnataka through, KITS approved setting up of exclusive Venture Fund for Animation, Visual effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) having corpus of Rs. 20 Cr named as KITVEN Fund 4 (AVGC). All legal documents like Trust Deed, Investment Management Agreement (IMA) has also been executed to manage the fund

The Fund has received firm commitment for the entire quantum of Rs. 20.00 crore from KITS (Rs 10.00 crore), KSIIDC Ltd and KEONICS (Rs 5.00 crore each). After submitting necessary documents to SEBI, Certificate of Registration has been received.

4.1.8.9.3 Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund)

KARSEMVEN has been registered with SEBI (Category 1-Alternate Investment Fund) with target corpus of Rs. 96.15 Cr. The fund has been operationalized during May 2014 after the initial closing is achieved (Rs. 50 Cr). The fund final closing has ended on 31st May 2017. Post final closing, the final committed corpus of KARSEMVEN Fund has been frozen at Rs.92.95 Cr. shown in **Table 4.11.**

Table 4.8 : Networking and aggregation of K-The Innovation Hub by IKP

Sl.no	Name of the Centre	Status
1.	K-tech Innovation Hub-Belgavi	Centre is operational since 17 th July 2018
2.	K-tech Innovation Hub- Jalahalli	Centre is operational since 6 th August 2018
3.	K-tech Innovation Hub- Mangalore	Centre is operational since 10 th August 2018

Table 4.9 : Technology Business Incubator

#	Technology Business Incubator	Niche Area
1	K-Tech TBI by IISc – CeNSE	Nano Science &Engineering
2	K-Tech TBI by IISc – CPDM	Product Design and Manufacturing
3	K-Tech TBI by MSR Univ- RTBI	IoT, Robotics and Intelligent Systems and Electronic System Development (ESDM)
4	K-Tech TBI by C-CAMP (BT)	Life Science and Biotechnology
5	K-Tech TBI by Manipal Univ.- BioHub	BioPharma for Health, Biotechnology driven Diagnostics and Biomedical Devices

Table 4.10 : Name of the subscribers, their committed amount

Sl. No.	Name of the Subscriber	Committed received
1.	KITS (including Agriculture dept GoK, KITS)	Rs.13 Cr + Rs. 5 Cr= Rs 18cr from Agri dept, GoK
2.	KSIIDC	Rs. 5 Cr
3.	SIDBI	Rs. 5 Cr
4.	BIRAC, Govt of India	Rs. 4 Cr
5.	KSFC	Rs. 5 Cr
Total		Rs.37 Cr

Status of Investments from the Fund:

Sl. No	Company name	Amount	Status
1	Pandorum Technologies Pvt Ltd	Rs 2.50 crore	Already invested
2	Innov4sight Health & Biomedical Systems Pvt Ltd	Rs 3 crore	Approved for Investment
3	StringBio Pvt Ltd	Rs 3 crore	Approved for Investment
4	Omix Labs Pvt Ltd	Rs 3 crore	In-principle approval

Table 4.11 : Name of the subscribers, their final committed amount

Sl. No	Name of the subscriber	Final committed amount
1.	KITS	Rs.25 Cr
2.	SIDBI	Rs.13.95 Cr
3.	LIC of India	Rs.5 Cr
4.	Canara Bank	Rs.5 Cr
5.	Union Bank of India	Rs.5 Cr
6.	Punjab National Bank	Rs.5 Cr
7.	Andhra Bank	Rs.5 Cr
8.	KSIIDC	Rs 5 Cr
9.	CanBank venture from EDF, MeitY Govt of India	Rs.24 Cr
	Total	Rs.92.95 Cr

Investment by the Fund

KARSEMVEN Fund has received Rs. 38.11 Cr as subscription from subscribers in proportion to their subscription commitment. The deployment of funds by way of investments is as under

In addition to the above, the Investment committee has sanctioned Rs. 4 Cr to Graphene Semiconductor Services Pvt. Ltd for which due diligence is under progress. Investment Committee has given in-principle approval for undertaking appraisal for 7 units

with investment outlay of Rs. 32.65 crore shown in **Table 4.12**.

4.1.8.10 Events

KITS has been organizing numerous events to provide platform to Startups for showcasing their ideas, products and services to various startup ecosystem components as well as giving startups exposure to interact with the Government and mentors.

4.1.8.10.1 Bengaluru Tech. Summit – 2017

20th Edition on India's Flagship IT & Electronics event – Bengaluru Tech Summit-2017 was held from November 16th to 18th 2017 at Bengaluru Palace, Bengaluru. The event was organized by the Department in association with Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) Bengaluru, with the support of reputed national industry associations. The event has been a strategic platform for industries, technologies, and use cases worldwide to understand and to leverage the latest technical innovations and technical repercussions on our businesses and daily lives.

Event saw participation from 267 Speakers, 3173 Delegates, 246 Exhibitors, 11000 Visitors and 73 Biotech Poster Presenters.

4.1.8.10.2 GAFX-2017 Event

KITS in association with ABAI organized AVGC Flagship Event titled GAFX-2017 from May 12th - 14th 2017 at Hotel Lalit Ashok, Bengaluru.

Thousands of enthusiasts, including students, attended the inaugural event, workshops and master classes. Experts and movie makers leveraging advanced techniques such as VFX.

There were two sessions on the making of Bahubali on 2nd and 3rd Day; Oscar – nominated movies such Kubo and Two Strings, Ma vie de Courgette (My Life as a Zucchini) and The Red Turtle were screened. Participants also watched the best animation shorts films from across the world.

Experts such as David James, Sharon Calahan, Wesley Allsbrook, Golam Ashraf, Alejandro Garcia, Anand Baid spoke on topics a varied as story, physics of animation, cinematography, production design, high – end character creation, 3D character animation, game engine etc.

4.1.8.10.3 Blockchain Hackathon Event

The Department organized an event Blockchain Hackathon between 19 – 21 January 2018 at The Lalit Ashok, Kumara Krupa High Grounds, Bengaluru. Coders and Blockchain enthusiasts were invited to envision and build prototypes across government departments. The event provided an ideal platform for them to interact with the government and unlock their potential to ideate, invent and develop, Build apps and smart contracts using Blockchain and simplify various G2G, G2B and G2C services.

The event saw participation of 263 Hackers, 40 Mentors and 11 Jury Members.

Table 4.12 : KARSEMVEN Fund

Sl. No	Name of the subscriber	Final committed amount	Month & year
1.	Graphene Semiconductor services Pvt Ltd	Rs. 4.95 Cr	January 2015
2.	Prodigy Technolventions Pvt Ltd	Rs.3.20 Cr	July 2015
3.	Pinaka Aerospace solutions Pvt Ltd	Rs.4.00Cr Rs 4.00 Cr	November 2015 & October 2017
4.	SenseGiz Technologies Pvt Ltd	Rs. 3.00 Cr	November 2015
5.	Greendzine Technologies Pvt Ltd	Rs. 3. 00 Cr*	March 2017
6.	Remidio Innovative Systems Pvt Ltd	Rs. 5.50 Cr	July 2017
7.	C&B Electronics Pvt Ltd	Rs 5.00 Cr	April 2017
	Total	Rs. 32.65 Cr	

*Sanctioned Rs 5.00 crore and disbursed Rs 3.00 crore.

4.1.8.10.4 Workshop on 'Technology in Agriculture'

Department of IT, BT and S&T and Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka jointly organized a one day workshop on 'Technology in Agriculture' which was held on Wednesday, March 28th, 2018 at Shangri La Hotel, Palace Road, Bengaluru. To emphasis on how new & emerging technologies like IOT, Drones, Smartphones, GIS etc. are impacting the Agriculture sector. The event brought together about 280+ dynamic participants from IT Sector, Agriculture Sector, Start-Ups, Policy Makers and Academia. The workshop created opportunities for networking, business through inspiring and interactive sessions.

Chief Guest at the inaugural function was Ms. Dana Kursh, Consul General of Israel to South India and Mr. Kris Gopalakrishnan, Executive Vice Chairman, Infosys was at the valedictory function.

The event saw participation of about 250 Delegates, 30+ Speakers and Dignitaries and 7 exhibitors.

At the workshop eminent personalities focused on thought leadership while expert speakers gave insight in to the latest industry trends and Innovators presented path breaking ideas. Tech Sessions included Corporate Driven Initiatives, Startups Driving Tech in Agriculture - I and Startups Driving Tech in Agriculture - II.

4.1.8.10.5 Bengaluru B2B Summit-2017

The Government of Karnataka in partnership with ABAI, the trade association for the animation, visual effects, gaming and comics sector announced a unique summit, 'Bengaluru B2B AVGC Summit' on 16 and 17 November, 2017 in Bengaluru.

The B2B animation summit was a unique platform designed to connect IP owners and developers; content creators and production houses interested in producing and co-producing creative content. The summit brought selected international and national studios, producers, broadcasters, distributors and financiers to participate in this 'buyer: seller' interface. The B2B summit was a 'mini market place' initiative aimed at promoting local IP creation and providing a platform that matched locally developed concepts with the needs of global and local buyers.

The summit brought together thought leaders, technocrats, researchers, innovators, broadcasters, distributors, producers, investors and policy makers from different streams. It paved the way for interdisciplinary dialogues and collaborations. This led to the emergence of disruptive technologies, creative IPs, path breaking products and unique services.

There were also various panel discussions on topics ranging from Successful coproduction's to 'The Tips and Tricks to Pitching' to 'Case study about developing, marketing an IP'. There was also a master panel with feedbacks and suggestions from international visitors. These discussions were conceived keeping in mind that most of the Indian studios have faced various difficulties in affording international market visits and are still not very clear in their approach towards pitching the right content to the right people. This event gave them insights about how the global AVGC industry works.

4.1.9 Karnataka Animation Visual Gaming & Comics (KAVGC) Policy

Karnataka State, especially Bengaluru, is known world -wide for its IT prowess. The media and entertainment sector has also benefited from the ecosystem of Bengaluru. The Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) sub-sector has particularly thrived in Bengaluru on the technology strengths and the availability of talent in the city. Karnataka State is the first in the country to announce a separate policy for AVGC sector in the year 2012 vide Government Order dated 07.01.2012 read above. After completion of five years of the policy, it was felt necessary to revisit and frame a fresh policy for the KAVGC sector, keeping in view the changing needs of the industry and in view of the technological innovations happening in the sector.

Accordingly, the Government Vide GO No. ITD 13 PRM 2016 Bangalore dated 28.7.2017 brought out the new KAVGC Policy 2.0.

The new Policy aims to foster the AVGC industry to build sustainability, scale and critical mass, and support the development of creatives in the State. To facilitate various objectives of the policy, a host of incentives and concessions will be applicable for the industry throughout the policy period.

4.1.9.1 Digitization of Art Colleges (DAC)

1. The DAC project is aimed at bridging the gap in the current fine art education sector

and improving the digital art knowledge required in the AVGC industry.

2. It envisages setting up of digital labs and teaching in digital tools in the existing curriculum.
3. Technical support and procurement of hardware/software (customized on a center by center basis) will be extended for a period of 3 years.
4. Drawing up of industry relevant curriculum and formulation of SOP (Standard Operation Procedure) for implementation of project.
5. 6 bi-monthly training classes for 2 faculty members will be held centrally at Bangalore. Master classes by industry experts, project evaluation assistance, regular inputs from industry, studio visits & internship assistance (where possible) etc. are part of the project.
6. Financial assistance up to 5 Lac per colleges per year over the period of three years will be extended. Rs 2 lakh per college per annum to ABAI as administrative charge will be given.
7. Total financial outlay is Rs 49 lakh per annum per college. The Grant for first 2 years has been released till date.

4.1.9.2 Project has been implemented at 7 Art Colleges across Karnataka based on eligibility criteria for the first phase of the project:

1. ChitraKalaParishath, CKP, Bangalore.
2. JSS Halbhavi School of Art, JSSHA, Dharwad.
3. Vijaya College of Fine Art, VCFA, Gadag.
4. M.M.K College of Visual Arts, M.M.K, Gulbarga.
5. University College of Visual Arts, UCVA, Davangere.
6. Shri Vijaya Mahantesh Lalitakala Mahavidyalaya, SVMLMV, Hubli.
7. Centre for Fine Arts, Animation and Design, CFFAD, Tumkur.

4.1.9.3 DAC Phase II

After successful implementation of Phase I in the 7 colleges, Government is introducing the project in 20 more colleges in the State. Out of this 11 Colleges have been identified in the DAC Phase 2. Stage 1 during 2015-16 and 9

new Art colleges were identified for implementation of DAC 2.0 Stage 2.0 during the current financial year. The financial assistance to each college in phase II has been enhanced from Rs 5 lakh to Rs 7.5 lakh and administrative fee for ABAI has been enhanced from Rs 2 lakh to Rs 2.5 lakh.

For the 9 New Colleges in the year 2017-18, The Government vide G.O. dated: 17.03.2018 has given necessary approvals to implement the DAC 2.0 programme in 9 Fine Art Colleges and agreed release Rs. 10.00 lacs per each DAC.

The 9 New Colleges are as below:

1. Yogesh Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya, Bidar
2. Vani School of Art, Chikkanayakanahalli, Tumkur
3. Post graduate studies and research in visual Art Gulbarga University, Kalburgi.
4. KEN School of Art, Bengaluru.
5. Sri. Siddheshwar Art Institute, Vijayapur
6. Nirmala School of Art, Hassan
7. Govt College of Fine Art, Dharwad
8. Cava Mysuru
9. Chetana Lalitakala Mahavidyalaya, Bengaluru

Funds for the first year for implementation of the DAC 2.0 project in these 9 New colleges for the first year amounting to Rs. 90.00 lacs has been released to ABAI and the project is being implemented.

4.1.9.4 Setting up of Digital Media City

The State Government through KITS, in conjunction with the Association of Bangalore Animation Industry (ABAI) has proposed to develop a Digital Media City with core digital and support infrastructure which will provide an ecosystem of solutions to media/AVGC in the Media City. The Media City is an environment which facilitates quality production of entertainment by bringing the entire value chain of a media unit under one roof bringing players connected in the media domain such as Broadcasters, Studios, Post-Production companies, Animation, VFX facilities, Equipment rental companies, etc. The core aim of the project is to create a State of the Art infrastructure facility for the Animation, Visual Effects and Gaming Industry to provide various services such as

Core Media Services, Support Media Services and Ancillary Services.

KITS is in the process of selection of the Global Private Partner for executing the Project.

4.1.9.5 Setting up of Post Production Lab

- State of the Art for Content Development, Post-production Activities in Animation related industry to encourage small and medium players in the field.
- KITS has entered into an agreement with the Association of Animation Industry (ABAI) to identify a Global Private Partner to implement this Project.
 - ABAI in turn has signed anMoU with Grant Thornton, the Transaction Advisor to identify the Global Private Partner to execute this Project.
- The Transaction Advisor has submitted an Interim Report and presently is in the process of submission of draft Request for Proposal (RFP) and Concession Agreement.

4.1.10 Biotechnology Policy

Karnataka was one of first Indian States to frame an industry-oriented biotechnology policy and had come out with the Millennium Biotech Policy in 2001 followed by revised Millennium Biotechnology Policy – II (2009 – 2014). Now, Karnataka Biotechnology Policy – III (2017 – 2022) has been released wherein integration and adoption of new and emerging technologies as well as innovation to meet challenges that continue to persist in the society have been given impetus.

4.1.10.1 Karnataka Biotechnology Policy – 2017-2022

The new policy was cleared by the cabinet on 4th October 2017, is aimed at fostering development of bio-economy by supporting research and development in emerging technologies such as bio-agriculture, marine biology, rare disease management, synthetic biology, bioinformatics, stem cell and regenerative medicine, anti-microbial resistance, bioengineering, medical devices and microbiome.

The new policy seeks to promote the capital-intensive industry by offering certain fiscal incentives and concessions such as anchor unit subsidy, reimbursement of preparation of project report, interest subsidy, and

reimbursement of quality certification costs, patent registration and international marketing. The financial implication of these incentives is pegged at Rs 26 Crores over the next five years. This apart, the new initiatives to be taken under the policy would require around Rs 172 Crores.

Objectives of Biotechnology Policy 2017-22

- a. Simplify administrative and clearance processes to create an enabling environment for the public and private sectors to invest across the biotech value chain.
- b. Realign the academic and training discourses to strengthen and retain human capital to meet evolving industry requirements and contribute to mitigating challenges.
- c. Conduct coordinated and integrated R&D with an emphasis on facilitating progress beyond the lab to address key prioritized societal issues
- d. Invest in foundations of life sciences by creating technology platforms and encourage more effective multi-disciplinary collaborations to expand the scale and scope of biotechnology and its impact on the society and economy.
- e. Leverage IT and other technology (ESDM / AVGC) capabilities of the State to encourage development of Bio-IT tools and solutions
- f. Institute funding mechanisms and mentorship programmes for biotech start-ups to stimulate innovations and discoveries that would benefit the society and growth of the bio-economy
- g. Extending financial incentives and concessions for attracting investments in the biotech sector.
- h. Foster the development of bio-economy by supporting research and development (R&D) in emerging technologies.

4.1.10.2 Achievements of the Millennium Biotech Policy– I and II:

The first two millennium biotech policies with input from members of VGBT guided implementation of several initiatives including infrastructure, human resources and networking. A few examples are described below:

I. Institutional Infrastructure and Promotion of Entrepreneurship

Setting up of Incubation and common instrumentation facilities across Karnataka to accelerate innovation and supporting the infrastructure facility for the institutes. These include

- A. K-Tech Innovation hub by Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre (BBC) in Bengaluru an Incubation Centre established in collaboration with DBT-GOI to promote entrepreneurship in all domains of Biotechnology; K-Tech Innovation Hub by BBC currently has 26 incubatees and a state of the art common instrumentation facility to benefit the Startups. GoK has provided an annual grant of Rs. 600 Lakhs for FY 2017-18.
- B. Institute for bioinformatics and applied biotechnology (IBAB), Bengaluru – IBAB is a non-profit autonomous institute set up by the Department of IT BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka. It has adopted the strategies of education, research and promoting entrepreneurship to help grow the biotech sector in Karnataka. IBAB is affiliated to the University of Mysore for awarding M.Sc degree. IBAB is located in a land area of 20 acres and GoK has provided an annual grant of Rs. 700 Lakhs for FY 2017-18. IBAB also awards PhD degrees from Manipal University. IBAB is considering expansion to further pursue R&D work in the current as well as emerging areas.
- C. CHG (Centre for Human Genetics) Bengaluru. CHG is a non-profit autonomous centre engaged in advanced research, teaching and training in areas which lie at the interface of modern genetics and medicine. Besides research and teaching, the Centre provides comprehensive clinical services, including genetic counseling to patients carrying a range of genetic disorders and inborn errors of metabolism. CHG is affiliated to University of Mysore for awarding the M.Sc degree. GoK has provided an annual grant of Rs. 730 Lakhs for FY 2017-18.
- D. IABT (Institute for Agricultural Biotechnology) in Dharwad: Started in 2002 with seed funding from the Department of IT BT and S&T, GOK, IABT offers M.Sc and Ph.D. Degrees in Molecular Biology and other domains of Agriculture Biotechnology. IABT has also been awarded 6.49 Crores to set up Incubation Centre and Common Instrumentation Facility for entrepreneurship (see section F).
- E. K-Tech Innovation hub by CFTRI: A Nutra-Phyto Incubation Centre and Common Instrumentation Facility (NPIC_CIF) was initiated in the campus of CFTRI, Mysuru on 21st October 2014 via a MoA between KITS and CFTRI for nurturing entrepreneurs in the area of nutraceuticals and functional foods for accelerated research, scale-up and efficacy studies all through a single point of access. The total project cost of Rs. 5 Crores out of which 2 Crores was released as 1st instalment in FY 2014-15 and the 2nd instalment of Rs. 3 Crores was released in FY 2016-17 to the center. The NPIC_CIF centre has a total of 8400 Sq.ft area (10 Bio-Suites) and 4 incubatees are occupied and, 5 applications are received requesting the incubation space.
- F. K-Tech Innovation hub by UAS-D: The project was initiated on 12th March 2015 via a MoA between KITS and UAS, Dharwad to establish Agri Incubation centre and common instrumentation facility (Agri-IC_CIF) to focus on promoting Agriculture and Agriculture Biotechnology industry in the country. A total grant of Rs. 6.49 Crores has been released to UAS, Dharwad in 3 installments. As a Phase-I of the project, incubation centre and common instrumentation facility with a total of 6800 Sq.ft area (6 Bio-Suites) has been developed and 3 Incubatees are housed at the centre.
- G. CBR (Centre for Biotechnology Research) in Bagalkot: Establishment of Centre for Biotechnology Research was initiated in the campus via MoU between KITS and UHS, Bagalkot on 23rd November 2013 with total budget of Rs.8.5 Crores. Common instrumentation facility and incubation space with a total area of 26,436.16 Sq. ft area has been developed with an area of 5000 Sq.ft for 6 Bio Suites. Four research projects on Tomato, Banana, Pomegranate and Garcinia were also supported under the MoA.
 - a. Molecular Breeding for Leaf Curl Virus Disease Resistance (ToLCV) in Tomato. Newly developed hybrids are awaiting multi-location trials.

- b. Establishment of field gene bank and characterization of accessions for bacterial blight, wilt and genetic diversity in Pomegranate
- c. Conservation of endangered genotypes, creation of genetic variability and in vitro mass multiplication of popular and rare (>nutritious) varieties of Banana and their nutro-chemical analysis; and
- d. Establishment of field gene bank for *Garcinia cambogia* and *Garcinia indica* ecotypes of Western Ghats and their (-) HCA characterization and genetic diversity.

These centers will facilitate the development of biotech start-ups and provide them quality infrastructure facilities for R&D, research translational opportunities and mentorship from experts. Additionally, Technology Business Incubators are being considered for establishment in University campuses of KVAFSU in Bidar and Mangalore to promote entrepreneurship in the areas of animal and aqua-marine biotechnology respectively.

- H. K-SAP Bio -50: K-SAP Bio is a program aimed at increasing the chances of success of StartUps by providing one-to-one Mentoring Sessions, performance assessment session, Workshops, Training Programmes, Seminars, Networking Events, International Partnering Meetings and Ancillary Facilitation. GoK has approved K-SAP Bio-50 at total cost of Rs. 333.90 Lakhs to provide mentorship and also to hand-hold 50 Bio-Start-ups over a period of 3 years. BBC has been identified as the Nodal Agency and C-CAMP as its implementing partner. First instalment of Rs.111.30 Lakhs has been released to BBC to initiate the work.
- I. K-Tech Centre for Excellence (COE) by CCAMP. This project is arising from a collaborative effort between Karnataka Innovation and technology Society (KITS), Department of IT BT and S&T, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka and C-CAMP supported by DBT, Government of India, to promote innovation by attracting various technologies for finding answers to the prevailing and looming problems in Agriculture. GoK funding of Centre for

Excellence Agri-Innovation is 15.02 Crores over 5 years distributed 75:25 % between the Departments of Agriculture and Department of IT BT and S&T, respectively.

- J. Idea2PoC Grants and Grand Challenges Call: Under the Idea2PoC scheme of Startup Policy – 31 Biotech Startup have been benefited with over all funding of Rs. 11.35 Crores. Under the Grand Challenges scheme of Startup Policy - 17 StartUps have been benefited with over all funding of Rs. 170 Lakhs for the Phase 1 trail. BBC has been identified as the nodal centre for administering Idea2PoC scheme and likewise IKP has been commissioned to administer Grand Challenges Scheme.

II. Human Resource - Biotech Skill Enhancement Programme (BISEP)

The institutions enabled by the Department of IT BT and S&T, namely, IBAB, IABT, CHG and CBR have programs institutionalized to develop graduates with a high amount of competency and skills required for the Biotech Industry.

Apart from the above, the current Karnataka Biotechnology Policy 2017 – 2022 emphasizes building on the success of BT Finishing Schools (BTFS) established under Millennium Biotechnology Policy II by optimizing the course structure and introducing additional initiatives to foster R&D and entrepreneurship and ensure availability of industry-ready and skilled manpower at different job levels.

The BTFS programme was revamped and renamed in its second phase as Biotechnology Skill Enhancement Programme (BiSEP)” and established in collaboration with Life Science Sector Skill Development Council (LSSSDC) and CSIR-Indian Institute for Chemical Technology (IICT) for designing the course curriculum and assessing students' skill sets. The curriculum has been re-designed to incorporate the latest industry trends and technological advances. The focus would be on driving smart collaboration with the industry to align the skill sets of students to industry requirements as well as focusing on developing talent in tier 2 and tier 3 cities. The number of host institutions has been expanded to include 18 institutions spread across 8 districts in the State with total budget of Rs. 44.17 Crores for five year period with Government of Karnataka contributing Rs.31.21Crores and Government of India contributing remaining

Rs.12.96 Crores. The programmed was launched in March 2018 and the first batch of students are undergoing academic training. The selection process for admitting the second batch of students has already started and they will start their training from October 2018. A total of 1800 students are expected to be trained in nine domains of Biotechnology over a period of five years.

III. Networking

- KITS under the auspices of Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka facilitates conducting of Bengaluru Technology Summit each year to showcase achievements of the state in the BT sector. Besides this, KITS also plays a significant role in projecting the state and its potential in National and International forums, and via participation in key national and international Biotechnology events such as World Food India, BioKorea, BIOtech Japan and BIO International- USA. This provides an opportunity for Startups as well as officials of the Department to meet, greet and hold discussion with key industry leaders, academicians and global innovators.
- StartupBio 2017 @IBAB : GoK Supported IBAB for conducting an event on 25th - 26th April 2017 at the campus of IBAB, CHG and BBC, Bangalore Helix Park with funding support of Rs. 20/- Lakhs. The event focus was towards Mentoring, Networking and Pitching for the Start-ups. Overall 67 meetings took place with 26 mentors on both the days during the mentoring session and also 59 Start-ups participated in the events.

IV. Focus on emerging areas

In recent years, the State has focused on encouraging the development of emerging areas, including Synthetic Biology, Cancer Genomics, early diagnosis and management of Genetic Disorders through CHG, IBAB, and other institutions of repute in the State.

- a. Synthetic Biology Group at IBAB: Government has approved establishment of Synthetic Biology Group with total budget of 9.85 Crores for a period of 3 years. A small group led by a Principal Investigator has begun the project and GoK has released total of Rs. 2.2875 Crores for the project.

- b. Bio-IT Centre (as an inward absorption of the earlier GANIT Labs) has been established at IBAB at a total cost of Rs.1433.52 Lakhs for a period of 5 years. For this, GoK has sanctioned Rs. 946.02 Lakhs over 5 years. The 1st installment of 300 Lakhs has been released for undertaking training and collaborative research in the area of Genomics by utilizing the Next Generation Sequencing facilities at the Centre. Plans are also in place to leverage the existing infrastructure of IBAB and CHG to develop this cluster as a Centre for Advanced Genome Bioinformatics and facilitate the development of a genome databank for the storage of DNA of patients with rare diseases, endangered species and socio-economically important species in Karnataka. Plans are also underway for IBAB to extend genomics and bioinformatics support to other centers such as CBR at UHS-Bagalkote.

V. Other emerging areas

Other areas of focus for future support are Medical Device Technology, Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine, Microbiome, Anti Microbial Resistance, Animal and Aqua-Marine Biotechnology and Bio Engineering. These are being promoted by encouraging multidisciplinary collaboration, translational research and promotion of entrepreneurship.

VI. KITVEN III Fund

In compliance with the GOK's rules and regulations, an exclusive Bio Venture Capital fund of the size of Rs. 50.00 Crores has been registered with SEBI to partner with GOK and launched. This will offer equity based funding to the biotech companies in need of mid - to late stage funding.

VII. International collaboration

KITS initiated and promoted a collaboration between IBAB and South Asia Institute (SAI), Harvard University for B4 Program (Boston Bangalore Biosciences Beginnings Program). B4 was triggered by signing a MoA between DBT and IBAB for funding scholars by fellowship to support their Post Doctoral studies at Harvard University. Four PhD scholars from reputed institutes in Karnataka have been selected for Post-Doctoral studies in Boston area with funding support from DBT, GOI 2.87crores. GoK released Rs. 20.38 lakhs

for conducting Young Scientist Development Program, a 2 weeks-workshop at NCBS, Bangalore, on “Neurosciences” in 2016-17 for graduates selected across India. The program has completed 1 year. A similar workshop in 2017-18 focusing on 'Genomic Applications in Healthcare & Translational Research' was conducted as a joint collaboration between IBAB- GoK, DBT- GoI and Harvard University, Boston on 10th – 23rd December 2017 in the PREMISES of IBAB.

4.1.11 Centres of Excellence

Center of Excellence in various sectors has been set up to drive innovation and entrepreneurship in the State of Karnataka

4.1.11.1 K-tech Centre of Excellence in Aerospace and Defence by Dassault Systems Pvt. Ltd.

The Department of IT, BT in collaboration with Dassault & VTU has established K-Tech Centre of Excellence in Aerospace and Defence with the objective of skill development and providing industry-ready manpower to this sector in Karnataka. The K-Tech Centre of Excellence would provide high-end training and skill development in the Aerospace and Defence space.

As per the Government order ITD 291 ADM 2016, Bangalore, dated 22nd Feb 2017 the Total cost of the project is Rs.288.68 Cr. The contribution from Government of Karnataka is Rs.33.46 Cr. The Centre was launched on 17th July 2017 at Nagarbavi VTU center. The trainings and other industry building activities are carried out at the center.

4.1.11.2 K-Tech Center of Excellence in Cyber Security by IISC

The K-Tech CoE in Cyber Security was formed in 2017 by Govt. of Karnataka, as part of the Technology Innovation Strategy, to promote the cyber-safe and conducive environment for industry collaboration, address the skill gaps, build awareness and facilitate innovation in the emerging technology field of Cyber Security. The K-Tech center of Excellence shall also facilitate standardization the best practices for information security across industry domains, foster innovation, research & development and conduct some of the high-end-in-house-training programs within Cyber Security Technologies.

With this aims and objectives, Govt. of Karnataka under IT BT and S&T Dept. has

commissioned a study conducted by EY Consulting to bring up a high level framework and approach along with the guidelines for deliverables in 2017. On the basis of it a budget of Rs 9.25 Cr. has been sanctioned and Govt Order was issued in June 2018 for implementation of CoE.

Thus the CoE is being set up at JP Nagar, South Bangalore to formalize and achieve above objective with more specific focus on:

- ❑ Creating a Pool of Internship, by undertaking programs in coordination with the Industry.
- ❑ Incubation of Startup and provide them a suitable Eco-system through CoE
- ❑ Build the facility to have an in-house training facility that can train students/professionals, towards building the Skill Capacity in Cyber Security areas.
- ❑ Foster and Achieve a thought leadership through CoE in Advanced Technologies in Cyber Security
- ❑ Create awareness among professionals and Industry through monthly workshops, webinars etc.

4.1.11.3 K-tech Center of Excellence In Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming And Comics Sector by ABAI

The K-Tech Centre of Excellence for AVGC provides state of art facility that will provide the industry in Bengaluru and Karnataka a holistic technological boost in all aspects of AVGC sector. Establishment of Centre of Excellence in AVGC sector will have AVGC Post Production Lab and AVGC Finishing School at a single location, which will provide unique advantage as the Graduates of Finishing School will eventually move to the IP Creation, Innovation, R&D and Incubation Centre. This co-location will help in building the ecosystem and creation of Centre of Excellence in AVGC in real sense.

Cabinet has approved for the establishment of K-Tech Centre of Excellence in AVGC (comprising of Post production lab and AVGC Finishing School) and Government Order bearing No: ITD 95 ADM 2017, Bengaluru dated 27.01.2018, was issued. The total cost of this facility will be Rs.48.85 Crores, to be released over a period of three years.

In pursuance to this Government Order, to Establish Centre of Excellence in AVGC sector

Department had collaborated with Association of Bengaluru Animation Industry (ABAI) and has entered into Memorandum of Agreement between KBITS and ABAI on 27th Jan 2018. ABAI has initiated the necessary actions to implement the project as per the MoA.

4.1.11.4 K-Tech Centre of Excellence for Data Science and Artificial Intelligence by NASSCOM

The K-Tech CoE – DSAI has been established with a vision to put Karnataka in the global map of top 3 destinations for Data Science & Artificial Intelligence. This will further strengthen the State's DS & AI ecosystem and will provide a platform for AI and technology collaboration between various stakeholders. As per a KPMG Global Technology Innovation Report 2018, Bangalore is one of the TOP 10 global innovation hubs and counted amongst the likes of Tokyo, London, Beijing, Tel Aviv, New York etc.

As part of the Government of Karnataka's Innovate Karnataka programme, Shri K. J. George, Hon. Minister for Large & Medium Scale Industries, IT and BT, Science and Technology, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated India's first Centre of Excellence for Data Science and Artificial Intelligence (CoEDS&AI) on 5th July, 2018, set up in association with NASSCOM in Diamond District, Bengaluru.

4.1.11.5 K-TECH Centre of Excellence by C-Camp

The K-Tech COE is a collaborative effort between Karnataka Innovation and Technology Society (KITS), Department of IT BT and S&T, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka and C-CAMP supported by DBT, Government of India, to promote innovation by attracting various technologies for finding answers to the prevailing and looming problems in Agriculture.

The state Cabinet has decided to fund the setting up of a Centre for Excellence in Agriculture Innovation. The IT&BT Department will provide Rs 5 crore, while the agriculture department will give Rs 10 crore.

The Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP), Bengaluru conducted the launch of Centre of Excellence in Agri-Innovation and Technology Business Incubator in an event which was graced by the presence of Shri K. J. George, Hon'ble Minister of Large & Medium Scale Industries, IT, BT &

ST, Government of Karnataka and Shri N. H. Shivashankara Reddy, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of Karnataka, along with Principal Secretary, Department of IT, BT & S&T, Govt. of Karnataka, Shri Gaurav Gupta held on 2nd Aug, 2018.

4.1.11.6 K-tech Centre of Excellence on IoT by NASSCOM

The K-Tech Center of Excellence for IoT India, at Bangalore, is a Digital India Initiative to jump start the IoT ecosystem in India taking advantage of India's IT strengths and help country attain a leadership role in the convergent area of hardware and software. The main objective of the K-Tech CoE IoT is to help Indian IoT Startups leverage cutting edge technologies to build market ready product. The IoT Startups Program, aims to build industry capable talent in an entrepreneurial ecosystem by providing Incubation, Funding, Acceleration, Industry Connect and Mentoring.

To kick start the Government's 'Digital India' initiative a Center of Excellence for IoT at Bangalore was establishing in July 2016. Jointly formed by MeitY (Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology), ERNET, NASSCOM and supported by Government of Karnataka. Total Area: 9248 sq.ft. at Corporate Tower, Central Atrium, Lower Ground Floor, DD3 No. 150, Diamond District, HAL Airport Road, Bangalore.

4.1.11.7 K-tech Centre of Excellence in Machine Intelligence & Robotics by IIIT-Bengaluru

The Department of IT, BT and S & T in association with IIIT-B has set up a K-Tech Centre of Excellence on The Machine Intelligence and Robotics (MINRO) at cost of Rs. 34.70 Crores.

MINRO Center's broad charter is to carry out high quality research in the area of Machine Intelligence and Robotics. The research is expected to lead to ground breaking innovations that benefit entire state of Karnataka.

4.1.11.8 K-tech Semiconductor Fabless Centre of Excellence by IESA

Government is setting up a K-Tech Semiconductor Fabless Centre of Excellence provide Indian fabless semiconductor product companies easy access to (otherwise exorbitantly expensive) R&D infrastructure for e.g. EDA Tools, Design IPs (foundation IPs/

Core IPs), Foundry access – foundry design kits, subsidized test chip shuttles, Server Farm and other physical infrastructure, in order to enable them to successfully do their design to all the way to product prototypes.

It is conceived as one stop shop for India's fabless product companies and start-ups for providing state-of-art infrastructure, linkages to the stake holders of the eco-system, networks to mentors, industry and financial institutions and solutions to ease the business operations.

This is in line with the budget announcement of the FY 2018-19, para 369, where it has been proposed to promote Hardware Equipment and Semi-Conductor Chip Design and Development through the establishment of “Semiconductor Fabless Accelerator Lab” (SFAL) in association with India Electronics and Semiconductor Association (IESA). IESA has submitted a proposal in ref (2) for setting up of Semiconductor Fabless Accelerator Lab” (SFAL) with the support of KBITS, Department of IT, BT and S & T.

4.1.11.9 K-Tech Centre of Excellence in Design

To promote design of products and boost innovation in the State, a K-Tech Centre of Excellence in Design will be established in Karnataka. This will enable affordable access to the latest design technologies for companies, startups and individuals and support the effort with user centered thinking. Technologies like 3D visualization, 3D projection, tech development, sound and audio related technologies, audio editing and post production, gaming, AR/VR simulation, still shooting facilities, drone shooting facilities, film unit facilities, prototype facilities, etc. are proposed to be made available for startups, individuals or professionals in the CoE for Design.

The CoE will have different specialized studios, for example:

- ❑ Film Studio - film art, media, live performance, music & technology will require expertise in designing their advertisements, motion graphics, product visualization, sound editing, etc.
- ❑ Interaction Studio – data analytics, featuring, user experience, game design, product gamification, etc.
- ❑ Design Sense Studio – open innovation design, design research, design thinking

and other such new methods will have to be coached to help the attendees with ideas for products / businesses, process designs, etc.

- ❑ Experience Studio – Architecture with AR/VR, immersive experience, enabling real feel walkthroughs, etc.
- ❑ Product Studio – Development and production of prototypes with new technologies, materials, processes, etc.

This is in line with Budget announcement of FY2018-19, Para 373, where it has been proposed that a Centre for Excellence in Design shall be established to promote the designs of entrepreneurs and designs of products giving impetus to the existing ecosystem.

4.1.12 Skill Development Initiatives

Skill Development is one the major thrust areas of government of Karnataka. Various Skills Development initiatives has been developed in consultation with the industry, for imparting training to students, unemployed as well as upskilling/cross skilling for employed youth in various sectors like ICT, BPO, Telecom, ESDM, Manufacturing, Services, Health, and Automation etc.

4.1.12.1 Skill Development of ESDM Sector

Karnataka has been selected as one among six states in the country to implement this Government of India Scheme which is in the tune of Rs. 14.3 Crores per state under the provision to provide skilling in ESDM sector to 15,000 youth per state. MoU's have been signed with (I) National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, GoI (II) Electronic Sector Council of India and (III) Telecom Sector Skill Council of India.

For Skill Development in ESDM Sector, Department of IT, BT and S & T, GoK has been selected for rolling out the initiative in Karnataka. The policy envisions to skill 90,000 youth in the area of the Electronics and Telecom by 2019. The programs are designed for 8th standard pass onwards till graduation (non-engineering) from any stream, i.e. science, commerce, arts or any other. Scheme provides a career opportunity to the youth in the promising area of electronics and telecommunication. The skills are imparted by GoI recognized private training providers by the following methods (i) Theory (ii) Lab session (iii) Field training. Trained youth are evaluated and industry recognized and accepted certificates are issued by Project Monitoring

units such as TSSC (Telecom Sector Skill Council), ESSCI (Electronics Sector Skill Council of India) GoI. The training comes free of cost to the youth belonging to SC, ST and Economically Weaker Sections. Total of 80 approved courses have been proposed.

The Allotted seats to Karnataka is 7030 out of which 6521 candidates have been enrolled and program has been rolled out in 27 districts of the state. As per gazette notification all the courses have to be as per the National skills qualification frame work, therefore the 73 courses rolled out earlier have been realigned to the NSQF and another 7 courses have been added to take the total courses offered under the scheme into 80 under this scheme.

Achievements of ESDM

- Under the scheme we provided successful Training to 6521 candidates from 2016-18.
- 3426 candidates have successfully certified under ESDM program.

4.1.12.2 Chetana Programme

The Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka aims to nurture and mentor the local talent to empower them with high-end technology to provide wings to their dreams.

With this aim, the Department, has crafted a program titled "Chetana" which was launched in April 2016. This program is targeted at girls who have topped in Secondary School Examination from Government Schools across Karnataka and aims to educate, empower, mentor and support them. They were invited to a 5-day residential camp and presented with a laptop each on their arrival. Various activities during the camp included training sessions on "how to use the laptop", exposure to state-of-the-art facility at Infosys and other industry campuses in Mysore, group building excises, sports events, Design thinking workshops, Movie show, nature walk, yoga, Interaction session with leaders from various domains like science, technology, arts, medicine, sports etc.

These "Chetana – Scholars" are hand-held for two years post-the camp. Specific residential programs have been designed to impart "One Skill in each interaction" for consecutive 2 years.

In the first year of its inception, i.e. 2016 a total of 356 girls' toppers from Government Schools in Karnataka participated in the 5-day

residential camp conducted at Infosys campus in Mysore. Samsung generously donated chrome books for the Chetana Scholars and also conducted the hands-on session to use the laptops.

Chetana 1.2 Winter School Program was conducted for the same set of girls who have topped in Secondary School Examination from Government Schools across Karnataka. The program was conducted from October 16th to 27th at Bangalore. These "Chetana Scholars" were divided into groups and sent to 5 top institutions. A total of 283 girls toppers from Government Schools in Karnataka participated in the 10-days orientation in these institutes. The Top 05 Institution which supported Chetana Winter School Program was Indian Institute of Science, University of Agricultural Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology and M S Ramaiah Institute of Management.

Chetana 2.0 Orientation camp for second batch was conducted during 5th, May 2017 to 11th, May 2017 at Mysore Infosys Campus for 349 girls. SAMSUNG sponsored tablets and 4G-SIM card from BSNL were given to CHETANA scholars. Various activities like group building exercises, sports events, Design thinking workshops, Movie show, nature walk, yoga, Interaction session with leaders from various domains like science, technology, arts, medicine and sports were conducted.

Chetana 2.1 Winter School residential program for 8 days i.e. from 15th to 22nd, December 2017 was organized in various institutions in Bangalore like IISc, JNCASR, UAS, IBAB, MSRIM, BMCRI etc. The winter school included technical lectures, lab session, Industry visit and outdoor tour at Vidhan soudha.

Achievements of Chetana Program

- Under the Chetana program total 1059 SSLC Toppers Girls from Government Schools have received Samsung Devices.
- 1059 students under gone 8 days residential camp successfully and conducted many activities like Career opportunity, Industry visit, Design thinking etc.

4.1.12.3 Yuva Yuga Training Program

ICT Society is Implementing Yuva Yuga Training Program. Government of Karnataka

has released an amount of Rs. 10.87 crores for this project. It is proposed to train 1,10,000 youth's in skill development.

“YUVA YUGA” scheme is an industry-led program to encourage and promote skill development for youth throughout Karnataka. It helps youth to take up industry designed quality skill training and become employable. The objective of this scheme is to:

- ❑ Encourage and promote skill trained youths
- ❑ Increase the skill training capacity in Karnataka
- ❑ Mobilize 1,10,000 youth to take up industry designed quality skill training
- ❑ Increase productivity of the existing workforce and align skill training with the actual needs of the State

Under the Yuva Yuga Scheme, courses have been launched to elevate the skill sets of the students from various industries. The Yuva Yuga Skill Training Scheme provides skills in line with the current market demand. The Scheme is focused on 5 sectors namely IT, Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS), Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM), Telecom and Animation Visual Effects Gaming & Comics (AVGC).

Yuva Yuga Scheme has successfully launched 407 training centers across 6 skills sectors and trained 31,729 youth. 9000 students are undergoing trainings across 90 colleges. There are 236 job roles on the portal so far.

Implementation Partners

- ❑ KEONICS
- ❑ ICT – TP's selected through RFP

Industry Partners

- ❑ NAASCOM (IT/ITES / SSC)
- ❑ ORACLE
- ❑ Archibus
- ❑ NAASCOM Foundation
- ❑ BOSCH

4.1.13 Karnataka GIS

The Karnataka GIS (K-GIS) programme approved in G.O. ITD 14 ADM 2015 dated 02.06.2015 has the following objectives;

1. Mapping and geo-tagging of departmental and public interest assets and linking departmental MIS data to spatial data

2. Developing GIS applications for planning, execution and monitoring of departmental activities
3. Providing platform for developing and hosting various geospatial application and data services
4. Capacity building in geospatial domain in departments of GoK
5. Citizen centric applications to view the developmental programmes and provide feedback

As of now, the layers of data are organized into 16 major categories i.e. Boundary, Infrastructure, Hydrology, Urban and Settlement, Industrial Content, Forest, Environment & Ecology, Geological, Land Information, Land Ownership Information, Soil Information, Public Assets/Amenities, Point of Interest, Graticules, Images, Terrain Information, Weather Information.

K-GIS Portal ver-1 was launched by the Hon'ble Minister for IT, BT and Tourism, on 30th November, 2016 Bengaluru ITE.BIZ. K-GIS Portal ver-2 with enhanced functionalities and performance developed and made available through the web URL <https://k-gis.ksrsac.in/k-gis/>

There are more than 40+ GIS based mobile application developed for Agriculture, RDPR, Horticulture, Food and Civil Supplies, Water Resources, AHVS, Fisheries, Education, Forest, Health, KSPCB, BWSSB, IDD, SEIAA, Sericulture, SSLR, Child & Woman Development, State Election Commission, Crop Survey, Soil Health, Survey Number Verification, Geo-tagging of Assets, Geo-tagging of Ration Shops, Neeravari Aasthi, Reservoir Water Level Capturing, Borewell depth monitoring, Fodder plot identification, Child malnutrition data collector, KSAPS asset geo-tagging, nearby emergency services, polio data collector, polio citizen app, Polling booth information, etc.

By using the departmental GIS data many decision support system have been developed for departments such as Health, Education, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Agriculture, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation, Animal Husbandry Veterinary Service, Water Resource Department, Infrastructure Development Department,

Fisheries and they have been demonstrated. Usage training has been provided for all the developed applications. Applications like Nearby Emergency Services, Polio Monitoring, and Polling booth information, geo-tagging of public assets / PoI have been developed for citizen use.

4.2. EXPORTS OF KARNATAKA

Karnataka has a long tradition of overseas trade. Historically, Karnataka has been a major exporter of commodities like coffee, spices, silk, cashew nuts, handicrafts and agarbathies. In the last two decades, the State has emerged as a major player in the export of electronic and computer software, engineering goods, readymade garments, petrochemicals, gems and jewellery, agro and food processing products, chemicals, minerals and ores, marine products, etc. Karnataka has carved out a niche for itself in the global market place as the knowledge and technology capital of the Country. The State has made rapid and spectacular strides in the new economy. Information technology, biotechnology and research and development institutions have enhanced Karnataka's achievements at national and global levels. Karnataka accounts for more than one third of electronics and computer software exports from the country. It is also a leader in exports of readymade garments, gems and jewellery, petrochemicals and engineering commodities from Southern Region.

4.2.1 Export performance of Karnataka

Karnataka ranks 1st in software / service exports and stands 4th in merchandise exports in the national export basket. Karnataka is in the processes of establishing a continuous database on exports among the states in India. Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) under the aegis of Department of Industries and Commerce of the Government of Karnataka is the official institution for compilation and publication of the export data by 19 commodities from Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata.

Vision

To place Karnataka in the forefront of India's International Trade.

Mission

To create an environment by strengthening the infrastructure and facilitate sustained growth

of exports and enhance the State's share to 25% (in \$ terms) in National Exports by 2022 and to substantially increase the present exports in tune with National Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020.

Strategies

To facilitate the sustained growth of exports in the State.

To upgrade / strengthen the critical infrastructure required at the point of production and at the point of evacuation.

To create awareness and conduct programmes for the development and promotion of exports.

To facilitate addressing of issues / bottlenecks those are hindering the growth of exports.

To foster a healthy liaison / constant coordination with Trade Promotion Agencies & Trade Promotion Councils.

To participate in the International Exhibitions and to arrange trade delegations / B2B meetings for the promotion of trade.

Dissemination of trade enquiries.

To identify potential countries & products of the State for promotion of exports.

To have in place, State policy initiatives and prepare strategies for the sustained growth of exports.

To encourage development of skilled manpower for the use of Industry & Trade.

Karnataka's exports as a percentage of GSDP has a fairly large share and has also increased significantly over the period. The share of exports in GSDP which was 7.36% in 1993-94, has grown to 29.60 during 2017-18 shown in **Figure 4.1**.

Karnataka's exports amounted to about Rs. 545780 crore in 2017-18 which constituted about 18.05% of the Country's exports in that year. The share of merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 6.00% and software / service exports around 39% for the year 2017-18.

Exports of electronics and computer software and other service sector constitute the largest share in the State's exports. Its share was of the order of 39% in 2017-18. The other commodities which have substantial share in Karnataka's exports in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17 are petroleum products (30%), manganese ore (85%), leather products

(40%), Marine products (20%) and coffee (12%). The exports where in it showed decline as compared to 2016-17 are Gems and Jewel (70%, This was due to the ban imposed by GOI on 22 carat and above gold medallion export where Karnataka was strong. This is the main reason for not having increase in overall export as Gems and Jewel sector, Silk (20%).

Karnataka's exports were Rs.324081.12 crore during the period of April-Sept 2018. Export of electronics and software constitutes the largest share in the State's exports. The other commodities with significant share in exports in 2018-19 (up to Sept 2018) are Engineering products, Readymade garments and Basic Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals.

Higher export performance is an important determinant of increasing degree of openness to export trade. Degree of openness is measured by the ratio of value of exports to GDP at National level and by the ratio of value of exports to GSDP at the State level. This is remarkably higher than that of all India (at about 10%). Increasing degree of openness to trade is an indicator of economic globalization. From this viewpoint, the levels of Karnataka's economic globalisation have been higher than at all India level. [As shown in the **Appendix 4.1**]

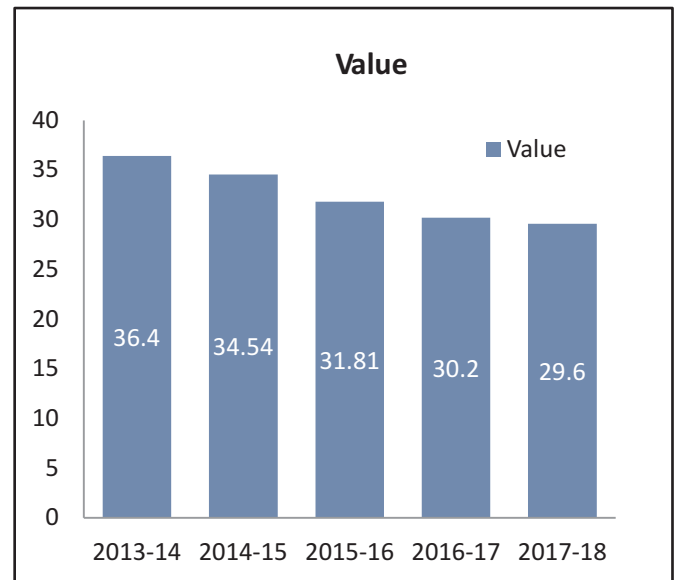
4.2.2 Policy support for exports

Foreign trade is in the Central List of the Indian Constitution. The Government of India is empowered to formulate all rules and regulations for foreign trade applicable for the country as a whole. The role of the State Government is complementary by way of providing supportive and special promotional measures for promoting foreign trade, especially in regard to exports of goods and services.

The Government of Karnataka has taken explicit measures for export promotion through various policies as under:

- Karnataka Electric Vehicle and Energy Storage Policy 2017
- New Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-2019
- Energy Department Notification
- Karnataka Infrastructure Policy 2007
- Karnataka SEZ Policy 2009
- Karnataka Tourism Policy 2015-20
- Karnataka i4 Policy
- Karnataka NRI Policy 2016

Figure 4.1: Exports as percent to GSDP



Karnataka Agri Business and Food Processing Policy 2015

Karnataka Textile Policy 2013-18

Karnataka Aerospace Policy 2013-23

Karnataka ESDM Policy 2013

Karnataka Start Up Policy 2015-20

Retail Trade Policy of Karnataka - 2015

National IPR Policy 2016

Government of India Foreign Trade Policy

Karnataka Grape Processing and Wine Policy - 2007

Karnataka The Millennium IT Policy

Karnataka Biotech Policy II

Karnataka Electronics Hardware Policy

The State is providing various incentives & concessions to the MSME sector for technology upgradation / technology transfer to enhance their competitiveness and capabilities to compete in the international market. The State Government has contemplated various initiatives along with incentives and concessions for the promotion of exports in the New Industrial Policy 2014-19, which are as follow:

A. Export Promotion Measures

Creation of export infrastructure

Thrust to SEZs in the State.

Encouragement for the development of ICD/CFS on PPP mode.

EOUs are to be declared as Public Utility Services (PUS) to create conducive environment for exports.

Exporters with good track record will be issued Green Card to enable smooth movement of goods.

Banks to issue Gold Cards for exporters with proven transaction record.

Development of infrastructure for specific sectors :

B. Agro & Food Processing

Textile & Readymade garments
Chemical industry
Pharmaceutical
Engineering (Automobile, Aerospace & Precision tools)
Electronics
Electricals
Gems & Jewellery
Plastics
Leather Products
Handicrafts
Marine products

Incentives & Concessions

Refund of certification charges.
Refund of cost incurred for Export Consultancy / Market Intelligence Studies.
Brand Promotion and Quality Assurance.
Refund of fees for individual entrepreneurs incurred on Certification Courses on Export-Import Management.
Support for establishment of CFS and other export infrastructure.
Support for creation of Export Facilitation facilities, R&D and testing services
Market Development Assistance for Trade Promotion and overseas Trade Delegations.
Reimbursement of Export Credit Guarantee Insurance.
Support for development of exports in Gherkins, Rose, Onions and Floriculture

C. Other Promotional Activities Organized by VTPC

In order to encourage growth and development of exports from the State, the Government of Karnataka has established a dedicated nodal agency, Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) for promotion of International Trade. In addition to compiling of data on the State's exports, VTPC conducts various capacity

building programmes and also provides services across market intelligence, export documentation, finance and other critical areas to the exporting community. VTPC also in the State. Export awareness programmes are also conducted organizes several export-related programmes for both prospective and existing exporters at district / potential places. VTPC has established Export Information Centres at Dharwad & Mysuru to facilitate exporters of the State. The promotional activities of VTPC for exports are as follow :

- Export Awareness Programmes.
- Export Training Programmes.
- Export Management Training Programmes.
- Seminars, Workshops & Conferences.
- Interaction and Open House Meetings.
- Participation in National/International Exhibitions & Trade Fairs.
- Financial Support to the all Artisans, SC, ST, Women Entrepreneurs of Micro and Small enterprises, who participate in the Trade Fair and Exhibitions.
- Conferring State Export Awards for Export Excellence.
- Market Development Assistance to industries / exporters for their Overseas Visits for business promotion.
- TIES Scheme.
- WTO and IPR Relay Cell.
- Incubation Centre & Facilitation Cell.
- Assistance to the traders/exporters in certification for the export/ import of commodities.
- Conduct of Short term courses in association with IIFT, New Delhi.
- Trade Point to provide live trade enquiries, Global Directory Services & Online Trading Facility.
- Secretariat services for promotion of SEZs and EOUs in the State

New Projects proposed to promote Exports

1. Cashew Technology Development Centre at Kumta in Uttara Kannada District

During the year 2016-17, Government of Karnataka has announced the project for establishment of Cashew Technology Development Centre at Kumta in Uttara Kannada District which is the part of Karnataka's Budget. This project is being

implemented by the Department of Industries and Commerce with a total project cost of Rs.10.30 crore shown in **Table 4.13**.

Government of India has approved the project under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme with its TIES share of Rs. 3.31 Cr and balance from Government of Karnataka.

DC, Uttara Kannada has allocated 3 acres of Government land free of cost for this project and possession of the land has been taken over by Joint Director, DC, Uttara Kannada. KIADB has undertaken the civil construction work of the said project.

2. Upgradation / Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine products in Tadadi port, Kumta Taluk, Karwar District

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka has announced the upgradation / Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine products in Tadadi port, Kumta Taluk, Karwar District during his 2016-17 Budget speech. Accordingly, Government of Karnataka has proposed to develop the infrastructure facility at Tadadi fishing harbour for promoting exports of Marine products under TIES scheme (for a total project cost of Rs.10.00 crores) shown in **Table 4.14**.

Government of India has sanctioned Rs.5.00 Cr being 50% grants, under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) Government of Karnataka has also released Rs.4.00 Cr for the above project and balance from the agency.

Dismantling Work, Modification of existing old building work is under progress, KFDC has taken action for procurement of Refrigeration Machineries and Equipments.

4.2.3 Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

In order to support the efforts of the Govt. of India in development and promotion of SEZs in the State, the Government of Karnataka has formulated a State policy for SEZs as per the Central SEZ Act 2005 & Rules 2006. The Policy aims to provide a hassle-free environment for the manufacturing & service sectors and to attract FDI. The salient features of the State Policy for SEZs are as below:

- Single point clearance to SEZ developers & units.
- Acquisition of land on consent basis.
- To set up SEZs on waste, dry and single crop land.
- Delegation of Labour Commissioner's powers to Development Commissioner – SEZ.

Table 4.13: Details of project cost of approved to Cashew Technology Development Centre

(Rs in Crores)

Sources	Project Cost
GOI fund	3.31
GOK fund	6.49
SPV	0.50
Total	10.30

Table 4.14: Details of project cost of Up gradation / Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine products in Tadadi port

Sources	Project Cost
GOI fund	5.0
GOK fund	5.0
Contribution from KFDC	3.34
Total	13.34

- Monitoring and Review committee is constituted to monitor and review the implementation of SEZs under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka.

A. The fiscal package of incentives & concessions extended to SEZ developers and SEZ units includes

- Exemption from State taxes for all purchases from domestic tariff area excluding petroleum products.
- Exemption from stamp duty and electricity duty.
- Capital subsidy for common effluent treatment plant.

The Board of approval of SEZ constituted under SEZ Act 2005 has granted formal approvals for 61 SEZs in the State. SEZs numbering 28 are operational in the State with an investment of Rs.62,588.76 crores and generating employment for 3,03,875 persons. Currently there are 245 SEZ units functioning in these SEZs. The value of exports from these SEZs during the year 2017-18 accounted to Rs.73,386.00 crores.

Outcomes and Challenges

The various efforts and policy formulations of Government of Karnataka have certainly helped exporters from Karnataka. Electronics & Computers Software have shown positive growth in the exports. Bengaluru, being silicon city of country continues to attract more investments in IT Sector and also provides largest employment opportunities for the youth of Karnataka. The sectors like Aerospace components, Readymade garments, Coffee products, pharmaceuticals, Processed food products, Cashew, Marine have shown a positive growth in exports during 2017-18.

More efforts are required to be made to increase the export infrastructure, like Establishment of more Inland Container Depots, Container Freight Stations, Easy Clearances at these places, Construction of Cold Storages and Warehouses at Airports and Seaports to handle more perishable goods, Flowers & Vegetables, Pharmaceuticals, Cashew, Marine Products and such other products.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER

5

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Real India is still a rural India as 61 percent of Karnataka's population and 69 percent of Indian population lives in rural area. With economic development, the shift of labour from agriculture to other sectors has gathered momentum in last two decades. As a consequence, though the contribution of agriculture to GDP has come down to 14 percent, yet, the share of agriculture in employment still remains significant at 54.6 percent in India, it is 54.8 percent in Karnataka. Therefore, India and Karnataka are still largely rural agrarian economies. Therefore, the focused approach to promote rural development is the real path to achieve the desired goals in economic as well as human development.

The proportion of rural population in total population is declining over the time period. The decline is faster in Karnataka as compared to India. The decline in the proportion of rural population is 4.58 percent between 2001-2011 for Karnataka, and it is 3.30 percent for India. This is evident from the following **Table 5.1**.

5.2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Development of rural areas has a bearing on improving agricultural production and related

economic activities, availability of natural and financial resources and their development. The rural development programmes are implemented through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department towards promoting effective and inclusive rural development programmes. The rural development programmes focus on providing quality life to the rural people through provision of housing, drinking water, sanitation, roads and connectivity and employment.

Rural Housing

Housing is a basic and very important need for every citizen. Housing not only provides social security to human beings but also provides status in the society. Housing has evolved as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also providing employment opportunities and in development of locations. To meet the growing demand of housing, the State Government has been proactive in its housing policies. Housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in Rural and Urban areas in the State. Every successive Government has given greater attention to the problem of housing scarcity and increased the budgetary allocation over the years.

Table 5.1: Trends in Rural Population- Karnataka and India- 1961-2011

Years	Karnataka	India
1961	77.7	82.03
1971	75.5	80.09
1981	71.10	76.69
1991	69.07	74.28
2001	66.01	72.19
2011	61.33	68.85

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

Budget Allocation: 2018-19

The State has provided Rs.3,562.05 crores for the implementation of different housing schemes for both rural and urban areas. Against this allocation, Rs.3,267.67 crore has been released and Rs.2215.04 crore has been spent till the end of November 2018.

Highlights of Scheme

- The Government sponsored EWS housing schemes such as Rural Ashraya/Basava Vasathi Yojane, Pradhna Mantri Awas Yojane, Devraj Urs Housing Scheme.
- EWS housing improves the quality of living standard of poor beneficiary
- Under various Government Sponsored EWS housing Schemes 2273lakhs direct and 1136 lakhs indirect employments have been generated so far.
- Indirectly it is one of the basis for country's economic development.

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL)

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited has been established as a nodal agency to implement all the State and Central Government Sponsored housing schemes for economically and socially weaker sections of the Society both in rural and urban areas. The main objectives are:

- To provide housing to the Socially and Economically Weaker sections of the society.
- Speedy implementation of scheme
- Transparency in implementation,
- Smooth flow of funds to ensure that the funds are reached to the ultimate beneficiaries in time

- To encourage cost effective technology in construction through District Nirmithi Kendras
- Strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras.

Socio Economic Caste Census

As per the Socio Economic and Caste Census conducted during 2011, 4,061,572 families are houseless families in rural areas. District wise details are given in **Appendix 5.1**.

Rural Ashraya/Basava Vasathi Yojane

This scheme is being implemented from 1991-92 to provide shelter for rural poor. Annual income of the beneficiary was Rs. 32,000. The beneficiaries were selected by the Ashraya Committees headed by the local MLA till 2004-05. From 2005-06 onwards, the beneficiaries are selected by Gram Panchayaths through Gram Sabhas as per the Panchayat Raj Amendment Act. Under this Scheme, 24.58 lakh houses have been constructed from 2001-02 to 2017-18. Out of the total target, 30% is earmarked for SCs, 10% for STs and 10% for minority beneficiaries

Rural Ashraya Scheme was renamed as Basava Vasathi Yojane. During the last 3 years, 3,64,881 houses have been completed against the target of 4,80,000 houses. For the year 2018-19, it is targeted to complete 1.60 lakh houses, of which 92,816 houses have been constructed up to November 2018. District wise progress is furnished at **Appendix 5.2**. The progress from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (Upto Nov 2018) is furnished in **Table 5.2**.

DR.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojana

This scheme is being implemented from 2015-16 in both Rural and Urban areas for providing housing facility to the houseless families of

Table 5.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target Houses	Completed Houses	Expenditure
2015-16	165000	113375	1371.28
2016-17	145000	123535	1561.58
2017-18	170000	127971	1821.50
2018-19 (upto Nov)	160000	92816	1185.92

Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe. Under this scheme, Government is providing Rs.1.75 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh as subsidy in rural and urban areas respectively. The income limit of every beneficiary in Rural areas is Rs. 32,000. For the year 2018-19 40,762 houses have been completed up to the end of November 2018 as against the target of 1,12,000. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.3** Progress made under the scheme from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (upto Nov 2018) is furnished in **Table 5.3**.

Indira Awas Yojana/Pradhna Mantri Awas Yojane

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced during 1989-90 for rural houseless house holds who are below the poverty line. 60% of the target is earmarked for SCs/STs, 15% for minorities and remaining 25% for general category households. As per the enhanced unit cost of Rs.1.20 lakh, from 2015-16, subsidy from the Centre works out to Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 48,000 is to be borne by the State. For SC's/ST's the State Government is providing an additional subsidy of Rs. 30,000. During the last fourteen years, i.e. from 2004-05 to 2017-18, 11,01,272 houses have been constructed under this scheme.

During last 3 years 2,61,234 houses have been constructed against the target of 3,15,000. During the current year 36,110 houses have been completed against the target of 44,000, till November 2018. Progress achieved from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (upto Nov 2018) is furnished in **Table 5.4** District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.4**.

Devraj Urs Housing Scheme

This scheme was introduced for both urban and rural in 2014 to provide shelter to the people of special category i.e. Physically handicapped, leprosy cured persons, HIV Affected families, devadasis, nomadic tribes, safai karmacharies, people affected by communal riots, exploits, free bonded labourers, widows, orphans living on foot-path, transgender etc. The beneficiaries are selected in District level Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner. Under this scheme the unit cost per house is Rs 1.20 lakhs for General category and Rs1.50 lakhs for SC/ST beneficiaries at the end of 2018-19.

During last 3 years i.e from 2015-16 to 2017-18 34,626 houses as against the target of 35,000 houses have been constructed and during the current year 4,554 houses have been

Table 5.3

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Target	Completed	Expenditure
2016-17	50000	13786	656.48
2017-18	105000	112159	1899.43
2018-19 (upto Nov)	112000	40762	583.39

Table 5. 4

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Target	Completed	Expenditure
2015-16	115000	100514	1263.89
2016-17	115000	96030	1175.08
2017-18	85000	64690	888.64
2018-19 (upto Nov 2018)	44000	36110	487.58

constructed as against the target of 12,000 up to the end of November 2018. District wise progress is furnished at **Appendix 5.5** Progress of the scheme from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (upto Nov 2018) is given in **Table 5.5**.

House Site

From 2000-01 to 2016-17, 2,09,183 sites have been distributed in rural areas, For the year 2018-19, it has been targeted to distribute 5,000 sites, of which 1095 sites have been distributed up to the end of November 2018. District wise break-up for sites distributed during last 3 years is given at **Appendix 5.6**.

EWS Housing

Investments on economically weaker section housing schemes have been increased year by year. From 2000-01 to 2017-18, the State has spent Rs. 28439.89 crore, of which Rs.9617.89 crore on centrally sponsored and Rs. 18822 crore on the State sponsored EWS housing schemes for both Urban and Rural areas.

During the last 5 years, i.e. 2014-15 to 2018-19 the Government has spent total expenditure of Rs.46.65 crores under Rural Houses Sites, and Rs.32.78 Crores spent under Infrastructure works for both urban and

Rural House sites. Against the target of 50,000 house sites 42,683 sites have been distributed from 2014-15 to 2017-18. Financial progress from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto Nov. 2018) are given in **Table 5.6**.

New initiatives

- ❑ Beneficiaries fund transfer information is updated in online dash-board.
- ❑ Usage of Indira mane mobile app used under housing scheme.
- ❑ According to GPS based physical progress the fund will be released through Adhar based account.
- ❑ The Aadhar is mandatory to avoid bogus/duplication.
- ❑ Developed the new website to ensure the transparency in the implementation.
- ❑ Approval of the beneficiary list in online using Digital Signature.
- ❑ The SMS is sent to the Implementing Officers and beneficiaries at every stage i.e. after approval of the list, Opening of bank account, release of funds etc.
- ❑ The beneficiary-wise information made available to the public in the Company's website <http://ashraya.karnataka.gov.in>

Table 5.5: The details of the progress is as mentioned below

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Target	Completed	Expenditure
2015-16	5000	4754	73.94
2016-17	15000	14206	228.96
2017-18	15000	15666	178.41
2018-19 (upto Nov 2018)	12000	4554	53.11

Table 5.6: Financial Achievement under Rural House Site

(Rs. in Crores)

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Upto Nov 2018	Total
Rural House Sites	5.05	4.78	7.29	25.49	4.04	46.65
Infrastructure	7.71	11.93	2.27	7.83	3.04	32.78

- Adoption of fast track technologies under Housing Schemes.
- “Spandan” –Call Center.

5.3 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A. Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited was started with an authorized Government share capital of Rs.1.00 crore and subscribed capital of Rs.25.00 Lakh. As on date the subscribed share capital of the company is Rs.12.25 crores. The Organization has the objective of undertaking Civil construction of tanks, irrigation works, low cost housing, Roads, culverts and buildings etc. in rural areas employing rural youth. The works are executed directly at Government scheduled rates without the involvement of contractors. The Organization is a designated agency of the State Government for the purpose of departmental execution of works.

KRIDL has achieved highest turnover of Rs.3670.69 crores with a net profit of Rs.170 crores (un-audited) during the financial year 2017-18. (Provisional). In 2018-19, upto November-2018 it has achieved a progress of Rs.2291.74 crore as against the target of Rs.3000 crores and profit generated is about Rs.150 crores.

B. Western Ghats Development Programme

Western Ghats Development Programme is being implemented in 40 taluks of 11 districts in the State. Developing hilly areas, conservation of forests and maintenance of ecology, providing irrigation facilities to the farmers of hilly region, providing agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry activities to the residents of hilly areas, providing marketing to the outputs generated at these areas, providing vented dams-cum-foot bridges for cultivation of second crop in the year etc., are the main objectives of this programme.

An amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been allocated for the implementation of the ongoing programmes of which expenditure incurred is Rs 150.73 lakhs upto the end of November 2018.

C. Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants

14th Finance commission grants have commenced from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The grants are released in two installments annually to Gram Panchayaths. The Grants provided would be used for

- Maintenance of Under Ground Drainags and Solid Waste Management.
- Maintenance of Community Properties.
- Maintenance of Street Lights, Pavements and Roads.
- Maintenance of Burial Grounds and Crematory.

The details of the funds released and expenditure incurred under 14th Finance Commission Grants from 2015-16 to 2018-19 are given in **Table 5.7**.

D. Grama Swaraj Yojane

The Objective of the Project is to ensure higher investment by GPs to improve the social indicators, improve revenue mobilization, improve monitoring and delivery of key services to rural population and effective participation in local planning. Grant were released to GPs of most backward taluks based on an objective criteria. During 2018-19, Rs.6001.00 lakh has been provided, of which Rs.5000.00 lakh is loan from World Bank and Rs.1001.00 lakh as State Share.

E. Suvarna Gramodhaya

Suvarna Gramodhaya scheme was introduced during 2006-07 for the comprehensive development of the villages. For the implementation of the scheme Rs.1.00 crore is set apart for each village having 4000 population and in case villages where population is less then funds will be fixed in conformity with the population. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.146.75 crores has been released as against the allocation of Rs.189.00 crores. The expenditure incurred is Rs 146.75 crores at the end of November 2018. Details are shown in **Table 5.8**.

F. Grama Vikasa Scheme

Considering the demand for the development of the villages in all the 189 Rural assembly constituencies in the State, works have been taken up and are completed in almost all the villages under the scheme.

Table 5.7: Releases made under 14th Finance Commission Grants from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (Rs in Crores)

Year	Particulars of FC Grant	Allocation	Amount released	Expenditure
2015-16	General area Basic Grants	1002.85	972.36	972.36
2016-17	General area Basic Grants	1388.62	1368.20	1368.20
2016-17	General Performance Grants	182.15	179.45	179.45
2017-18	General area basic Grants	1604.42	1580.17	1580.17
2017-18	General Performance Grants	206.13	204.07	204.07
2018-19	General area basic Grants	1856.02	1841.52	1841.52

Table 5.8: Physical & Financial Progress (In Crores)

Plan	Physical Progress (No. of Villages)			Financial Progress			Progress of 2018-19 (Up to end of November 2018)		
	Selected	Completed	Progress	Allocation	Released till now	Expenditure till now	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
Suvarna Gramodaya (2006-07)	5613	5413	200	3434.94	3078.00	3078.00	189.00	146.75	146.75
Grama vikasa (2015-16)	939		939	755.02	678.85	678.85	76.17	19.04	19.04
Mukyamantri Grama Vikasa (2017-18)	990		990	1000.00	300.00	300.00	132.87	33.22	33.22

G. Chief Minister Grama Vikasa Yojane

Chief Minister Grama Vikasa Yojane has been taken up in 1000 villages at a total cost of Rs.1000 crores at an estimated cost of Rs.1.00 crore per village for completion in a period of two years from 2017-18. Approval has been accorded to 990 villages selected by Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council members. An amount of Rs. 333.21 crores has been released as against the allocation of Rs 993 crores. The entire released amount has been spent up to the end of December-2018.

5.3.2 Rural Water Supply

National Rural Drinking Water Supply programme is being implemented to provide adequate (55 lpcd) and safe drinking water to

the rural population. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is indispensable for a healthy life.

As on 2017-18, the drinking water infrastructure of the State comprises of 2,25,640 borewells fitted with hand pumps, 39,081 piped water supply schemes and 51,582 Mini water supply schemes. Under Rural water Scenario in Karnataka there are 60,248 rural habitations in the state of which 2549 habitations are water quality-affected. During 2018-19 (upto Nov 2018) 23 quality affected villages have been covered. 5503 habitations were covered under Multi level villages schemes. The financial progress under NRDWP from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto Nov. 2018) is furnished in **Table 5.9**.

Table 5.9**(Rs in Crores)**

Year	Target	Achievement
2014-15	1479.54	1656.89
2015-16	1569.35	1838.17
2016-17	1980.00	2497.87
2017-18	2200.00	2595.59
2018-19 (up to Nov 18)	2200.00	1143.25

1. Bharath Nirman/National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

In order to meet adequate and safe drinking water supply in rural areas, particularly in areas where coverage is less than 55 lpcd and in those villages which are affected by water quality problems due to over dependent on ground water based water supply schemes, Bharath Nirman a novel programme was launched for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas. Details of physical and financial progress from 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given in **Table 5.10**.

2. Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (WQM&SP)

The state has established 30 district-level & 100 Taluk level laboratories to monitor the quality of drinking water in rural Karnataka and to meet drinking water standards. Field water testing kits have been distributed to all the 6,021 Gram Panchayaths to test the water during pre and post-monsoon seasons. If the chemical/biological parameters are beyond the permissible limits in the water samples, the values along with samples are sent to the district/Taluk level laboratory for confirmation. Training is also imparted to village water and sanitation committee (VWSC) for testing water quality using the kits. In 2018-19 under the WQM&S programme, Rs. 60.00 crore is allocated for NRDWP support activities like information, education and training and water quality monitoring of surveillance of which an amount of Rs. 20.02 lakhs is released. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 12.29 lakhs upto Nov. 2018.

3. Multi Village Scheme Project

Drinking water supply schemes under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission have been formulated in rural areas with surface water as source to tackle water quality problem. Habitations having chemical contamination like Arsenic, Fluoride, TDS, Nitrate and Iron in drinking water are provided safe drinking water after treating the surface sources.

- 549 including KUWSB MVS schemes costing Rs.11898.00 Cr are administratively approved under NRDWP, 13th Finance and Jal Nirmal since inception. Out of these schemes 431 schemes are completed with an expenditure of Rs. 4426.43 Cr.
- 105 schemes are under progress with an estimated cost of Rs 5884.15Cr 9 schemes with an estimated cost of Rs 783.92 Cr are for tendering process
- 4 schemes are under technically sanctioning process. The estimate cost is of Rs.568.11 Cr.

4. Purification Plants

Water Purification plants are being installed in rural habitations by Rural water supply department, through KRIDL, Co-operative societies/institutions and utilizing MP/MLA/ZP/TP/GP/CSR Grants. Totally 18,679 Water Purification Plants have been approved of which 16,240 have been installed and 15,566 WPPS are commissioned up to November 2018 and the remaining 2,439 WPPs are under different stages of progress.

Table 5.10**(in lakhs)**

Year	Total Coverage	Coverage of Habitations (No.)					Quality Affected
		0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%	Above 100%	
2014-15	15149	1805	4346	4028	2917	999	1054
2015-16	11375	5673	18218	15507	11074	7108	2365
2016-17	14442	6246	18908	12868	12167	8191	1868
2017-18	*1356						433
2018-19	*275						23

* Habitations covered under piped water supply schemes based on Bore wells will revert back to partial coverage due to drying up of Bore wells. Hence during these years the habitations permanently covered under Multi village water supply schemes are considered.

5. Jaladhare

Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in the budget speech of 2018-19 to provide safe and sustainable pure drinking water at the rate of 85 LPCD for the rural areas, by drawing water from rivers or reservoirs, after purification through "Jaladhare" project in a phased manner at an estimated cost of Rs 53,000 Crore.

In order to find permanent solution for rural water supply problems, the Government has already implemented 431 Multi village schemes tapping surface source of water. It has planned to implement "Jaladhare" project to solve the problem of drinking water in rural areas in a phased manner over a period of 7 years.

5.3.3 Rural Sanitation

1. Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM)

Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement total sanitation in the rural parts of the State. The Centrally sponsored scheme of "Total Sanitation Campaign" was in operation from 2005 to 2012 and this scheme was renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan from 1st April 2012, To accelerate and achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation "Swachh Bharat Mission" was launched on 2nd October 2014.

The objectives of the SBM is to bring improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas by promoting, cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation. Ensure every

Family, Schools and Anganwadis in rural areas to have access to toilet facilities.

Project outlay: An allocation of Rs.1680.26 Crores has been provided in the budget during 2018-19.

Primary components of SBM

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (effective from 02.10.2014) both BPL and R-APL beneficiaries (APL beneficiaries restricted to SCs/STs, small & marginal farmers, landless laborers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households) are eligible for an of incentive of Rs.12,000 (Central Share Rs.7200 and State Share Rs.4800) and Rs.15000/- to SC & ST (Rs.3000/- from the grant of SCP and TSP) for construction of individual household toilet.

- 1) Construction of individual household toilets for families in the rural areas who do not have toilets.
- 2) To improve the standard of living of the rural people and reformation in the health of the rural people
- 3) Suitable disposal of waste and used water generated in the villages.
- 4) To inculcate the habit of sanitation and cleanliness among rural children.
- 5) Maintenance of rural sanitation or production centers.
- 6) Maintenance and supervision of community toilets, keeping cleanliness around the premises of water sources, maintenance of drainages etc.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management: With a purpose to achieve total cleanliness in rural areas, more importance is being given for management of solid and liquid waste disposal and 10% of the total project outlay of the district is earmarked for this purpose. The share of Centre and State in this regard is 60:40 respectively. The Central Government has made a provision for payment of Rs.7.00 lakhs to Rs.20.00 lakhs to each Gram Panchayat depending on the Household of the GP for management of Solid and Liquid disposal. Progress achieved under SBM as at the end of December 2018 is given in **Table 5.11**.

Grameena Gourava Yojane

Grameena Gourava Yojane scheme has been introduced for SC/ST families under which toilet- cum -bathroom will be constructed at a unit cost of Rs.20,000/-. The funds for this is being met out of State SCP & TSP funds. Presently construction of 35,747 units are in progress with an expenditure of Rs 17.24crores

Community Toilet and Bathing Complexes:

It was decided to provide Community Sanitary Complex cum Bathroom with the facility of independent continuous water supply system, electricity supply, hair dryer, dressing room and also with the facility of commode to physically handicapped and aged persons to the SC/ST families where they are concentrated (60% and above,) and who do not have place to construct Individual Household toilets, at a cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs per unit. 64 Community Sanitary Complex units are under

progress. Required funds has already been released from SCP/TSP funds. Targets have been fixed for Gram Panchayats and they have been directed to select the beneficiaries in the Grama Sabha and it is targeted to construct 7.75 lakh toilets upto the end of Nov 2018 of which 7.35 lakh toilets have been constructed.

Capacity building activities

To ensure effective implementation of SBM, training programmes are being organized through discussions/meetings via Satcom media every month for the Gram Panchayat officials, non-official personnel like Asha workers, Anganwadi workers, NYKS volunteers, representatives of selfhelp groups, volunteers of Bharat Nirman, elected representatives etc. Workshops are organized on the implementation of SBM for the elected representatives at the levels of GP, taluka, and District.

5.3.4 Rural Energy Programmes: New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NBOMP), Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane and The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy – 2009 have been implemented under the Rural Energy Programmes.

A) New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NBOMP)

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 a good quality manure in agricultural fields.

Table 5.11

Year	IHHLs	Community Sanitary Complexes	Solid & Liquid Waste Management (GPs)	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)
2015-16	708309	63	109	54877.22	57516.56
2016-17	744519	171	60	72055.38	78351.57
2017-18	1423385	131	41	156325.43	142698.08
2018-19 (end of Dec-18)	735817	531	7	124611.69	95504.48
Total	3612030	896	217	407869.72	374070.69

Objectives

- To provide clean bio-gaseous fuel mainly for cooking purposes and also for other applications for reducing use of LPG and other conventional fuels;
- To meet 'lifeline energy' needs for cooking gas envisaged in 'Integrated Energy Policy';
- To provide bio-fertilizer/organic manure to reduce use of chemical fertilizers;
- To improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants;
- To mitigate Climate Change by preventing black carbon and methane emissions.

From 2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto Nov. 2018) 27424 Biogas plants have been installed as against the target of 53400. The expenditure

incurred is Rs, 4217.96 lakhs (up to end of Nov 2018) as against the target of Rs. 5423.24 lakhs. The subsidy given to the beneficiaries under the programme is as shown below **Table 5.12.**

Progress made under New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto Nov. 2018) is furnished in **Table 5.13.**

B) The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy-2009

The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy has come into force from 1st March 2009. Karnataka Bio-fuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board. An amount of Rs.387.00 lakh is provided in the budget during 2018-19 and Rs.193.50 lakhs has been released for implementation of various activities.

Table 5.12

Particulars	Subsidy (in Rs.)	
	Gen Category	SC & ST Category
Central Subsidy	12000	13000
Turn Key Fee	2500	2500
Total Subsidy(Central)	14500	15500
State Subsidy	6000	6000
Total Subsidy (Central & State)	20500	21500
Latrine Linked Biogas Plants – incentives	1600	1600

Table 5.13 Progress of Scheme from 2014-15 to 2018-19

Year	Physical (Nos)		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement (S+C)	Target	Achievement
2014-15	10500	8419	1139.24	1018.38
2015-16	16000	6444	1256.00	1341.13
2016-17	10000	5294	1344.00	1090.26
2017-18	8000	5423	1214.00	536.25
2018-19 (Up to Nov 2018)	8900	1844	470.00	231.94
Total	53400	27424	5423.24	4217.96

C) Installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayats

Nutana Soura Belaku programme is started during 2009-10 aims at installation of Solar Street Lights at grama panchayat level. The Programme is implemented in selected pilot district one from each revenue division. During 2015-16, 4 Districts have been selected for implementation of the programme. The physical and financial progress achieved is mentioned in **Table 5.14a**.

For the year 2016-17, Eight districts have been selected for implementation of the programme. The progress achieved is mentioned in **Table 5.14b**.

For the year 2017-18, seven districts have been selected for implementation of the programme.

The progress achieved is mentioned in **Table 5.14c**.

During 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 387 lakhs is provided in the budget

D) Institutional support for rural energy development

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and development primarily providing awareness / training for Grama Panchayat / Taluk Panchayat / Zilla Panchayat elected representatives, officers of RDPR & other related departments, School & College students, teachers, NGO, SHGs, General Public etc., on renewable energy and related subjects such as Energy Conservation, Environment Protection, Rain Water Harvesting, Improved Cook Stoves, Forestry

Table 5.14a : 2015-16

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Street lights	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Street lights	Financial (Rs.lakhs)
Bagalkote,	350	77.50	330	77.50
Ballari	350	77.50	325	77.50
Gadag	350	77.50	220	77.50
Mandya	350	77.50	360	77.50
Total	1400	310.00	1235	310.00

Table 5.14b : 2016-17

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Street lights	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Street lights	Financial (Rs.lakhs)
Gadag	286	55.80	190	55.72
Bagalkote	286	55.70	195	55.73
Kalburgi	286	55.70	160	55.71
Mysore	286	55.70	195	55.71
Ramanagara	286	55.70	177	55.71
Kolar	284	55.70	252	55.71
Chikkaballapura	286	55.70	195	55.71
Belagaum	45	10.00	45	10.00
Total	2045	400.00	1409	400.00

Table 5.14c : 2017-18

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Street lights	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Street lights	Financial (Rs.lakhs)
Gadag	855	250	877	250
Bagalkote	90	25	75	25
Dharwad	90	25	72	25
Kalburgi	90	25	69	25
Tumakuru	90	25	0	25
Ramanagara	90	25	74	25
Chamarajanagara	90	25	72	25
Total	1395	400	1239	400

etc. During 2017-18, 197 Training/Skill Development programmes were held covering 23461 participants. An amount of Rs. 220.10 lakhs has been spent towards administrative and training expenses

During 2018-19, 240 Training / Skill Development programmes were held covering 35377 participants. An amount of Rs. 181.91 lakhs has been spent up to end November 2018 towards administrative and training expenses. MGIRED has taken up Remote Village Energy Programme with an effort to reach out to the people located in unreachable areas and deprived of basic amenities such as electricity.

The beneficiaries are provided SPV/PCO hydro/Small wind individual or community based power facilities based on feasibility in addition to providing smokeless chullas. Beneficiary contribution of 10% of the project cost is mandatory to ensure feeling of ownership

5.3.5 Rural Communications

1) Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched during December 2000 with an objective to provide rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above. Under this programme, Rs 4772.56 crore has been spent and 18547.74 kms of road length has been asphalted as on

November 2018. In order to implement the scheme more effectively, Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency has been formed during October 2005. The agency is involved in preparation of detailed project reports in each stage, implementation of the works (as approved by Government of India) as per the required standards and release of grants provided by Government of India.

2) Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane, a sum of Rs.25550 lakhs have been provided in the budget for 2018-19. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats for maintenance of rural roads.

5.3.6 NABARD

RIDF NABARD-20 (2014-15): 368 road & 79 Bridge works were approved for Rs.18820 lakhs & Rs. 2290 lakhs respectively. 87 MI(ZP) Tank works were also approved for Rs.1374.50 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Out of 366 Roads & 79 Bridge works, 356 road works & 73 Bridge works are completed. 2 road works are under progress & 10 road works and 6 Bridge works are dropped. Out of 87 Tanks works, 84 works are completed & 3 MI works are dropped, due to site problem.

RIDF NABARD-21 (2015-16): 108 Road works were approved for Rs.6274.50 lakhs during the year 2015-16 of which 87 works are

completed, 15 works are under progress & 6 works are dropped,

RIDF NABARD -22 (2016-17): 110 Road & 14 Bridge works for Rs.5220.50 lakhs & Rs.634.00 lakhs were approved for 2016-17 respectively during the year 2016-17. Out of 110 road works, 108 works are completed, 2 works are dropped. 11 bridge works are completed, and 3 works are dropped. 194 MI works were approved for Rs.8520.05 lakhs. Out of which 162 works are completed, 24 under progress, 1 yet to be started and 7 works are dropped.

RIDF NABARD -23 (2017-18): The Government has approved 116 Road works for Rs.7292.80 lakhs & 5 bridge works for Rs.370.00 lakhs during the year 2017-18. Of the road works, 66 works are under progress & 6 works are dropped. Out of 5 bridge works, 2 works are completed & 3 are under progress.

RIDF NABARD -24 (2018-19): 87 Road works for Rs.8226.25 lakhs & 7 bridge works for Rs.740.00 lakhs approved for the year 2018-19.

5.4 RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

5.4.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme (MGNREGS)

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MGNREGS is being implemented in all the districts since 2006-07. This is a right based and demand based programme. The core objectives of the scheme are as follows.

- Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in evaluation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.
- Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor.
- Pro actively ensuring social inclusion.
- Strengthening of PRIs

In comparison with the erstwhile employment programmes MGNREGS is different, as it has been emerged under the Act. It has a separate salient features which are as follows:

1. It is largest employment programmes. Its a bottom-up, people-centered, demand-

driven, self-selecting, rights-based design is distinct and unprecedented

2. The MGNREGA provides a legal guaranteed for wage employment.
3. It is a demand based programme where work can be given to the wage seekers on demand.
4. Legal provisions are made under the Act to pay unemployment allowance and compensation allowance in case of failure to provide work on demand and delays in payment of wages for the works undertaken.
5. Funds will be shared between the GoI & GoK in the ratio of 90:10 nearly. Labour material ratio shall be maintained at 60:40 labour portion of 60% is fully borne by GoI & Material portion is to be shared between GoI & GoK in ratio of 75:25
6. For all the works taken by the GPs and other implementing agencies, the cost of the material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled works shall not exceed 40% at the District level.
7. Participatory planning exercise at each tier of the panchayath shall be conducted every year in the period specified and methodologies laid down by the State Government. All works to be executed by the GPs shall be identified and placed before the Gram Panchayaths and such works which are to be executed by TP or other implementing agencies, shall be placed before the TP or ZP along with expected outcomes.
8. Gram Panchayaths are responsible for identification of the works in GP area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha for executing and supervising such works.

An Amount of Rs 2629.99 crores has been released as against the allocation of Rs. 3739.15 crores of which Rs 2425.13 crores has been utilized to generate 543.67 lakh mandays upto Nov 2018. 14.67 lakhs households have been provided employment during the current year. 9.40 lakh works have been undertaken of which 2.55 lakh works are completed and the remaining 6.85 lakh works are under progress upto November. 2018.

5.4.2 Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotional Society (KSRLPS)

The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has restructured SGSY as "Aajeevika"-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and being implemented from 2010-2011. The State Government is implementing this scheme in the phased manner through Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society which was established on 11.12.2011 and the society was named as "Sanjeevini".

Institution Building and Capacity Building

Mobilization of poor to form their 'own institutions' is the most important prerequisite and the core investment for large scale poverty reduction. NRLM would organize all poor households (women) in to aggregate institutions of the poor that provide them with voice, space and resources. These platforms 'of the poor' and 'for the poor' would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, private sector and other mainstream institutions to facilitate delivery of social and economic services to the poor. Building and sustaining institutions of the poor at various levels would be for collective action, greater solidarity, bargaining power, economies of scale and larger linkages.

The Gram Panchayat Level Federation will select a local Community Resource Person (CRP), to carry the social mobilization and capacity building process. The federations will then analyze training requirements and conduct training to the existing SHGs & new SHGs formed. In addition, the GPLF will facilitate preparation of MIP which will be used to release Community Investment Fund (CIF) to the Self Help Groups

The federation will also facilitate bank linkage and identification of left out families to be mobilized into SHGs and federations. As a part of rural livelihood programme Gram Panchayat level federation will take up convergence activities with Gram Panchayat.

The progress achieved under NRLM through KSRLPS during 2018-19 under different components is of Rs. 99.34 crore as against the allocation of Rs. 102 crore up to end of November 2018 (**Table 5.15**).

5.5 RURAL GOVERNANCE

The series of rural development programs initiated from the sixties, especially with the adoption of the target group approach emphasizing on targeting growth to weaker sections and backward sub-regions, have given primacy to decentralized planning.

Table 5.15

Component	Budget	O.B	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)
National Rural Livelihood Mission	102.00	6.31	80.88
National Rural Livelihood Programme		0.26	0.17
Rural Self Employment Training Institute		0.45	0.00
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameena Kaushalya Yojane		4.07	7.98
Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane		10.56	10.34
Total	102.00	21.65	99.34

Karnataka has been a pioneer State in the decentralized governance, more specifically in nurturing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution in Indian Democratic Republic saw the dawn of powerful local governments all over the country. Karnataka was the first state in the country to enact the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, during 1993 incorporating the features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Elections are being successively held to the three-tiers of PRIs. Politically, there is a broad consensus and sincere commitment in favour of decentralisation that finds a place in the ideologies of all political parties in the State. The Panchayati Raj System in the state has been stabilized with the conduct of six elections. An outstanding feature of the Panchayati Raj System in Karnataka is the determined effort to empower the voiceless section of society by providing for specific reservation not only in its membership but also to the post of Chairpersons of these Institutions. It is a matter of great pride that women have been provided with 50 per cent reservation both in membership and authority positions. More significantly, in order to promote participatory governance the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 has been further amended for enhancing the quality of people's participation through greater empowerment of Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas thereby bringing in transparency and accountability in the functioning of PRIs.

5.5.1 Decentralised Planning as the Strategy

Accelerating rural development and ensure benefits of development reach equitably to all for the evolution of an appropriate rural development planning strategy - a strategy that strengthens various indicators of rural development as also brings a qualitative change in their reach to all sections of the society. In order to achieve this objective, the Government of India opted for a strategy of decentralized planning and entrusted the responsibility of planning and implementing rural development programs to the decentralized government bodies like PRIs in rural areas and urban local bodies in urban areas. With the 73rd Constitutional Amendment 1993 the PRIs have acquired a statutory status, become integral part of our polity and more importantly, they have been recognized as 'institutions of self-government'. They have been given the important

responsibilities of preparation and implementation of Plans to ensure economic development in rural areas and to ensure social justice in the distribution of benefits of such development process. Consequently, decentralized governance and planning have emerged as strategies for initiating socio-economic transformation in rural areas with the prime objective of developing rural infrastructure and improving the living conditions of the rural people, especially the weaker sections.

Gram Panchayaths has to prepare 5years development plan on the basis of basic needs of the people and other local necessities. These vision plans has to include priority basis schemes and this has to be submitted to the Taluk Planning and development committee for consideration. Taluk Planning and development committee has to examine development plan and submit it to the District Planning Committee for further consideration. District planning committee after scrutinising all these plan schemes submit consolidated report to the state decentralised planning and development committee which is headed by the Honorable Chief Minister.

5.5.2 Role of Civil Society Organisations in Decentralised Planning Process

The Karnataka Government has amended Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 wherein it has introduced new sections as mentioned in Column (I) to the act for realization of the concept of decentralization.

Civil society originally referred to social groups organised for emancipating themselves from the oppressive rule of feudal lords and tyrant rulers. But today the term connotes a wider meaning and embraces a plethora of institutions outside the State. The civil society is a voluntary organisational structure intended to promote the well-being of its members by self-management of their own affairs with little or no interference from political regime. In recent years, civil society has come to assume a greater role in the life of people because of the following reasons: In the modern world, the needs and aspirations of people have multiplied beyond imagination such that the State alone cannot fulfill all these needs. Interventions by the State are not cost effective as it operates with huge administrative machinery. On the other hand, civil society, being people's organisation, can be more responsive to the needs of the people

and, being participative in its approach, it can also be cost effective. In view of these merits, civil society has obviously assumed a greater role today.

The decentralized planning emphasized on participation of people, their organisations and NGOs in the planning and implementation process which in turn provided some space to civil society. The latter in its new form was to play the role not only of assisting the panchayats by giving them technical inputs on the basis of their own analysis of the prevailing socio-economic situation but also to motivate people to participate in the development process including monitoring and taking up development projects for the benefit of the weaker sections and backward regions. In other words, the civil society is expected to play the role of capacity building among Panchayat functionaries.

The NGOs, as an important component of the modern civil society, are looked upon as change initiators in the rural society and input providers to rural governments. Because of their vast experience of working at the grass root level and the committed and trained cadres they have with them, the country reposes great faith in their ability to build capacities among local governments.

5.5.3 Decentralised Planning in Karnataka

After effecting the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, Karnataka was the first State to pass a new legislation in 1993, viz., The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The Act provides for a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj with Zilla Panchayats (at the district level) Taluk Panchayats (at the Taluk level) and Gram Panchayats (at the village level). The Bill for constituting panchayats, which was introduced on 1st April 1993, came into force from May 18, 1993. In conformity with the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, the 1993 Act has entrusted a wide range of functions (Schedule I, II and III) to panchayats. To carry out these functions, the Gram Panchayats receive an annual grant of Rs. 10 lakh per GP - for GPs with population of less than 8000 and for those with more than 8000 population an increment of Rs. 1 lakh for every 1000 population is provided. Rs. 902.99 crore has been allocated to the grama panchayats during 2018-19. GPs also have powers to levy tax on buildings and lands, levy water rate, tax on entertainment, vehicles, advertisement and hoarding and collect

market fee, fee on bus stands and on grazing cattle. Both the Taluk and Zilla Panchayats are allowed to charge fee on their property used by others and they do not have powers to levy taxes. In addition, both the Grama Panchayats and the Taluk Panchayats get proceeds from cess on land revenue, surcharge on stamp duty levied by the State Government. Except for these, the panchayats have to depend solely on the resources transferred from the Government.

The powers and functions of the Grama, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats have been listed in sections 58, 145 and 184 of KPR ACT, 1993. As per the three schedules (I, II, III) the panchayats are authorised to carry out functions such as preparation of annual plans, annual budgets and sectoral schemes for promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural housing, drinking water, roads and bridges, rural electrification, education, rural sanitation, public health, women and child development, social welfare, public distribution system, maintenance of community assets, co-operative activities and promotion of libraries. Section 309 of 1993 Act provides for the preparation of development plan by the grama panchayats, taluk panchayats and zilla panchayats. Further, Section 310 of the Act makes it mandatory for the state to constitute District Planning Committees (DPCs) in each district which are required to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayats and municipal bodies and to prepare the draft district development plan of the district by taking into consideration the needs of the spatial planning, physical and natural resources and the level of infrastructure development. Dr. D M Nanjundappa's Report on Redressal of Regional Imbalances also recommended that DPCs in each district should do the planning keeping 'taluk' as the primary unit in the planning process.

The PRIs prepare the action plans as per the allocations, discuss them in the various Standing Committees and place them in the general body meetings and seek guidance of the District Planning Committees after which the implementing officers start executing the plans/programmes. In the preparation of plans the ward sabhas and grama sabhas play a crucial role and their recommendations and suggestions do figure in such action plans emphasising the fact that the plans so prepared are the byproduct of people's wishes

and demands. Thus, the entire planning process can be termed as “Participatory planning processes”.

5.5.4 Initiatives to Strengthen Decentralised Planning Process

Karnataka comprises of 6,021 Gram Panchayats, 177 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats. The State has its credit entrusting major responsibilities and devolving all the 29 functions (a first State to do so in the country as a whole) to the panchayats as enlisted under the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. In recent years, the State Government has been taking a proactive stance to strengthen the decentralised governance and planning process and to that effect has introduced many administrative innovations like the following:

- (i) The responsibility of plan formulation and implementation has been devolved to the panchayats by transferring funds, functions and functionaries.
- (ii) Introduction of social auditing in the form of Jamabandhi to ensure transparency in the system;
- (iii) Ombudsmen are appointed at the district level to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of important programmes like MGNREGS
- (iv) Computerisation of Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats.
- (v) Drawing of salary by the Grama Panchayat Secretaries from the Grama Panchayat account; ensure more accountability to their Panchayats
- (vi) In order to strengthen the Grama Panchayats for effective implementation of programmes, effective utilization of grants, Panchayat Development Officer posts and Second Division Accounts Assistant posts in the larger GPs have been created.
- (vii) Grama Panchayat Budget and Accounts Rules, 2006 has been enacted to ensure transparency in the maintenance of accounts. Besides, Double Entry Accounting System has been introduced.
- (viii) The State has launched capacity building programmes such as - certificate course for panchayat members, imparting functional literacy to illiterate Grama

Panchayat members, training through satellite networks to elected panchayat functionaries at ANSSIRD, Mysore.

- (ix) As envisaged in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment guidelines for effective functioning of District Planning Committees are finalized.
- (x) The honorarium to the elected representatives of PRIs has been doubled.

The Karnataka Panchayath Raj (second amendment) Act, 2015 has been amended in December 2015. The salient features of the new amendment are insertions of new sections 309A to 309 H of the Principal Act. Section 309(4) and 309-A to 309-H where in it is clearly mentioned the strategy to follow in preparing the development plan from the grass root level Janavasti Sabha. These planning proposal has to be scrutinized at the gram panchayat level/G.P./T.P/Z.P development committees. Vision plan has to be prepared at the Gram Panchayat level on the basis of the necessity and available Grants.

Section 310B has been inserted to constitute Karnataka state Decentralised Planning and Development Committee, headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka to formulate development plans and annual economic review to be presented along with the budget document.

Functions of the Karnataka state Decentralized Planning and Development committee are

- a) The Karnataka state decentralized planning and development committee (KSDPDC) shall link the plans of districts and other planning units to provide for mutual consultation and negotiations between them and also provide the framework for integrating the sectoral and spatial aspects of urban and rural plans.
- b) The process of consolidation and integration by the KSDPDC shall not alter the plans prepared by the districts.
- c) The committee while preparing the consolidated plan, consult such institutions and organizations as the Government may, by order, specify.
- d) Soon after the process of consolidation and integration is completed, the committee shall forward the consolidated plan to the Government.

- e) The committee shall also look after formulation of policy matters related to local development and regional development, co-ordination of districts and state plans and designing policies to strengthen local bodies.

5.5.5 Activity Mapping

The State has evolved a detailed range of 'Activity Mapping' for all the three panchayats. Broadly, the activity mapping visualizes both Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats as planners, facilitators and owners of common executive machinery, Grama Panchayats as the cutting edge of local service provision, and Grama Sabha and Ward Sabhas as instruments of downward accountability. The new activity mapping framework devolving functions has to be accompanied by adequate devolution of finances and functionaries. To translate this into reality, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in coordination with other departments has devolved certain functions, functionaries and finances to PRIs.

All the 29 subjects enumerated in part IX of the constitutions have been transferred to the PRI Institutions along with funds, functions and functionaries. Accordingly, activity map is issued as per section 240 of the KPR Act 1993. Role and responsibility in implementing the schemes of these subjects are clearly mentioned in activity map.

5.6 DECENTRALIZED PLANNING

During 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 12512.53 crores was allocated to district sector plans which constitutes 14.65 percent of the total state plan budget. This percentage has been enhanced to 15.90 & 17.24 in the state budget during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

Sector-wise allocation made in decentralized planning from 2016-17 to 2018-19 is depicted in **Table 5.16**.

It may be seen from the Table 5.16 that sectors like education, (46%), rural development programmes (18.5%), welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (4.6%), rural housing (2.65%) welfare of backward classes

Table 5.16

(Rs. lakh)

Sector	Allocation		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Public Works		16760.00	19141.00
Education(including Mass education)	367238.00	1404503.00	1737673.00
Sports & youth services	3116.00	4926.00	5714.00
Art & Culture and Library	194.00	240.00	374.00
Medical & Public health	21965.00	108131.00	146938.00
Family welfare	50340.00	46153.00	56256.00
Rural water supply(SBM)	62586.00	162385.00	185009.00
Rural Housing	114700.00	150675.00	100000.00
Welfare of SCs & STs	91921.00	221888.51	176287.00
Welfare of BCs	25431.00	68601.49	108387.00
Welfare of Minorities	3610.00		9076.00
Labour, Employment & Trg.	473.00	1379.00	1578.00
Welfare of Women & Children*	106656.00	119549.00	102644.00
Welfare of Disabled & Sr. Citizens**	1273.00		
Nutrition	64347.00	156693.00	215042.00
Agriculture	2965.00	20275.98	23325.00
Soil and Water Conservation	0.00	3356.00	3932.00
Horticulture	2642.00	10464.11	15021.00

Table 5.16**(Rs. lakh)**

Sector	Allocation		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Animal Husbandry	17549.00	50156.00	61392.00
Fisheries	1061.00	2900.00	3384.00
Forest	3899.00	14308.00	17391.00
Co-operation	583.00	571.00	584.00
Agriculture Marketing	486.00	540.00	651.00
Special programmes for Rural Development programmes	40466.00	458735.00	10303.00
Rural Energy	1894.00	1764.00	821.00
Rural Employment - NREG	151000.00	178264.00	174000.00
Grants to PRIs	96206.00	13754.00	525657.00
Minor Irrigation	99.00	2578.00	2750.00
Village & Small Industries (including Industries)	843.00	10092.21	11074.23
Sericulture	763.00	1568.47	1851.36
Roads & Bridges	15205.00	43885.00	46844.00
District Planning Unit	1184.00	2603.00	2728.00
Handlooms & Textiles	356.00	1055.32	1225.41
Civil Supplies		16.00	11.00
Hill Areas		446	300.00
Science & Technology	202.00	218.00	233.00
Total	1251253	3279434.00	3767597.00

and welfare of minorities (3.11%) have been given the priority during 2018-19.

To increase the resources of Grama Panchayats, the tax levying coverage area and criteria has been revised. Building and land tax has been levied based on their market value in

Grama Panchayat limit. Provision has been made for Grama Panchayats to levy taxes on mobile tower, wind power based electricity generating plants and solar energy based electricity generating plants in Grama Panchayat area.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER

6

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is sine quo non of economic development. The State today is in rapid process of urbanization. It is expected to reach an urban population proportion of 50% by 2026. Urbanization gives rise to various issues and problems like

- (i) Urban poverty and Slums.
- (ii) Increased pressure on basic services/civic amenities of housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity,
- (iii) Increased demand for urban schooling and healthcare,
- (iv) Solid waste management and maintenance of roads.
- (v) Environment-pollution and degradation.

Addressing these concerns is a big challenge for the State Government.

In the State, Urban Development Department is responsible for all matters relating to urban areas in the State. The Urban Development Department comprises of 279 Urban Local Bodies along with other Boards, Corporations and Authorities which implement various developmental programmes for Urban Development.

6.1 TRENDS IN URBANISATION

Karnataka is 7th most urbanized State in India. As per Census 2011, 38.6% (i.e. 2.35 crore) of total population in the state reside in urban areas (**Table 6.1**). In terms of urbanization, the State has witnessed an increase of 4.59 per cent in the proportion of urban population during the period 2001 to 2011. For the first time since independence, the absolute increase in population has been more in urban areas than in rural areas. Karnataka's urban population has grown by 31.27% between 2001 and 2011, compared with 28.85% in the previous decade. The growth of urban population between 2001 and 2011 is also higher as compared to 7.63% growth in the rural population in the same period. The percentage of Urban population in the State is above national average in all the censuses and the gap is increasing over the years. The intra State distribution of the urban population indicates that, among the districts, Bengaluru is the most urbanized district with 90.94 per cent of its population residing in urban areas (Table 6.2) followed by Dharwad district (56.82 per cent), Dakshina Kannada district (47.67 per cent), Mysuru district (41.50 per cent) and Bellary district (37.52 per cent). The least-urbanised district in the State is Kodagu with 14.61 per cent, preceded by

Table 6.1 : Trends in Urbanization in Karnataka and India (1951-2011)

Year	Karnataka's total Population (lakhs)	% of Urban Population in Karnataka	% of Urban Population in India
1951	194	22.95	17.29
1961	236	22.33	17.96
1971	293	24.31	19.91
1981	371	28.29	23.33
1991	448	30.91	25.71
2001	527	33.98	27.78
2011	611	38.67	31.15

Source: Census of India, 2011

Koppal district (16.81 per cent), Mandya district (17.08 per cent), Chamarajanagar district (17.14 per cent) and Yadgir district (18.79 per cent). The district wise details are given in **Appendix 6.1**.

6.2 URBAN HOUSING

Growth of Urban cities had led to growing demand for housing. Keeping this in view, housing is emerging as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also in providing employment opportunities and in development of locations. To meet the growing demand of housing, the State Government has been pro-active in its housing policies. Further, housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas in the State. The State has increased the budgetary allocation over time along with formulation of facilitating policies and guidelines.

According to Census 2011, about one-third of the households in the State live in one-room tenements; nearly 30 per cent live in two-room tenements. It is observed that a significantly higher proportion of households are living in one- or two-room tenements in the northern districts of the State as the area is more backward.

Karnataka is one of the few states, which have their own housing programmes for the EWS both in rural and urban areas apart from the centrally sponsored housing schemes for the EWS. In addition, the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) caters to housing needs of low income, middle income and high-income

groups. The Karnataka Slum Development Board(KSDB) is responsible for improvement of slums and resettlement of slum dwellers.

6.2.1 Karnataka Housing Board

KHB is endeavoring to meet the rise in housing demand by undertaking layout formation, Construction of houses, land development schemes under joint venture scheme policy approved by Government of Karnataka and KHB Act. The main objective of the KHB are Survey of Housing demands in urban cities and towns, acquisition of land and allotment of sites/houses through lottery method under KHB regulation Act, 1983. At present KHB is implementing the schemes approved by the Government such as 100 housing scheme, Suvarna Karnataka Housing Scheme and 225 Housing Schemes approved during 2010-11.

100 HOUSING PROJECTS

It is being implemented since 2002. Progress achieved are as detailed below.

- 99 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs.1014.70 crore under which 6067 houses and 28368 sites have been constructed/ developed. A scheme at a cost of Rs.12.62 crore is under implementation to develop 321 sites and to construct 10 houses.
- One scheme is under formulation.

Suvarna Karnataka Programme

Board had taken up 50 Housing Scheme at various places under Suvarna Karnataka Scheme at a cost of Rs.1406.48 Crore as approved by the Government during 2007. The progress of the scheme are as follows.

Table 6.2 : Urbanization within Karnataka - 2011

Top Five Districts			Bottom Five Districts	
Sl No	District	Urban population in %	District	Urban population in %
1	Bengaluru	91	Kodagu	15
2	Dharwad	57	Koppal	17
3	Dakshina Kannada	48	Mandya	17
4	Mysuru	41	Chamarajanagar	17
5	Bellary	38	Yadagiri	19

- ❑ 2420 houses and 21348 sites have been constructed/developed under 42 schemes at a cost of Rs.1433.41 crore.
- ❑ One scheme at the cost of Rs. 6.07 crore is under implementation to develop 287 sites and to construct 10 houses.
- ❑ 7 schemes are under formulation.

225 Housing Schemes

Government has accorded approval under these schemes during 2011 to develop 305786 sites and construct 131051 houses. The progress of the schemes are as detailed below.

- ❑ 3387 houses and 59332 sites have been constructed /developed under 39 completed schemes at a cost of Rs. 4380.28 Crore.
- ❑ 3 schemes at the cost of Rs. 130.80 crore are under implementation to develop 699 sites and construct 414 houses.
- ❑ The acquisition of land is in progress for the remaining schemes.

53 Housing Schemes

53 Housing schemes were approved at a project cost of Rs.7888.04 crore during 2012, to develop 130471 Sites and to construct 6867 houses of which 120 houses and 5973 sites have been constructed /developed under 4 scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 443.80 crore. 2 Schemes are under implementation to construct 60 houses and develop 3003 sites at a cost of Rs.346.00 crore. Remaining schemes are under formulation.

Board schemes

44 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs. 215.19 crore under which 528 houses and 2866 sites have been constructed /developed. One scheme is under implementation at a cost of Rs.64.00 crore. .

From the above schemes 135401 houses were constructed and 257303 sites were developed upto 2017-18 by the Karnataka Housing BOARD. The physical and financial progress and also Budget and Expenditure under the above schemes is furnished in **Table 6.3 and 6.4 and 6.5** respectively.

Deposit Contribution works:

Karnataka Housing Board has undertaken deposit contribution works as per entrustment by the Government. The details of works taken and progress up to November 2018 is as follows:

- ❑ 536 building projects have been completed, amounting to Rs.957.12 Crore.
- ❑ 132 building projects are under progress amounting to Rs.1545.70 Crore.
- ❑ 142 buildings Projects amounting to Rs.931.13 Crore are under formulation.

In line with the guidelines of Affordable Housing Policy

- ❑ KHB will take necessary action to construct at least 50% houses/flats for EWS/LIG category in each of their housing schemes.
- ❑ Government land shall be allotted on priority to KHB.

Table 6.3 : Details of Completed housing schemes

Year	Completed Projects						No. of Properties			Project Cost (Amt. in lakhs)
	100 HP	SKHP	225 HP	Board Scheme	53 Scheme	Total	Houses	Sites	Total	
Upto 2013-14 (CUM)	93	33	7	24	0	1107	1117082	64374	181456	202896.29
2014-15	3	5	2	0	0	10	226	5715	5941	17988.00
2015-16	1	1	3	1	1	8	613	5194	5807	34396.35
2016-17	1	0	3	1	0	5	123	3039	3144	11653.66
2017-18	0	2	9	0	0	11	1499	12865	14364	115157.17
2018-19	1	0	13	1	03	18	2377	44214	46591	365756.23
TOTAL	99	41	37	27	4	1159	121920	135401	257303	747847.7

Table 6.4 : Details of year wise allotment

Year	Houses					Sites					Other (CA/Com. Shops)	Grand Total
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	TOTAL	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	TOTAL		
Upto 2013-14	184	5765	4389	1026	116830	5315	18355	18687	9829	52186	1056	170072
2014-15	0	122	235	85	442	650	2231	1546	670	5097	366	5905
2015-16	158	217	28	403	806	1408	2028	1695	678	5809	54	6669
2016-17	9	366	442	54	871	1552	1859	2317	794	6522	28	7421
2017-18	14	396	921	119	1450	953	1343	1383	1133	4812	0	6262
2018-19 (From April to Nov 2018)	0	182	337	32	551	293	1159	1199	406	3057	12	3620
TOTAL	365	7048	6352	1719	120950	10171	26975	26827	13510	77483	1516	199949

Table 6.5 : Details of Budget and Expenditure

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	100HP		SKPH		225 HP		Board Scheme		Shopping Complex		53 HP	
	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.	Bud.	Expd.
From 2006 -2014	90791.60	74586.32	182709.86	61024.06	194580.20	123739.88	54070.26	19606.01	4128.88	512.81	38464.60	5765.00
2014- 15	396.81	0.30	11008.75	4162.12	30262.23	26356.11	2241.52	1428.02	-	-	8876.42	3139.32
2015- 16	573.67	196.18	1535.21	1486.00	24243.87	12317.00	648.85	822.07	-	-	5450.89	2876.64
2016- 17	404.95	151.62	2009.19	1167.58	22049.37	7886.84	915.88	220.52	-	-	12280.35	1352.48
2017- 18	583.00	494.82	2450.00	1688.14	25000.00	8111.00	1091.00	1035.00	-	-	12540.00	314.18
2018- 19 (From April to Nov- 2018)	2760.00	766.00	1087.00	752.00	15887.00	4012.00	2500.00	391.00	-	-	8725.00	852.00

Table 6.6: Expenditure incurred various on various schemes

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Dr. B.R Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme	Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	PMAY (U)	Rajiv Awaas yojane	Total
2000-13		561.08				561.08
2013-14		98.25				98.25
2014-15		111.61				111.61
2015-16		76.04	73.94			149.98
2016-17	656.48	117.87	228.96	48.57		1051.88
2017-18	1899.43	241.31	178.41	179.65	220.00	2718.80
2018-19**	583.39	138.39	53.11	881.17	5.74	1661.80
Total	3139.3	1344.55	534.42	1109.39	225.74	6353.40

** Figures are shown upto November 2018

- Affordable Housing Project will be taken up under Karnataka Affordable Housing Policy-2016 through public development agencies (ULBs, KHB, KSDB, RGRHCL Etc.,) and private developers.
- Karnataka Housing Board will take up the projects under affordable housing policy on public private partnership (PPP) on built up area sharing (Group housing) or developed area sharing (Sites & Services schemes)

6.2.2 Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme

Urban Ashraya Scheme is being implemented for urban poor from 1991-92. During 2010-11 the Government of Karnataka has renamed the Urban Ashraya Scheme as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme. As per the Government guidelines presently 90% of the target is reserved for general, 10% for minority. From the year 2017-18 the target has been fixed only for generally category. The unit cost per house is Rs.2.00lakhs, in which Rs.1.20lakhs is provided as subsidy and Rs. 30,000/- is beneficiary contribution and remaining Rs.50,000/- is bank loan.

During last 18 years i.e. 2000-01 to 2017-18, 1,97,463 houses have been completed. During 2018-19 upto end of November 2018, 8,737 houses have been completed as against the target of 28,000. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 6.2**.

6.2.3 Devraj Urs Housing Scheme

This scheme was introduced in 2014-15 to provide shelter to the people of special category i.e. Physically handicapped, leprosy cured persons, HIV affected families, Devadasis, Nomadic tribes, Safai karmacharies, people affected by Communal riots, Exploits, Free bonded labourers, Widows, Orphans living on foot- path , Transgenders etc. The beneficiaries are selected in the District Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner. Under this scheme, the unit cost per house is Rs.1.20lakhs for General category and Rs.1.50lakhs for SC/ST beneficiaries.

During last 3 years the Company (RGRHCL)has constructed 34,626 houses as against the target of 35,000 houses and 2018-19 till November 2018 4,554 houses have been completed as against the target of 12,000. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 6.3**.

Infrastructure facility

Rs.40 lakh per acre is being provided towards providing basic amenities like drainage, road, drinking water, electricity etc., for newly developed layouts from 2011-12. Rs.2.00crore is provided in the budget for 2018-19 and as against this Rs.3.04crores is spent up to end of November 2018.

6.2.4 Housing demand survey

The Socio Economic and Caste Censes conducted during 2011 has identified families living in Kaccha houses and rented houses as houseless. As per the census 70,93,378 families are houseless families in the state which includes both APL\BPL families. After the census, 21,46,705 houses have been provided for the houseless families.

Public Expenditure on EWS Housing (for Urban)

The State Government has spent a total expenditure to the tune of Rs. 6353.40 crores which includes both centrally sponsored scheme and State Government sponsored various EWS Urban housing schemes. Public expenditure incurred by the RGRHCL on Social Housig Scheme (Urban) in Karnataka is given at **Table 6.6**.

During last 5 years (i.e. 2014-15 to 2018-19) the Government has spent a total expenditure of Rs.127.40 Crores under Urban House Sites and Rs.32.78 Crores under Infrastructure works. The details given in **Table 6.7**.

During last 3 years i.e. 2015-16 to 2017-18, the Company (RGRHCL) has constructed 8,35,016 houses under various housing schemes as against the target of 9,50,000. Under house sites scheme as against the target

Table 6.7 : Infrastructure facilities under Urban sites

(Rs.crores)

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19**	Total
Urban House Sites	11.56	21.09	15.79	54.34	24.62	127.40
Infrastructure	7.71	11.93	2.27	7.83	3.04	32.78

** Figures are shown upto November 2018

of 50,000, 42,683 sites have been distributed. For the year 2018-19 it is targeted to Complete 4,00,000 houses and as against this 1,88,986 houses have been constructed as at end of November 2018. In case of house sites scheme as against the target of 5,000 sites 1,095 sites in rural area and 586 sites in urban area totally

1,681 sites have been distributed at the end of November 2018.

Unit Cost of the house: The Government has constantly increased the unit cost of each house constantly over period of time. The details of unit cost increased by the Government are given in the **Table 6.10**.

Table 6.8 : Progress achieved under different Housing Scheme

Financial Year	Devraj Urs Housing Scheme		Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivas Yojane		Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme		Pradhana Mantri Awaas Yojane (U)		Rajiv Awaas Yojane		Total	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed			Target	Completed
2015-16	5000	4754	-	-	15000	8460	0	0	0	0	20000	13214
2016-17	15000	14206	50000	13786	25000	9518	0	0	0	0	90000	37510
2017-18	15000	15666	105000	112159	25000	13871	0	0	0	13777	145000	155474
2018-19**	12000	3386	112000	30591	28000	8737	44000	3866	7516	2141	203516	60060
Total	47000	38012	267000	156536	93000	40586	44000	3866	7516	15918	458516	266257

** Figures are shown upto November 2018

Table 6.9 : Urban site targets & achievements

Financial year	Urban House Site	
	Target	Achievement
2015-16	10000	1981
2016-17	10000	7251
2017-18	0	10181
2018-19**	0	586
Total	20000	19999

** Figures are shown up to November 2018.

Table 6.10 : Unit cost given under various housing schemes

Series /Year	Unit Cost									
	Rural Ashraya/Basava Vasathi Yojane		Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane		Devraj Urs Vasathi Yojane		Indira Awaas Yojane		Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme	
2015-16	Gen.	1,20,000	SC/ST		Gen.	1,20,000	Gen.	1,20,000	Gen.	1,20,000
	SC/ST	1,50,000	Rural	Urban	SC/ST	1,50,000	SC/ST	1,50,000	SC/ST	1,50,000
2016-17	Gen.	1,20,000	SC/ST		Gen.	1,20,000	Gen.	1,20,000	Gen.	1,20,000
	SC/ST	1,50,000	Rural	Urban	SC/ST	1,50,000	SC/ST	1,50,000	SC/ST	1,50,000
2017-18	Gen	1,20,000	SC/ST		Gen.	1,20,000	Gen.	1,20,000		
			Rural	Urban	SC/ST		SC/ST		Gen.	1,20,000
			1,75,000	2,00,000		1,50,000		1,50,000		

6.2.5. House Sites

The Government is implementing Vajpayee Urban Site Scheme in urban areas for EWS site-less families in the state. In rural areas 30 X 40 and in urban areas 20X 30 sites are provided at free of cost. In rural areas beneficiaries are selected through gram sabha and in urban areas through Ashraya committee. This scheme was introduced by the Government in the year 1992-93.

During 2000-01 to 2017-18, 1,34,396 sites have been distributed in urban areas. For the year 2018-19 it is targeted to distribute 5000 sites (including rural housing) as against this 586 sites in urban areas have been distributed so far i.e. till November 2018. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 6.4**.

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane

The scheme has been announced during 2015-16 for providing housing facility to the houseless families of Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribe. The schemes is being implemented in both Rural and Urban areas. Under this scheme in case Rs.2.00lakhs subsidy is being provided in urban areas. The income limit of the beneficiary is Rs. 87,600/- in urban areas. In 2018-19 Series Houses will be provided based on the house on demand who have own site **Appendix 6.5**.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All (PMAY-HFA)

□ Government of India had launched Rajiv Awas Yojana, a flagship programme on June, 2011, for integrated development of slums. The primary objective of the RAY is to improve and provide housing, basic

civic infrastructure and social amenities in intervened slums.

- 20 projects with an estimated cost of 1,129.26 crore have been taken up for providing 22,133 DUs in 10 cities.
- 16,552 houses have been completed as against the target of 22133 houses. 6173 houses under various stages. Rs.865.07 crores has been spent upto November 2018.
- GoI has discontinued RAY scheme and launched the new Mission for “Housing for All” by 2022, for urban areas.
- Under PMAY-HFA family can avail housing under any of the following verticals.
 1. In-situ” Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource
 2. Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme
 3. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
 4. Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement
- All the 214 cities as per Census 2011 would be covered under this Mission. It is proposed to dovetail existing housing schemes of GoK with HFA.
- The economic parameter of family is defined by GoK as follows:

BPL Household	-	upto Rs.87,600/-
EWS Household	-	Rs. 87,600/- to 3,00,000/-
LIG Household	-	Rs.3,00,000/- up to Rs.6,00,000/-

The details of Central & State share of each beneficiaries are given below

Table 6.11 : Details of Central & State share of each beneficiaries

Sharing Pattern per Unit (Rs. in Lakhs)								
Sl. No.	Vertical	BPL HH		EWS HH		LIG HH		Carpet Area (sqmt)
		GoI	GoK	GoI	GoK	GoI	GoK	
1	In-situ Slum Redevelopment	1.0	1.2 for General 1.8 for SC/ST (Converged with VVY & ANY)	1.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	30
2	BLC	1.5		1.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3	AHP	1.5		1.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	CLSS	Rs. 6.00 lakh loan with interest subsidy @ 6.5% for max. of 15 years						60

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the project cost of Rs.18,472.69 crores has been approved for 1,233 projects for construction of 3,75,367 houses, of which Central share is Rs.5,630.50 crore and State Government share is Rs.5,711.80 crore and Beneficiary contribution is Rs. 6107.63 crore and urban local bodies share is Rs.1,022.76 crore

As against the target of 3,75,367 houses, 46,413 houses have been completed and 47,736 houses are under various stages. Rs.1,143.27 crores has been spent upto end of November 2018.

Chief Minister's One Lakh Bengaluru Housing Scheme

This scheme was announced in the Budget Speech of 2017-18. For this scheme the government is providing government land at free of cost. The unit cost includes subsidy amount provided from central Government under PMAY(U) Scheme of Rs.1.5 Lakhs and state share of Rs.2.00 lakhs provided under Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivas Yojana and Rs.1.20 Lakhs will be provided under Vajapayee Urban Housing Scheme for General and Minority beneficiaries and balance amount through bank loan or beneficiary contribution whose annual income is not more than Rs. 87600/- are eligible for housing under this programme. 30 % houses are reserved for SCS, 10 % for STs, 10 % for minorities and 50 % for others.

Budget Allocation for the year 2018-19

For the year 2018-19, the Government of Karnataka has provided Rs. 3562.05 crore in the budget for implementation of housing Schemes. Rs. 3267.67 crores was released. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 3418.93 crores as at end of November 2018.

6.3 URBAN SLUMS DEVELOPMENT

The population living in urban slums in Karnataka has increased from 14.02 lakh (2001) to 32.91 lakh (2011) by 18.89 lakhs increase in a decade. In other words, the slum population which was 7.8 % to the total urban population in 2001 census has been increased to 13.9 % during 2011 census Bengaluru district has 21.94 per cent of the total slum population. As per 2011 Census, Bengaluru district is followed by Bellary and Dharwad, which have 6.09 per cent and 6.21 per cent share of the total urban population in slums, respectively. Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu has less than 1 per cent of the population in slums.

The Karnataka Slum Development Board is implementing the following schemes, viz.

- Slum Improvement Programme (State)
- Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
- Prime Minister Awas Yojana (HFA)

6.3.1 Slum Improvement Programme

For the an amount of Rs. 108.30 crores is provided in the budget to provide basic amenities in the slums, of which Rs. 94.89 crores has been utilized upto the end of November 2018.

6.3.2 Rajiv Awas Yojane

Government of India has introduced a new scheme called "Rajiv Awas Yojane" on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana during 2009-10 to make the country slum free by providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers.

This scheme will be in force from the year 2013-2022. In the first phase cities under 10 City Corporation and 30 other City/Towns were selected for the construction of houses with basic infrastructure. As per revised guidelines of the scheme, cities with more number of slums, district headquarters, religious centre, historical cities, cities with cultural and tourism centers, cities having more number of SC/ST's and minorities were selected. The main objective of the programme is to create dignified, healthy and productive living conditions for all slum dwellers.

Among the 40 projects sanctioned to Karnataka, the 17 projects have been taken up for constructing 19897 houses with an estimated cost of Rs. 1030.55 crores. Works are under progress.

During 2018-19, Rs.106.48 crores has been allocated in the budget. Totally 855.12 crores have been released by GOI & GOK. The constructions of 3952 houses are under progress. Rs. 844.91 crores has been spent and 15945 houses have been completed by the end of November 2018.

6.3.3 Housing For All

a) Prime Minister Awas Yojan Phase-1 –"Housing for All"

It is a centrally sponsored programme implemented in 15 Cities/ Towns and 94 Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.882.19 crores to construct 16293 dwelling units along with Infrastructure facilities under Phase-1.

At present, Rs.194.68 Crores has been released from Central and State share and

Rs.202.78 Crores has been utilized by the end of November 2018. The construction of 11,616 houses is in different stages of construction.

b) Prime Minister Awas Yojan Phase-2 –“Housing for All”

The Centrally sponsored programme PMAY-HFA (U) has been implemented in 08 Cities/Towns of Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.489.27 Crores to construct 9741 DUs along with Infra facilities under Phase-2. The same has been approved in 11th CSMC. The Central share of Rs. 36.73 Crores has been released; Rs.75.14 crores has been spent so far. The constructions of 2843 houses are in different stages of progress and 265 houses have been completed by the end of November 2018.

c) Prime Minister Awas Yojan Phase-3 –“Housing for All”

In 2017-18 Budget the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced to construct 50,000 houses exclusively to slum dwellers.

The Centrally sponsored programme PMAY-HFA (U) has been implemented in 84 Cities/Towns of Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.2661.84 Crores to construct 49,368 Dwelling Units along with Infra facilities under Phase-3 and the same has been approved by the CSMC meeting. So far Rs.296.21 Crores has been released from Center and State share and Rs.43.47 Crores has been utilized by the end of November 2018. At present, the constructions of 1565 houses are in different stages of progress.

d) Prime Minister Awas Yojan HFA (U) Phase-4 & 5

The Centrally sponsored programme PMAY-HFA (U) has been implemented in 09 Cities/Towns of Slum Areas in the State at the cost of Rs.426.41 Crs to construct 7717 Dwelling Units along with Infra facilities under Phase-4 & 5. The same has been approved by CSMC. Rs.41.69 Crores has been released from Central and State share and Rs.2.93 Crores has been utilized by the end of November 2018. The construction of houses are in various progress.

Following table shows the details of progress and expenditure incurred under PMAY-HFA. (Rs.in crores)

6.3.4 Pourakarmikas Gruha Bhagya Yojane

The Pourakarmika's Gruha Bhagya Yojana has been initiated for providing housing to the eligible permanent Pourakarmikas throughout the State in the year 2014-15. The unit cost of the house is Rs.7.50 lakhs, of which Rs.6.00 lakh (80%) is the Government contribution, the balance Rs.1.50 lakh (20%) is beneficiaries/ULB's contribution. Wherever paucity of the space is there, for construction of the houses multi-storeyed buildings are being constructed.

Upto November 2018, 4243 beneficiaries from various ULBs were selected under this scheme. 699 houses were completed and 276 houses at roof level, 124 houses are at Lintel level and 641 houses are at foundation level. It is

Table 6.12 : Details of progress and expenditure incurred under PMAY-HFA

(Rs.in crores)

Programme	Phase-1	Phase-2	Phase-3	Phase 4&5	Total
No.of Projects Sanctioned	20	10	99	9	138
Total Houses	16293	9741	49368	7717	83,119
Project Cost (in crores)	882.19	489.27	2661.84	426.41	4459.71
Central Share	244.39	146.11	740.52	115.75	1246.77
State Share	284.46	159.92	745.02	119.35	1308.75
ULB's share	274.52	135.96	239.23	44.07	693.78
Beneficiary Contribution	78.82	47.28	937.07	147.24	1210.41
Work in Progress	11,616	2843	1565	-	16024
Released Amount (GOI+GOK)	194.68	36.73	296.21	41.69	569.31
Expenditure	202.78	75.14	43.47	2.93	323.39

Table 6.13 : Amount allowcated and released under Powrakarmikas Gruhabhagya yojane
(Rs.in crores)

2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
Alloca tion	Release	Expen	Alloca tion	Release	Expen	Alloca tion	Release	Expen	Alloca tion	Release	Expen	Alloca tion	Release	Expen
25.00	10.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	64.05	33.00	33.00	71.69	33.00	8.25	21.73

expected to complete 2000 houses by the end of 2018-19. Progress of the scheme is given in **Table 6.13**.

6.4 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Provision of infrastructure services is fundamental service to ensure quality life of people. Urban infrastructure covers following: Water supply (for drinking, industrial, commercial and public usages), Sanitation (including Sewerage and Drainage), domestic energy, road and urban transport.

6.4.1 KUIDFC and Water Supply

KUIDFC, is a Government Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, acts as a nodal agency for the Urban Infrastructure Projects of the State Government and Government of India. Projects/Schemes are being implemented by KUIDFC through Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), 10 City Corporations and other Urban Local Bodies in the State of Karnataka. On-Going Projects/Schemes are Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project (KUWSMP), Karnataka Integrated & Urban Water Management Investment Programme (KIUWMIP) of Water Supply and Under Ground Drainage Programme in 16 ULBs.

Augmentation of water supply work amounting to Rs. 11.25 cr has been completed in Madikeri Savanur, Chintamani, Hassan, Jewargi, Sira Holenarasipura and Chitradurga.

24x7 Water Supply works has been taken up in the towns of Haliyal, Nanjangud and Magadi at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.37 cr. Distribution network of 267.74 km has been laid and 21037 houses are connected with water supply. Works have been completed in Nanjangudu and Haliyal. Design rectification/additional work and parallely zone wise commissioning is under progress in Magadi. Works are expected to be completed by March-2019

Water Supply

Water supply projects have been taken up to augment water supply to meet the existing shortage of water supply to the urban areas in the state.

(a) Water supply schemes : The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board is responsible for providing Water Supply and Sewerage schemes in 278 urban areas of Karnataka except Bruhath Bangalore Mahanagara Palike. The Board has implemented assured safe drinking Water Supply Scheme to 231 urban areas from surface source. The Board is implementing 5 schemes 1) Malur, 2) Bangarpet, 3) Gajendragad, 4) Naregal, 5) Anekal] for shifting the source of water from ground water to assured surface source of water. All these schemes would be completed by the year December 2019, after which only 38 urban areas would be left with sub-surface water as source.

At present, 68 urban areas are provided with UGD facilities. In most of the urban areas, the sewerage system is covered only in the core areas. The newly developed areas are not provided with Sewerage System. The Board has prepared a Master plan for providing UGD scheme to all urban areas in Karnataka amounting to Rs.13570 Crores. The Board aims to provide UGD facilities to all urban areas in a phased manner subject to the availability of funds.

The funding pattern for water supply schemes is given in **Table 6.14**.

The progress of the urban water supply schemes is as detailed below.

For the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs,437.64 crores budget allocation is made to take up 22 on-going water supply schemes It is proposed to commission 7 projects during 2018-19, of which 2 Water Supply Schemes are commissioned and remaining Schemes are in progress.

b) Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernisation Project (KUWSMP)

Based on the success of 24x7 water supply Demonstration Project, the proposal of up-scaling 24x7 water supply to the entire corporation areas of Belagavi, Kalaburagi and Hubballi-Dharwad at an estimated cost of Rs. 1809.00 Crores has been approved by

Table 6.14 : The funding pattern for water supply schemes

ULBs	Government Grant	Loan from financial institutions	ULBs Share
City Corporation	40	50	10
City Municipal Council	60	30	10
Town Municipal council	75	20	5
Town Panchayat	95	--	5

Table 6.15 : Progress of the urban water supply schemes

Year	Financial (Rs. In Crores)		Physical	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2009-14	1397.98	1160.31	101	61
2014-15	176.00	305.43	13	7
2015-16	149.16	208.14	11	12
2016-17	197.53	213.85	11	8
2017-18	197.53	197.53	8	7
2018-19(Up to November 2018)	138.12	175.10	3	2
Total	2256.33	2230.76	147	97

Government in 2013 with The 67% share from the World Bank.

The details of the estimated cost of the project are as under:

The above projects are proposed to be implemented on 'Performance Based Management Contract (PBMC)'.
 Design & Implementation Period – 4 years
 Operation & Management Period – 8 years

c) Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP)

ADB assisted Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Programme (KIUWMIP) scheme was approved in 2013. The aims of the programmes are to provide Under Ground Drainage (UDG) facility and continuous water supply to selected towns/cities and reforms in Urban Local Bodies. The cost of the project is 1473 crore

which includes 975 Cr ADB share. This project covers 377 square Km area and benefits 1.3 million population. The scheme period is 10 years and it is expected to complete by 15th March 2024.

Under KIUWMIP there are 2 Tranches

Tranche-1: 4 towns viz. Davanagere, Harihara, Ranebennur and Byadgi, where in four UGD works and six Water Supply works are there. The UGD works are expected to be completed in 2018-2019 and Water Supply works are under progress.

Tranche-2: 4 towns viz. Mangaluru, Puttur, Udupi and Kundapur where in thirteen UGD and Water Supply works are in there. The Water Supply work in Kundapura and UGD work in Mangaluru are under progress. The balance works in Tranche-2 are in tender evaluation and tender inviting stage.

The total project cost of Tranche-2 is Rs 1000.14 Cr.

Table 6.16 : Details of the estimated cost of the project under KUWSMP

City	Estimated Cost (in. crores)
Belagavi	427.00
Kalaburagi	489.00
Hubballi-Dharwad	763.00
Project Management and Technical Assistance for Sector Development	130.00
Total	1809.00

6.4.2 Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB):

Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board is an autonomous body formed by Bengaluru Water supply and Sewerage Board Act to provide Water Supply & Sewage disposal. It is one of the first Water supply & Sanitation Utilities in India with jurisdiction of entire Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike which covers an area of 800 Sqkms, (Bengaluru Core area of 245 Sqkm, 8 Urban Local Bodies of 330 Sqkm (7 City Municipal Corporation and 1 Town Municipal Corporation and 110 Villages of 225 Sq kms.)

Vision document 2050:

In order to develop an effective road map BWSSB has envisioned a vision document with strategic Master plan to address the future outlook and challenges. This vision document includes a holistic and integrated evaluation of all available and current water resources, including recycled water, and identification of alternatives and strategies, which can be further developed as future water resources. It will result into a vision document which will have identified potential Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes along with their implementation framework that will serve as a guidance document for BWSSB.

Since its inception in the year 1964, BWSSB has executed several water supply and sewage

schemes for the city, including the prestigious Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) Stages - I, II, III & Stage IV Phase - I, Phase - II and sewerage system improvement projects concentrating on sewage collection, conveyance and treatment works. The existing sewerage system covers an area of 265 km² of core area of the city, in which three major Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) are constructed at Vrishabhavathi, K&C and Hebbal Valleys (major and minor). The sewerage system for newly added areas mainly the erstwhile CMC's is nearing completion.

Overview of Water Supply and Sewerage System:

Bengaluru, the Capital city of Karnataka is the 5th largest Metropolitan and fastest growing metropolitan city in India. As per the census of 2011, Bangalore has a population of 8.5 million. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board is responsible for providing water supply and disposal of sewerage to 800 Sq. Kms of BBMP area. The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage IV Phase-II with total installed capacity of 1310 MLD is taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.3383.70 crore with financial assistance from JICA. The new scheme taken up to cater Cauvery water to 110 villages under BBMP area is CWSS Stage V (Phase III). The existing sewage system covers an area of 265 Km sq. of core area of the city in which major sewage treatment plants are constructed at Vrishabhavathy Valley, Koramangala and Chalaghatta Valley and Hebbal Valley.

Main features of BWSSB:

With an yearly allocation of 19 TMC of Cauvery water, a maximum of 1400 MLD of water can be pumped daily to Bangalore. Presently 1385 MLD of Cauvery water is being supplied to city which caters for about 11.00 million people covering an area of 575 Sq.km. About 1057 MLD of waste water is treated from 24 plants.

Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-V

The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-V is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 5550 crores with financial assistance of JICA. An additional 775 MLD of water is augmented after commissioning of this Project.

Initiatives taken in 2018-19

To provide underground drainage facilities (Laterals) to 110 village areas merged to Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike an amount of Rs. 925.06 crore is sanctioned. Works are under progress and they will be completed within 36 months.

Outcomes

- ❑ Government of Karnataka has accorded approval to the DPR for “Water Supply Component of 110 Villages merged to BBMP including improvement in distribution and UFW reduction Component of Core area” amounting to Rs.1500.00 Crore of which works amounting to Rs. 982.77 crore were commenced in May 2017 and they were under progress. Physical and financial progress is 1016 kms and Rs.233.20crore respectively.
- ❑ The work of providing water supply facilities to 110 villages is taken up in 5 zones for an estimated cost of Rs.982.77 crores and the work has been commenced from May -2017 and will be completed within 24 months. The total physical progress and the financial progress is 2114.50 Kms is Rs.593.22 crores respectively.
- ❑ The modified DPR of CWSS stage-V of bulk water supply of 775 MLD along with laying of mains, sub mains, Trunk sewers, STPs and ISPS of 110 villages proposed with a total cost of Rs.5550.00 Crore. The funding pattern will be 85% loan from JICA, 7.5% assistance from GOK and 7.5% from the BWSSB.

- ❑ Providing Sewerage System Infrastructure in the areas of erstwhile 7 CMCs and 1 TMC area has been taken up with the financial assistance of JnNURM, GOI and the World Bank at a cost of Rs.1191.79 Crore. Works are under progress. 98% of physical works are completed with an expenditure of Rs.1025.05 crores.
- ❑ Providing sewerage system to extended areas of erstwhile RR Nagar & Kengeri TMC areas under AMRUT work has been taken up.

Challenges

The challenges faced by BWSSB mainly being, supply management with fresh water resources, engineering solutions to fetch water from far off places, financial resource. Apart from these challenges following issues are also to be addressed immediately:

- ❑ Condition of water/wastewater infrastructure
- ❑ Lack of public awareness about the value of water
- ❑ Funding for capital improvement projects
- ❑ Water scarcity/supply
- ❑ Customer/community relations
- ❑ Recovering costs for service/investment
- ❑ Government regulations
- ❑ Emergency planning and response
- ❑ Energy usage/cost
- ❑ Climate change
- ❑ Utility security

Outlook:

The BWSSB future outlook covers several issues like:

1. The availability of dependable resources
2. Sustainable Water Quality and Quantity
3. Effective Wastewater collection, transmission and treatment for safe disposal
4. Water reuse for multipurpose usages with different modes and strategies
5. Water related disasters.

In order to tackle the above issues BWSSB is making efforts towards:

1. Effective water demand management
2. Water loss reduction programme

3. Water Conservation programme
4. Rain Water Harnessing from Urban Catchment
5. Effective Public outreach programme to implement the above.

Municipal Investment Component

This component provides investment support for urban infrastructure improvement in selected 32 ULBs of the State. The ULBs have been grouped into 4 packages of 9, 5, 10 and 8 ULBs. Out of total 90 works taken up, 87 works have been completed and 3 works are under progress.

6.4.3 Sanitation (Including Sewerage and Drainage)

The GOI vision for urban sanitation in India is set forth as: "All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens etc. with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women". As per the NSUP 2008 Karnataka State has proposed the State Sanitation Policy (draft) as mentioned below:

- ❑ Final City Sanitation Plan reports of all the 8 towns completed.
- ❑ SIUD is preparing CSP reports for towns through All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG)
- ❑ To improve the sanitary condition in urban areas, construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) Chikkaballpur, Dodaballapura and Tiptur are completed. Construction of STP is underway in Humnabad.

Under Ground Drainage (UGD) Schemes

The funding pattern for UGD schemes as approved is given below

During the year 2018-19 there are 51 on-going Under Ground Drainage Schemes with Budget allocation of Rs 428.94 Crores. It is proposed to commission 13 schemes during 2018-19. Among these, 2 Under Ground Drainage Schemes are commissioned and remaining schemes are in progress.

Progress of UGD Schemes are as detailed below.

Details of the Progress on Water supply Schemes commissioned are given below (Cum)

Improvements in the Water and Sanitation Infrastructure System

1. Centralized billing and collection system (SAJALA).
2. Online payment
3. ECS options
4. Payment through easy bill
5. Payment through B1 centres.
6. Payment through Karnataka mobile apps.
7. Improvement of the water supply system by replacing corroded and pipelines.
8. Replacement of defective water meters.
9. Improvement in revenue collection.
10. After commissioning of CWSS IV Phase Stage-II in 2012 Cauvery Water is being supplied to the scarcity areas.
11. By Providing individual Toilet facilities in slums open defecation is avoided

Table 6.17 : Funding pattern for UGD schemes

ULBs	Funding Pattern		
	Loan From Financial Institutions	Govt. grant	Local Body Contribution
City Corporation	35	50	15
City Municipal Council	20	70	10
Town Municipal council	20	75	5
Town Panchayath	-	95	5

Table 6.18 : Progress of UGD Schemes

Year	Financial (Rs. in crores)		Physical	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2010-14 (Cum)	697.06	449.54	40	5
2014-15	112.00	253.85	11	1
2015-16	134.33	270.03	6	7
2016-17	180.06	259.87	8	6
2017-18	180.06	180.06	13	6
2018-19(Up to November 2018)	106.12	85.40	6	2
Total	1408.67	1476.74	84	27

Table 6.19 : Details of the Progress on Water supply Schemes commissioned (Cum)

Sl No	Year	Water Supply Schemes	Board Water Supply Schemes	Under Ground Drainage Schemes
1	2010-11	463	20	47
2	2011-12	474	20	48
3	2012-13	482	20	49
4	2013-14	486	20	50
5	2014-15	493	20	51
6	2015-16	505	20	58
7	2016-17	513	20	64
8	2017-18)	520	20	70
9	2018-19 (Upto Nov. 2018)	522	20	72

6.4.4 Domestic Energy:

The census 2011 revealed that 64.33% of households in urban areas are using LPG/PNG for cooking followed by firewood(21.23%), Kerosene (11.67%) and the remaining Households use the other sources such as Crop residue(0.91%), Biogas (0.80%), Electricity (0.21%), Coal/Lignite (0.11%), Cowpat (0.10%) and other sources (0.11).

The details of Census-2011 information on fuel for cooking.

6.4.5 Road Infrastructure

Works for a length of 252 km amounting to Rs. 118 cr are completed in Madikeri, Sringeri, Chittapur, Hassan, Kolar, Savanur, Robertsonpet, Chitradurga, Chintamani, Hassan (savings), Kanakapura, Nagamangala,

Shimoga, Chikkamagalur and Hiriyur to bring in better road connectivity.

6.4.6 Urban Land Transport:

The Directorate has implemented several initiatives including service level benchmarking in Bangalore; preparation of policies on parking, has completed preparation of mobility plans for 12 cities including Comprehensive Traffic and Transport Plan for 6 cities in Karnataka; feasibility studies for mass transit systems (Suburban Rail Projects) etc. It is also working in tandem with BBMP, the city corporation of Bangalore and other city corporations on Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) initiatives. The Directorate is also spearheading the implementation of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system between the twin cities of Hubballi and Dharwad, implementation of Suburban Rail Projects in Bengaluru in collaboration with Railways, Public Bicycle Sharing (PBS) System in Mysore has already been launched and it is now planned to implement in Bengaluru, Cycle Day Initiative across Bangalore City as part of its awareness and community outreach initiatives to promote sustainable transportation.

a) Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for Hubli-Dharwad:

The Directorate is responsible for overall monitoring and supervision of Hubli-Dharwad, Bus Rapid Transit Project (HD-BRTS) which is the first BRTS in Karnataka.

The Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) is a dedicated public transport system implemented in the twin cities of Hubli&Dharwad. It is intended to provide high quality, low and high density passenger movement at a low cost urban mobility. The BRTS corridor length is 22.25 km which includes segregated bus ways with central bus lanes and median bus stops, trunk and feeder system; accessible and comfortable bus stations in the level boarding and external ticketing. This corridor is a closed system i.e no other vehicle except BRTS buses will be allowed in the corridor. Infra includes construction of 33 bus shelters, 3 bus depots, 1 workshop, 2 terminals and intelligent traffic system. 72 acres and 8 guntas of land is acquired. The project has been divided into 21 number packages and all the packages are awarded and works are in completion stage.

The estimated total project cost is 929.00 Crores of which assistance from World Bank is

364.8 Crores. An amount of Rs. 834.60 crores has been utilized up to November 2018.

b) Sub-Urban Rail System for Bengaluru:

The Directorate is also coordinating for the development of Suburban Rail Network connecting Bangalore to other cities in close proximity to Bangalore.

Ministry of Railways on 13.07.2017 had approved the works identified in the MoU on 80:20 cost sharing pattern between Government of Karnataka and Ministry of Railways. These works shall be executed by Railways itself. The State had allocated Rs 100 Crores during 2016-17 and Rs. 317.00 crores in 2017-18. Up to November 2018, an amount of Rs 100 crores is spent.

South Western Railways on 18.07.2017 have commenced one new service between Byiappanahalli-White field-Byiappanahalli to cater to the needs of IT and ITES employees of the region as Metro Phase-2 works are in progress. It was planned that out of the conversion of 15 pairs of trains, 9 Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit (MEMU) rakes are required of which 2 MEMU rakes will be supplied by Railways during 2017-18 and balance 7 MEMU rakes in 2018-19. Augmentation for maintenance facilities of MEMU rakes at Banaswadis in progress. Till date, 5 MEMU Rakes have been commissioned as a part of conversion plan of conventional passenger trains to MEMUs.

Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT) has initiated feasibility study through RITES between Yeshvanthpur (YPR) - Yelahanka (YNK) in connection with commencing the High Speed Suburban Rail services between Yeshvanthpur (YPR) - Kempegowda International Airport Ltd., (KIAL).

Ministry of Railways had identified priority projects that are to be implemented through SPV. Accordingly, GoK has approved the projects identified by Railways worth Rs. 1745 Crores to be implemented by SPV on 02.03.2018.

In response to GoK's proposal of formation of SPV, Indian Railways has suggested to use the existing Karnataka Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation (K-RIDE) as State Joint Venture Company duly modifying its shareholding pattern to MoR (49%) and GoK (51%) along with modifications in the Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Article of Association (AoA). Government of Karnataka

has approved the Karnataka Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation (K-RIDE) as a Joint Venture Company with Ministry of Railways vide Government Order dated 11.10.2018. Formation of “Bengaluru suburban Project SPV” as a subsidiary of K-RIDE is now being done.

Public Bicycle Sharing System in Bengaluru:

The State Government has approved implementation of Public Bicycle Sharing (PBS) Project in Bengaluru through permit system and allowing multiple operators and to issue permits to PBS operators and collect permit fee. Approval is also given to take up for the implementation of parking hubs and cycle tracks at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.18 Cr. through Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) in areas such as M.G Road, Vidhanasoudha, Koramangala, HSR Layout, Indiranagar, Banaswadi, HRBR Layout, HBR Layout, Kacharkanahalli, etc. to support PBS operations in these areas.

The “Karnataka Non-Motorized Transport Agency” has been established for implementing PBS Project in Bengaluru. Accordingly, Expression of Interest (EoI) was sought on dated 27.01.2018 from the interested operators for submission of applications for grant of permit licenses to operate PBS in Bengaluru. At present 2 operators have already started the service with 2000 cycles. Construction of pedestrian ways and cycle lanes works would be commenced soon.

Green Links Programme of NMT Projects in District Headquarters:

The Directorate of Urban Land Transport has formulated “Green Links” programme to take up non-motorised transport projects in District Headquarters in the State for planning, design, funding and implementation in collaboration with the local ULBs.

The activities would involve improvement of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in important areas of central business area or active commercial corridors. Full pedestrianization of locations around heritage monuments, city core areas, market street etc., will also be taken up.

After the successful implementation of PBS in Mysuru in 2017 and plans underway for PBS in Bengaluru, DULT has proposed all City

Corporations to take up the Public Bicycle Sharing scheme for 9 City Corporations by writing to all the District Commissioners and Corporation Commissioners in February 2018. The proposal consists of a viability gap model of PPP for cities to follow for a pilot period of 3 months to ascertain the demand and create interest and uptake of cycling in the city suggesting the details of the viability gap model. KNMTA will provide technical support to carry out studies required to firm up the proposals of the CMC on the Public Bicycle Sharing system for their cities as well as assist CMCs till successful implementation of the system based on the local context. All the officers/officials of program unit of PBS Program under NMT Division of DULT will look after this work in KNMTA.

6.4.7 State Urban Transport Fund:

The State Urban Transport Fund has been leveraged to promote DULT's mandate. It includes assistance provided for introduction of Public Transport System in cities of Karnataka, assistance for construction of Transit Infrastructure in cities, implementation of Cycle Tracks in the neighbourhoods of Bangalore, passenger information for TTMCs in Bangalore etc. Since 2011-12 up till November 2018 an amount of Rs. 373.48 Crores was earmarked as against which Rs. 321.93 Crores has been released for implementation. During the year 2018-19, 49 ongoing projects are in progress, 3 new are approved and 04 projects are completed, which include projects on augmentation of buses, construction of bus infrastructure facilities, footpath improvements, cycling infrastructures, etc.

6.4.8 Best Practices

Cycle Day Initiative

The Cycle Day Initiative was started in October of 2013 at Cubbon Park by Bangalore Coalition of Open Streets (BCOS) anchored by the Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT) in partnership with a group of like-minded NGOs (Praja RAAG & ESAF), cycling enthusiasts, and citizens. The main aim of this initiative is to promote the use of the cycling as last mile and for short commutes. The initiative has become a community driven one with over 30 neighbourhoods covered within neighbourhoods by 35 Community Partners on board. The Cycle Day happens at least at two locations in Bangalore every Sunday along

with DULT providing cycle rentals at the neighbourhood events as well as at Cubbon Park from 6 AM to 6 PM on all Sunday's.

Challenges And Vision of the Department :

The Directorate of Urban Land Transport has prepared a strategic framework to chalk out its growth in future. The strategic framework defines the goals of the organization with reference to the achievements as on date and challenges in future. DULT has also re-organized its structure into nine verticals, with each vertical focusing in certain facet of urban transport. DULT will also focus on implementation of its sustainable urban transport plans in all major cities.

6.5 URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The geographical expansion and demographic growth of urban areas have exerted an adverse impact on the urban environment. The large scale conversion of agricultural land in the urban periphery for urban uses like industries, housing and infrastructure has resulted not only in loss of greenery but in creation of urban heat islands. The increase in motor vehicular traffic in cities and industrialization has contributed to air pollution which in turn has an adverse effect on the health of the people. The increasing consumption of water is leading to depletion of water resources, particularly underground water. The enormous quantities of waste generated in cities, proliferation of slums and lack of sanitation are serious environmental hazards. These issues need to be addressed to meet environmental goals.

6.5.1 Solid Waste Management:

Solid Waste Management is one of the basic functions of the Municipalities. Rapid urbanization, heterogeneous nature of waste, lack of awareness among the public and various other stake holders, lack of appropriate infrastructure, disintegrated & unscientific approach of waste management has made the waste management into an unmanageable situation.

There are totally 279 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State including BBMP. Excluding BBMP, 217 ULBs generates 5020 tons of municipal solid waste and it is estimated that 61 new ULBs generates about 480 tons of MSW every day. AS per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, all the ULBs are responsible for development of necessary infrastructure for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.

Initiatives Taken Up

The Government of Karnataka (GoK) with an objective to improve the quality of Solid Waste Management (SWM) services in the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) area has proposed to establish Solid Waste processing, treatment and disposal facilities. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has been nominated as the Nodal Agency. The Government has allocated Rs.440/- crore for this purpose. The Solid Waste processing, treatment and disposal

Table 6.20 : Mixed Fertilizer production capacity and its present status

No.	Name of the Location	Extent (acres)	Capacity (TPD)	Current status
1	Lingadheeranahalli	11	200	Commissioned
2	Doddabidarkallu	9	200	Commissioned
3	Kannahalli	23.75	500	Commissioned
4	Seegehalli	7	200	Commissioned
5	Subbarayanapalya	9.34	200	Commissioned
6	Chikkanagamangala	15.3	500	Commissioned
7	KCDC, Kudlu	30	500	plant capacity upgraded and commissioned

facilities are established in 6 sites besides upgrading the KCDC plant. These plants can handle about 2300 TPD of waste.

In order to operate and maintain these plants, private operators have been appointed through a "Performance Based Management Contract" for carrying out day-to-day operations in an efficient and effective manner.

The details of the mechanical composting facilities and the current status is as follows;

At the pilot odour control system at KCDC, the supply of bio-filter media and ducting works completed.

- ❑ Fire fighting works in 3 plants are underway (Lingadheeranahalli, Subbarayanapalya & Doddabidarkallu).
- ❑ Landfill facilities underway at Seegehalli.
- ❑ Leachate treatment plant work at Doddabidarkallu underway.

Financial Progress The overall expenditure is Rs.286.75 crore as on November 2018.

6.5.2 Steps taken towards Solid Waste Management:

As per MSW Rules, following steps have been taken in ULBs of the State, in order to achieve scientific and systematic waste management system.

a. Procurement of land for processing and disposal of waste and development of basic required infrastructure such as construction of compound walls, approach road, internal roads, watchman shed, bore-wells, electricity connections, plantation of trees & plants in the periphery of the landfill site etc.

- ❑ To carryout segregation of waste at source atleast into wet & dry waste.
- ❑ To carryout door-to-door collection of waste
- ❑ To establish dry waste collection centres at ward level to manage dry wastes at ward level itself
- ❑ To establish decentralized waste processing units in order to manage waste at ward level itself to minimise burden on transportation & landfill site.
- ❑ To establish separate collection and transportation system for bulk waste, chicken & mutton waste, C & D waste etc.
- ❑ To establish composting facilities at landfill site such as, windrow platform, vermi-composting units, bio-gas units etc.

- ❑ To minimise the qty. of waste going to landfill to less than 20% of the total incoming waste
- ❑ To procure modern type of door-to-door collection vehicles, simple waste processing machines, shredders, plastic baling machines, screening machines, compactors etc.

b. Normative standards for various SWM activities such as street sweeping, door-to-door collection of waste, cleaning of public toilets, public places, markets etc have been formulated in order to standardize the outsourcing activities.

c. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), 219 ULBs have been asked to prepare DPRs for integrated solid waste management which includes micro-level planning for door to door collection of waste, management of dry/recyclable wastes etc. So far DPRs pertaining to 219 ULBs have been approved by State SBM High Powered Committee (SHPC) headed by Chief Secretary to GoK. The DPRs for balance ULBs (which are newly formed ULBs) are under preparation.

Funds allocated for SWM

Apart from grants from 13th FC, SFC untied, CMSMTDP, etc., funds have been ear marked under State Budgets for ISWM. An amount of Rs. 51.82 crores during the year 2013-14, Rs. 75 crores during the year 2014-15 have been released to ULBs exclusively for SWM purpose.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission, the MoH&UA provides 35% of the approved DPR Cost and State Govt. will provide 2/3rd of GoI grants i.e. 23.33% of DPR Cost to the concerned ULBs for its implementation. MoHUA has allocated Rs. 512.52 crores of central share for SWM in 279 ULBs of Karnataka including BBMP and so far, GoI has released Rs. 99.18 crores to the State. Adding State's matching share of Rs. 47.03 crores to it, a total grants of Rs. 146.21 crores has been released so far, for SWM activities.

6.5.3 Construction of Modern Abattoirs:

The DPRs for construction of modern abattoirs in Mysuru, Hospet, Chitradurga and Chamarajanagara cities have been prepared and approval from MoFPI, Govt. of India has been already obtained. Project Management Consultants (PMC) for all the 4 projects have been selected. In Hospet Construction of modern abattoirs work has started, in Mysuru tender process to select the contractor is

completed (Agreement yet to execute), in Chitradurga Tender process is completed and work order has been issued, in Chamarajanagara Technical sanction is obtained, DTS scrutiny is in progress.

Swachh Bharat Mission:

Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014. The Mission will continue up to 2nd October 2019 for a period of 5 years. The Mission has the following components;

- Household toilets,
- Community toilets:
- Public toilets:
- Solid Waste Management (SWM):
- IEC & Public Awareness:
- Capacity building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE):

SBM targets for Karnataka

Individual House Hold Toilets (IHHT)

2.46 lakhs Individual Households Toilets have been constructed as on November 2018 and 12,000 toilet constructions are under progress.

Community Toilets & Public Toilets (CT & PT)

Under Public toilets, construction of 959 (6877 seats) toilets are completed and 51 (432seats) are under progress.

Under Community Toilets, construction of 1348(12623 seats) toilets are completed and 134 (1247seats) are under progress.

Open Defecation Free (ODF) wards

Government of India has allocated Rs. 1017.96 crore for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission and an amount of Rs. 486.71 Crores has been released to state from GoI & State Government has released its share of Rs. 108.55 Crore. Out of this Rs. 270.43 Crores has been released from DMA to ULBs upto November 2018 and an expenditure of Rs. 77.35 Crore has been incurred.

Solid Waste Management

- 100% door to door waste collection is implemented in 5291 wards out of 6394 wards
- 100% segregation of waste at source is implemented in 5291 wards out of 6394 wards

Table : 6.21 : SBM targets for Karnataka

Sl. No.	Components Under SBM(U)	Targets as per survey
1	Construction of Individual Household	3.94 Lakhs
2	Construction of Community Toilets)	11033 seats
3	Construction of Public Toilets	5407 seats
4	Municipal Solid Waste Management	218 ULBs + 61 newly formed ULBs

Table 6.22 : Open Defecation Free (ODF) wards

Particulars	Nos.	
	Cities	Wards
ODF Certified	168	3945
ODF Self Declaration Completed	110	2514
ODF Self Declaration yet to be done	1	05
Total	279	6464

- ❑ 3245.84 tons of Municipal Solid Waste is processed daily (out of 11139.70 TPD total waste generated in the State)
- ❑ ULBs have to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) on Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management and so far, 218 DPRs have been approved by High Power Committee (SBM).

6.5.4 Indira Canteen Scheme

Food is the basic necessity of all human beings. Urban poor people living in cities are deprived of sufficient quantity of balanced diet due to socio economic status. With this back ground, Government has started Indira Canteen to provide vegetarian breakfast, lunch and dinner to the common people at an affordable price of Rs.5/- for breakfast and Rs.10/- for lunch & dinner each.

At BBMP 174 India Canteens and 24 Mobile Canteens are installed and daily on an average about 1.75 lakh to 2.00 lakh people are served food. An amount of Rs. 145.00 crore has been provided during 2018-19 to BBMP for maintenance of Indira Canteens and Rs. 36.25 Crore is released upto November 2018.

❖ The Directorate of Municipal Administration will be the State level nodal Agency for the implementation of Indira Canteen Scheme in all ULBs of the state except that of BBMP. A committee has been constituted to look after the implementation of the scheme and further monitoring the functioning of the canteen under the chairmanship of respective Deputy Commissioner's of the Districts. .

Presently Kitchen equipments have been installed at 143 Canteens, installation process in 35 Canteens is under progress and Kitchen equipments to 85 Indira Canteens are yet to be supplied and installed. 2.75 crore food falls is served as on November 2018. Total expenditure incurred upto November 2018 is Rs. 131.21 crores.

6.5.5 Environmental Challenges (air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution etc.):

Some of the most critical problems facing our cities concern are the health impacts of urban pollution generated by inadequate water, sanitation, drainage, poor waste management and air pollution. This set of problems known as the 'Brown Agenda' combined with what are called the 'Green Issues' such as depletion of water and forest resources, up gradation of

environmentally fragile lands, occupation of areas prone to flooding, landslides etc. and the carbon emissions from energy use, heating, industry and transport now known as 'Climate Change Issues' all pose serious challenges to the health of the eco system of a city and its people. To tackle these issues, an Urban Environmental Management Action Plan must be formulated. A city specific plan would be required for large cities such as Bengaluru, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru and Mangalore and a common strategy can be evolved for other towns and smaller cities in the State. The major components of the action plan could be the following:

- i) **Conservation of water resources:** The objective should be to reduce the demand for fresh water. Conservation measures such as rain water harvesting should be made mandatory.
- ii) **Waste Water Management:** The recycling and re-use of waste water should be encouraged in cities which generate substantial quantities of sewerage and silage. Decentralized waste water treatment plants must be set up at appropriate places.
- iii) **Controlling Air pollution:** Air quality monitoring systems must be set up to measure various pollutants like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide etc Controlling air pollution depend upon factors such as density of vehicular traffic and emission from industries. The Prevention of Air Pollution Act will have to be enforced strictly.
- iv) **Energy Conservation:** Cities consume enormous quantities of energy. In view of the shortage of electrical power, it is imperative to promote the use of renewable energy such as solar and wind power and other energy efficiency measures. Urban design will have to take into account the efficient use of energy and promote green buildings.

6.5.6 Urban Conservation and Urban Heritage:

Urban conservation has been defined as follows:

“Urban conservation seeks to retain that part of the urban environment whose character is improvement of national or local heritage. It also seeks to enhance the environmental character by ensuring that the sitting and the

design of any new development is complementary to it”.

This heritage may be in the form of:

- ❑ Buildings or places of architectural, historical or cultural importance.
- ❑ Unique temples, mosques, and other monuments
- ❑ Designed environments such as Russell Market or City Market in Bengaluru, Connaught Place in Delhi etc.
- ❑ Water front areas: lakes, rivers or sea.
- ❑ Centres of recreation and tourism -natural or man made

“Other items may be added depending on their significance to heritage”.

6.5.7 Waste Water Management (WWM):

The core area of Bengaluru was of 245 Sq. Kms which is the older parts of the city. BWSSB has the jurisdiction in this area to supply potable water to the citizens and to collect, convey and to treat the wastewater generated. Several schemes were implemented to supply potable water to the city. For collection of wastewater generated in the city about 3300 Kms of smaller diameter pipelines were laid. To convey the collected wastewater to the treatment plants, 300 Kms of higher diameter pipes were laid. Some of the pipelines were laid about 40 to 50 years back. Due to various reasons, viz. ageing of sewers, encroachment of sewers, damages in the sewerage system, crown corrosion of sewers, abuse of sewers, direct discharges from the houses built on the side of Storm Water Drain, direct discharges from apartments, new layouts etc., a part of wastewater is flowing through Storm Water Drains.

To avoid waste water flowing in storm water drains and to convey the waste water to the nearby waste water treatment plants, the Board has carried out the following projects:

a) Environmental Action Plan (EAP) – A: This plan was initiated during 2001. 33 Kms of the existing trunk sewers were replaced/ rehabilitated at a cost of Rs.54.00 crore. There was an increase of 40 MLD of sewage inflow into the STPs there by, reduction in wastewater flow in the SWD.

b) Hebbal STP Zero flow scheme: In this scheme 18 Kms of trunk sewers were replaced/ rehabilitated at a cost of Rs. 45.00 Crore. The benefits of the scheme would be zero flow in the

SWD upto Nagavara Lake, there is no entry of sewage to Hebbal and Nagavara Lakes from core area. The STP at Hebbal would be completely utilized. The increase in flow is 40 MLD.

c) Environmental Action Plan-B: The project consists of replacement/ rehabilitation of 70 Kms of trunk sewers at a cost of Rs.176.00 Crore. The revised project cost is Rs.495 Crore. The works of this scheme have been completed and about 150 MLD of sewage flowing in SWDs' has been diverted through the pipe network to the treatment plants.

For treating the wastewater, BWSSB has established the following 24 Wastewater treatment plants with a capacity of 1057 MLD

Further, under Megacity Revolving Funds the Board has taken up the following four projects with a total cost of Rs.1203.00 crore. These works are targeted for completion by the end of 2020.

- a) 150 MLD wastewater treatment plant at V Valley at a cost of Rs.470.93 Crore
- b) 100 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Hebbal at a cost of Rs.360.77 Crore
- c) 150 MLD wastewater treatment plant at K & C Valley at a cost of Rs.297.37 Crore
- d) 40 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Doddabele at a cost of Rs.73.93 Crore

Under AMRUT Scheme the following projects have been taken up in Waste Water Management Zone. These works are under execution and targeted for completion by end of 2019.

- 1) 5 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Sarakki at a cost of Rs.14.50 crore.
- 2) 5 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Chikkabegur at a cost of Rs. 13.90 crore.
- 3) 10 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Hulimavu at a cost of Rs.20.25 crore.
- 4) 35 MLD wastewater treatment plant at Agaram at a cost of Rs.53.65 crore.
- 5) 20 MLD wastewater treatment plant at K.R.Puram at a cost of Rs.28.40 crore.
- 6) Replacement / Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system in Vrishabhavathi valley from Ranganatha colony Bridge behind Total Gas Station on Outer Ring Road to V.Valley STP at a cost of Rs.52.50 crore is taken up and this work is under execution and completed by middle of 2019.

Table : 6.23 : Details of capacity of waste water treatment units

Plant	Capacity in MLD
1) Vrishabhavathi Valley	180
2) K & C Valley	248
3) Hebbal Valley	60
4) Madivala	04
5) Kempambudhi	01
6) Yelahanka	10
7) Mylasandra	75
8) Nagasandra	20
9) Jakkur	10
10) K. R. Puram	20
11) Kadabeesanahalli	50
12) Rajacanal	40
13) Cubbon Park	1.5
14) Lalbagh	1.5
15) K&C Valley	60
16) Rajacanal	40
17) Nagasandra	20
18) Chikkabanavara	5
19) Kadugodi	6
20) Bellandur Ammanikane	90
21) Horamavu Agara	20
22) Doddabele	20
23) Yellemallappa Chettykere	15
24) Kengeri	60
Grand Total	1057

- 7) EAP-C of V.Valley drainage zone at an evaluated cost of Rs.396.00 crore. The works are taken up in 4 different packages and works are under execution. All these package works will be completed by the end of 2020.

S2D-Two works of intermediate sewage pumping station at Koramangala Sports Complex ISPS to K&C Valley STP at a cost of Rs.108.00 crore are under progress and targeted for completion by the end of 2019.

Under Ground Drainage (UGD): UGD work amounting to Rs. 100.59 cr has been completed in Chikkaballapur, Doddaballapur, Tiptur and Harihara. UGD missing link works at Hassan and Chintamani are completed at a cost of Rs. 2.24 cr. Works amounting to Rs. 49.13 cr is under progress in, Bhadravathi and Humnabad. Sewer network length of 425.90 km has been laid and service connections are given to 43704 . houses .

Storm Water Drains (SWD): SWD for a length of 33.59 km, amounting to Rs. 43.02 cr has been completed in Sringeri, Hassan, Savanur, Kolar, Robertsonpet, Gurmitkal, Chikkamangalur, Chitradurga & Chintamani.

Solid Waste Management: Development of Land fill site in Chitradurga at a cost of Rs. 1.56 cr has been completed. Bid documents for outsourcing Operation and maintenance through Performance Based Managemnt Contract has been prepared in consultation with WB.

Rain Water Harvesting (RWH): Works amounting to Rs. 2.70 cr are completed in Kolar, Savanur, Robertsonpet, Chitradurga, Chintamani, Sira, Nagamangala and Hiriyur.

Construction of Low Cost Sanitation (LCS): Construction of 3139 low cost sanitation units at a cost of Rs. 6.84 cr have been completed.

6.6 DEVELOPMENT OF BENGALURU METROPOLITAN REGION

6.6.1 Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA):

The Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) is established under the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority Act, 1985, for the purposes of proper and orderly development of the area within the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region.

Structure Plan :

The structure plan prepared by the BMRDA in 1998 based on the availability and future prospects in respect of the natural resources and infrastructure and the trend of urbanization in the region was approved by the Government during 2005. As per the Structure Plan, the areas suitable for urbanization have been categorized as Area Planning Zones (APZs) and areas where agriculture is a predominant occupation and / or forestry is abundant, conservation has been stressed more and such areas have been classified as Interstitial Zones (IZs).

The Structure Plan prepared by the BMRDA is in the nature of a broad area development plan for the entire BMR and requires preparation of detailed sector specific and area specific plans. Separate Planning Authorities and Urban Development Authorities have been constituted for the various Local Planning Areas under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 and other Acts for preparation of detailed Master Plans and enforcement of the same. The Authorities so formed are, besides the Bengaluru Development Authority. They are as detailed below.

- 1) Bengaluru International Airport Area Planning Authority (BIAAPA).
- 2) Nelamangala Planning Authority.
- 3) Magadi Planning Authority.
- 4) Kanakapura Planning Authority.
- 5) Ramanagara-Channapatna Urban Development Authority (RCUDA).
- 6) Bengaluru-Mysuru Infrastructure Corridor Area Planning Authority (BMICAPA)
- 7) Anekal Planning Authority.
- 8) Hosakote Planning Authority.

Development of proposed Satellite Town Ring Road within B.M.R:

- ❑ Separate Local Planning Area for Satellite Town Ring Road is notified under section 4(a) of KTCP Act 1961 vide Government notification dated: 24.06.2016.
- ❑ STRR Planning Authority constituted under section 4(c) of KTCP Act 1961 vide Government Notification dated: 21.10.2016.

Greater Bengaluru-Bidadi Smart City:

- ❑ Separate Local Planning Area for Greater Bengaluru-Bidadi Smart City is notified as per provisions under the section 4(a) of KTCP Act 1961, vide Government notification dated: 03.06.2016.
- ❑ Greater Bengaluru-Bidadi smart city Planning Authority is constituted as per provisions under section 4(c) of KTCP Act 1961 vide Government Notification dated: 21.10.2016.
- ❑ Work order is issued to for preparation of Master Plan for Great Bangalore – Bidadi Smart City Local Planning Area & for Design of Bidadi Township on 17.05.2018

Preparation of Master Plan of LPA's with in BMR:

6.6.2 Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP):

The Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (Bengaluru City Corporation) was established in 1949 by merging two separate municipalities, which were in charge of the administration of the “City Area” and the Cantonment Area of the city. The Population of Bengaluru at that time was about 0.75 million. The municipal

corporation started with 7 divisions with as many elected councilors. This was subsequently increased to 50 divisions. The area of the city was expanded to include 87 wards in 1991, 100 wards in 1995 and 198 wards in 2007. Prior to the formation of Greater Bengaluru the city had an area of 224 Sq.km and 100 wards represented by a counselor in the city corporation. 7 CMCs and 1 TMC were added to BBMP. To BBMP comprising 8 zones viz, R.R.Nagar, Bommanahalli, Dasrahalli, Mahadevapura, Yelahanka, Bangalore East, Bangalore South and Bangalore West. BBMP has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city. Flyovers, Underpasses, Grade separators, Signal free roads, road widening has smoothened the traffic flow of the city.

Nagarothana Scheme:

During the year 2018-19 under Nagarothana Scheme a sum of Rs.145.00 crores have been provided sanctioned by the Government. Out of which a sum of Rs.310.54 crore have been spent (including OB) upto November 2018.

Lakes Development Works:

For development of lakes a sum of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for 2018-19 of which

Figure 6.1: Bengaluru Metropolitan region- Local Planning Areas

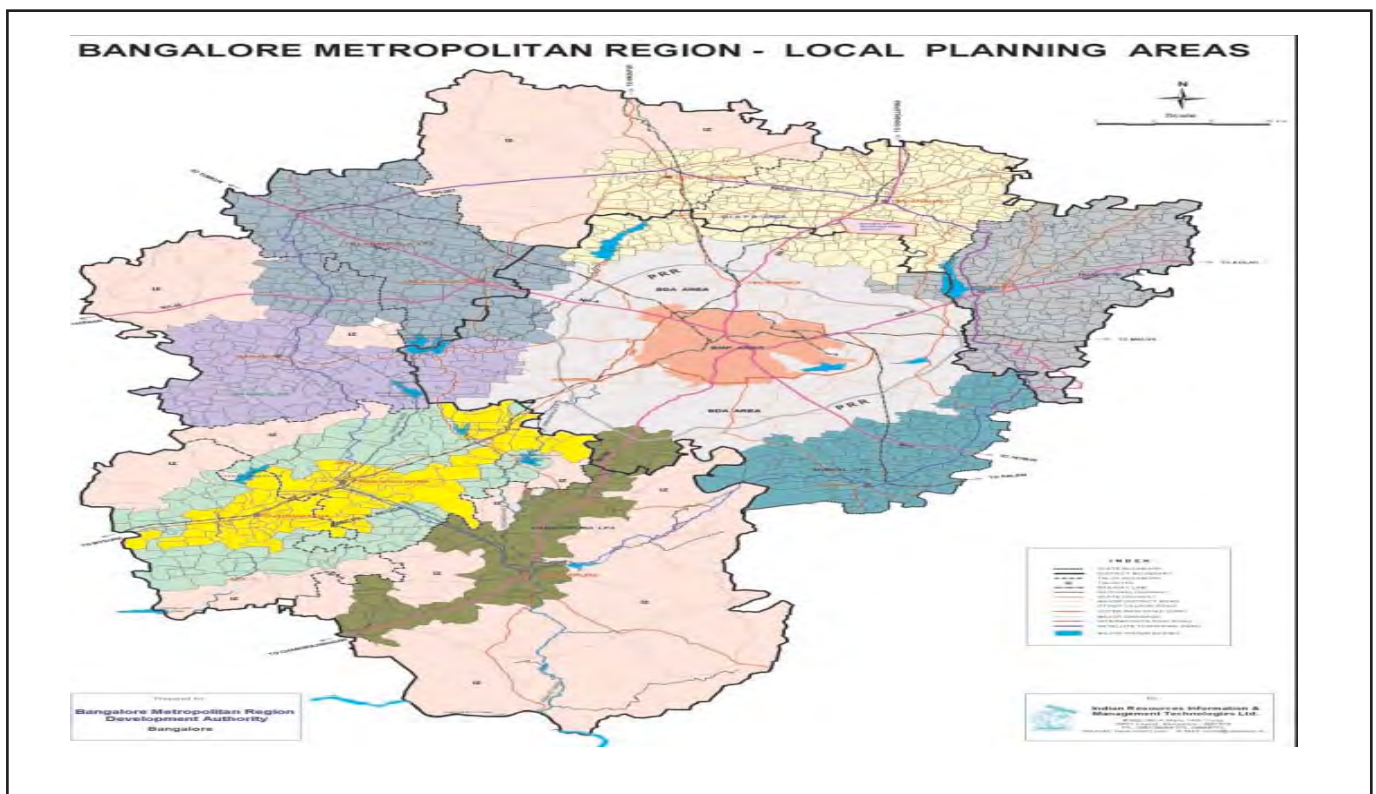


Table 6.24 : Preparation of Master Plan of LPA's with in BMR:

Sl. No	Local Planning Areas	Date of approval	Remarks
1	Anekal	03.09.2014	Preparation of Master Plans for newly included Interstitial areas and Township areas has been taken up.
2	Magadi	01.06.2015	
3	Nelamangala	01.06.2015	
4	Kanakapura	07.08.2015	
5	Hoskote	30.01.2018	
6	BIAAPA	29.01.2009	Tender process of Revision of Master Plan is in progress.
7	Greater Bengaluru-Bidadi Smart City	LPA Declared on 03.06.2016	Work order issued on 17.05.2018 to M/s WAPCOS Ltd for preparation of Master Plan for Great Bangalore – Bidadi Smart City Local Planning Area & design of Bidadi Township.
8	Satellite Town Ring Road (STRR)	LPA Declared on 24.06.2016	Work order issued on 16.05.2018 to M/s WAPCOS Ltd for preparation of Master Plan for Satellite Town Ring Road (STRR) Local Planning Area.
9	Channapattana	LPA Declared on 10.03.2017	Separate Channapattana Local Planning Area notified and the preparation of Master Plan has been taken up.
10	Doddaballapura	LPA Declared on 30.11.2017	Separate Doddaballapura Local Planning Area is notified and the preparation of Master Plan to be taken up.
11	Ramanagara	IMP on 24.10.2013 LPA Declared on 10.03.2017	Separate Ramanagara Local Planning Area notified and the preparation of Master Plan has been taken up.

a sum of Rs.11.68 crore has been spent upto November 2018.

Special Infrastructure Projects of Bangalore:

During the year 2018-19 for Bangalore development a sum of Rs.2280.00 crores have been sanctioned of which a sum of Rs.1077.75 crore has been spent.

6.6.3 Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL)

Metro rail is a vital component of the transformation of the urban transport scenario in India. With urban population continuously growing, there is a need for green solutions. Mass Rapid Transit Systems are fast, safe and comfortable to travel. This alone will encourage people to switch over from personalized vehicles to public transport.

The Project is being implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), with an equal share owned by Government of India and Government of Karnataka.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms. The Project cost is Rs. 13845.01 crore and it is having two corridors.

The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at the Mysuru Road Terminal. The stations coming along this corridor are Baiyappanahalli, Swamy Vivekananda Road, Indiranagar, Halasuru, Trinity, Mahathma Gandhi Road, Cubbon Park, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Vidhana Soudha, Sir M. Visvesaraya Stn., Central College, Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Station Majestic, Kranthiveera Sangolli Rayanna Railway

Station, Magadi Road, Shri Balagangadharanath Swamiji Stn., Hosahalli, Vijayanagar, Attiguppe, Deepanjalinagar, Mysuru Road Terminal Stations.

The 24.20 km. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at the Yelachenahalli Terminal. The stations coming along this corridor are Nagasandra, Dasarahalli, Jalahalli, Peenya Industry, Peenya, Goruguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur, Sandal Soap Factory, Mahalakshmi, Rajajinagar, Srirampura, Mahakavi Kuvempu Road, Mantri Square Sampige Road, Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Station Majestic, City Market, Krishna Rajendra Market, National College, Lalbagh, South End Circle, Jayanagar, Rashtriya Vidyalaya Road, Banashankari, Jayaprakash Nagar, Yelchenahalli Stations.

The Phase-1 of the Bangalore Metro Rail Project works are completed in stages from 2011 and commercial operations started. Entire Phase-1 project has been completed on 17.06.2017. 3 Numbers 6 coach metro rail is under operation in East-West corridor and it is programmed to convert all 3 coaches in to 6 coaches by March -2019. Daily on an average of 4 lakhs passengers are traveling.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2:

The Phase-2 of the Bangalore Metro Rail Project was sanctioned by GOI in February 2014. The Project consists of four extensions to the existing lines and two new Lines. The total

length of Phase-2 is 72.095 km with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 26,405.14 crore. Details are given below.

Status of Phase-2:

Physical and Financial Progress as on November 2018 is 26%. The details of Physical Progress are as below:

- ❑ Reach-1 Extn. - Baiyappanahalli to Whitefield 15.500 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach-2 Extn.- Mysore Road to Kengeri 6.465 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach-3 Extn. - Nagasandra to BIEC 3.770 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach-4 Extn -Yelachenahalli to Anjanapura Township 6.290 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach -5 New Line- From R.V. Road to Bommasandra 18.820 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach -6 (Elevated)- From Gottigere to Swagath Road Cross 7.250 Kms Civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach -6 (Underground) From Dairy Circle to Nagawara 14.00 Kms Civil tender works are under progress.

The Phase-2 works are programmed to complete in stages from 2020 to June 2024.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A & Phase-2B: The Metro alignment from Silk

Table 6.25 : Details of estimated cost of Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2

Name of the Line	Length of the line in Km	Estimated Completion Cost (Rs. in Crore)
Baiyappanahalli to ITPL – Whitefield	15.500	4845.00
Mysore Road Terminal to Kengeri	6.465	1867.95
Hesaraghatta Cross to BIEC	3.770	1168.22
Yalachenahalli to Anjanapura Township	6.290	1765.88
R.V. Road to Bommasandra	18.820	5744.09
Gottigere to Nagawara	21.250	11014.00
	72.095	26405.14

Board to K.R. Puram (ORR) 17 Kms length and Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore 29.062 Kms length was approved. Presently, approval for revision of the scope, route alignment, estimated cost and financing plan is under process.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3:

In 2018-19 Budget, it is proposed to take up feasibility study for 105.55 km's new lines.

6.6.4 Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA):

The Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) established on 16th January 1976 under a separate act of the State Legislature viz the BDA Act 1976. The Authority has been established with the goals of planning function of the City Planning Authority and the developmental functions as in the erstwhile city improvement Trust Board (CITB) Bengaluru is a metropolitan city covering an area of 1306 sq mts attracting people around the world. The Authority also having aims at checking the haphazard and irregular growth of the city. The Garden City has a glorious past track records with varied culture life style and has very salubrious climate.

Objectives of the Authority

The objects of the Authority shall be to promote and secure the development of the Bangalore Metropolitan Area and for the purpose the Authority shall have the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of movable and immovable property, whether within or outside the area under its jurisdictions and to carry out building, engineering and other operations and generally to do all things necessary of expedient for the purpose of such development and for purpose incidental thereto.

Bangalore Development Authority also performs development functions as per the directions of the Government such as preparation of Development plans for Group Housing and Layouts, Approval of building plans (BDA's Jurisdiction), other statutory functions under KTCP Act, formation of ring road to minimize traffic congestion and facilitate commuters to reach their destination quickly, rejuvenation of lakes which is vital for all living beings and to increase the ground water level, construction of flyovers to prevent traffic jam and provide safe, speedy and smooth transport, planning and implementing

schemes to provide Residential/Commercial/Industrial/Civic Amenities sites/Parks & Play Grounds, construction of commercial complexes/construction of houses to economically weaker sections & Development of Major infrastructure facilities etc.

Construction of Houses for EWS and General Public:

The Government of Karnataka has allotted 323 acres of land for the formation of Housing Projects for the members of General Public and Economically weaker sections of the society. 190 Acres of land have been handed over to BDA for construction of houses including for Economically Weaker Sections of the Society. BDA has taken up construction of about 30000 Housing units at 29 different places in Bangalore.

So far 13059 flats have been constructed / under construction, of these, 7335 flats are allotted to public. Revenue expected from these flats is about Rs. 1303.13 crores out of which Rs. 1028.20 (Nov 2018) crore has been received so far.

At present flats are allotted to public across the table enabling them to choose the flats as their choice.

The formation of peripheral Ring Road

The formation of Peripheral Ring Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 11950.00 crore has been approved by Government in July 2016 with the financial assistance from JICA. A special purpose vehicle viz Bangalore PRR Development Corporation Ltd has been incorporated in October 2017 under the Companies Act 2013 for implementing the project.

Development of Lakes

The provision of Rs. 85.00 crore is made in the budget for 2018-19 towards rejuvenation and development of lakes and provision of Rs. 5.00 crore is made for new plantations in BDA layouts and rejuvenation of tank bed areas. Provision of Rs. 12.00 crore is made for maintenance of Nursery Gardens and Horticulture works in BDA Layouts.

Formation of layouts and distribution of sites:

BDA has so far formed 64 layouts and allotted 1,44,453 sites of different dimensions, out of which 18,173 sites have been allotted to people

belonging to SC category and 4194 sites allotted to ST Category and 2796 Sites have been allotted to Category-A. A total of 1339 Civic amenity sites have been allotted so far.

Bangalore Development Authority has under taken the formation of a new layouts viz. Nada Prabhu Kempegowda Layout which is in progress. For payment of land compensation for Nadaprabhu Kempegowda layout and execution of civil works a provision of Rs. 405.00 crore is made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-19.

Allotment of 5000 sites of various dimensions have been made to the public in Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout and revenue of Rs. 921.77 crore has been received.

For providing major infrastructure works in Bangalore Metropolitan area, BDA has spent about Rs. 2986.94 crore upto 30.11.2018. For the financial year 2018-19, major infrastructure works for an estimated cost of Rs.294.50 crore have been approved and are either progress or to be taken up.

The Revenue and expenditure details for the last Five years are as follows:

6.7 OTHER SCHEMES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

6.7.1 Smart City Mission:

The Government of India has launched Smart City Mission to cover 100 cities over a period of five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20). This Project will be implemented as a Centrally

Sponsored Scheme (CSS) spread over 5 years with an annual allocation of Rs 100 Crore each from GoI and GoK for each city and thus each city will get Rs. 1000 Crore at the end of the 5 years period.

As per the SCM guidelines Smart Cities Mission at the City level is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) headed by a full time MD/CEO with the nominees of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board.

7 cities from the State namely, Belgavi, Davanagere, Hubballi-Dharwad, Shimoga, Mangaluru, Tumakur & Bengaluru are selected under the mission. Details of fund released are given in **Table 6.27**. Under smart cities Rs. 116 crores has been released and Rs. 49.61 crore has been spent up to November 2018.

6.7.2 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The Central Government has launched a new scheme is namely "Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation" (AMRUT) during 2015. Under the scheme, 26 cities/towns with a population of one lakh and above (BBMP, Tumkur CC, Chitradurga CMC, Davanagere CC, Shimoga CC, Bhadravathi, CMC, Kolar CMC, Robertsonpet CMC, Mysuru CC, Mangalore CC, Udupi CMC, Hassan CMC, Chikamagalur CMC, Mandya CMC Dharward CC, Belguam CC, Bijapur CC, Bagalkote CMC, Gadag-Bettageri CMC, Rannebennur CMC, Gulbarga CC, Bidar CMC, Bellary CC,

Table 6.26 : The Revenue and expenditure details for the last Five years are as follows (Rs. In Crore)

Sl No	Year	Budget Estimate		Revised Estimates		Accounts	
		Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments
1.	2013-14	1946.32	1944.33	880.03	1104.71	985.46	1108.03
2.	2014-15	1999.55	1998.42	762.56	1069.86	842.78	1059.03
3.	2015-16	1838.78	1838.69	1595.35	1959.12	1628.27	1253.62
4.	2016-17	2314.71	2314.26	1633.05	1630.08	1665.71	1927.39
5.	2017-18	3642.97	3642.36	2413.36	2123.51	2634.76	2449.01
6.	2018-19	2808.95	2805.67	---	---	---	---

Table 6.27 : Details of fund released**(Rs.crore)**

City	GoI	GoK	Total
Benagaluru	50	50	100
Belagavi	196	200	396
Davanagere	196	200	396
Hubballi-Dharwad	111	109	220
Mangaluru	111	109	220
Shivamogga	111	109	220
Tumakuru	111	109	220

Gangavathy CMC, Hospet CMC, and Raichur CMC) have been selected. Badami city is selected under HRIDAY scheme.

Under this scheme, the Central Government will fund 50% of the project cost and the remaining 50% of the project cost is to be borne by State Government and ULBs for cities with less than 10 lakh population where as for city with more than 10 lakhs population the Central Government share is 33.33%, State and ULB share is 66.67%. The approved State Government share is 20% and the ULB share is 30% and for Bangalore Metropolitan city it is 46.67%.

Government of India has approved Rs.4952.87 crore for the entire mission period of 5 years. Totally an amount of Rs.1627.03 crores has been released by the Government for the project as on November 2018

Of the total amount of Rs.4952.87 crores approved under AMRUT scheme, about 91 % of the allocation Rs. 4500.79 crores is earmarked for Water Spplly and UGD schemes.

For 2018-19 an amount of Rs.840.18 crores has been released to SLNA of which Rs. 547.02 crores expenditure has been incurred as on November 2018. The cumulative expenditure under the scheme is Rs.1487.03 crore upto November 2018. An Additional allocation of Rs.389.47 crore has been sought from the Government towards project fund and A&OE fund. The State Government has provided additional allocation of Rs.15.44 crore during the year.

249 works with an estimated cost of Rs. 4425.71 crores are in various stages of

progress. 126 works amounting to Rs.686.10 crore are under tender process. 18 works have been completed.

6.7.3 Nagarothana CMSMTDP Phase -2 Project:

Nagarothana Chief Minister's Small and Medium Towns Development Programme (CMSMTDP) Phase II has been approved for 211 ULBs with total outlay of Rs.1810.00 crore for a period of 3 years in the during 2012-13..

The details of ULB wise allocation is as follows. (Rs. In Crore)

The cost of the project is revised to Rs 2060.64 crore due to inclusion of tender premium amount.

The objective of the programme is to improve roads and drains of the ULBs with 80% of allocation to roads and the remaining 20% allocation to drains

- ❑ Funding pattern for the project is 50% amount in the form of Government Grant and balance 50% in the form of Loan through market borrowing by KUIDFC.
- ❑ The Urban Local Bodies will prepare the Action plans as per the project guidelines and place before the District Level Committee headed by District in charge Minister for approval. The Action Plans approved by the district level committees is placed before the State Level Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department for approval. The project is implemented as district packages in 25 districts and as ULB

packages in Tumakuru, Belagavi, Gadag, Ballari and Raichuru districts.

An amount of Rs. 1776.41 crore expenditure is incurred as against the released amount of Rs. 1784.23 crore under CMSMTDP phase-2 project up to November 2018. Urban Local Bodies have completed 2083 works as against the approved works of 2136.

Nagarothana Kalaburagi Cabinet:

State Cabinet during October 2010, has announced Rs. 365.54 crore as special grant for the below mentioned 11 Urban local bodies in the backward regions of Northern Karnataka. The details are given in **Table 6.29**.

An amount of Rs. 283.19 crore expenditure is incurred for the works taken up under the project up to November 2018 as against the released amount of Rs. 302.09 crore. 11 Urban Local Bodies have completed 463 works.

Nagarothana (Municipality) phase -3 Project

Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced Small and Medium Towns Development Programme (CMSMTDP) Nagarothana Phase-3 in 2016-17 Budget Speech.

It is being implemented in 264 ULBs with an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Funding pattern for the project is 50% amount in the form of Government Grant and balance 50% in the form of Loan through market borrowing by KUIDFC.

Prioritization of works

Drinking Water Supply works will be taken up first priority basis followed by Road improvement work, road side drains, footpath and traffic Management works, Storm water drain improvement works and Construction of office building, Community and Public toilets, Modern bus stand and Market Complex.

Urban Development Department has the overall responsibility of implementation of Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 project and Directorate of Municipal Administration will be the Nodal Agency.

The ULB wise allocation of the project is as follows. (Rs in crore)

Under Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 phase Project all Districts action plans are approved. An expenditure of Rs. 406.07 crore has been incurred against the released amount of Rs. 440.95 crore completing 371 works against 3436 approved works as on November 2018.

6.7.4 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Under Centrally Sponsored UIDSSMT (mission period) scheme, out of the 38 projects sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs. 682.48 crores (revised cost is Rs. 877.69 crores) 31 projects are completed. In the remaining 7 projects, 1 UGD project of Soundatti town has been dropped and other 6 projects are in progress. The total expenditure upto November 2018 is Rs.815.56 crores.

Table 6.28 : Details of ULB wise allocation (Rs. In Crore)

ULBs	Nos	Allocation	Total
Dist. Head Quarter CMCs	21	30.00	630.00
Other CMCs	23	15.00	345.00
TMCs	94	5.00	470.00
TP/NAC	73	5.00	365.00
Total	211		1810.00

Table 6.29 : Amount allocated to ULBs

District	Town	Allocation (Rs in crore)	Works approved
Koppal	Koppal CMC	25.00	50
Bellary	Hospet CMC	50.00	53
	Siraguppa	28.65	01
	Kampli TMC	20.00	18
Vijayapura	Vijayapura CMC	100.00	243
Raichuru	Sindanur	6.20	03
Bidar	Bidar CMC	9.00	39
Yadagiri	Yadgiri CMC	74.81	42
	Shahappura TMC	17.00	24
	Shorapura TMC	27.65	27
	Gurumitkal TP	7.23	27
Total		365.54	527

UIDSSMT – Transition Phase

Under the Transition Phase of UIDSSMT, 14 water supply, 5-UGD and 2-Roads & Drains projects totaling Rs.768.42 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India during 2013-14. The Central Government has released its share of grants of Rs.458.78 crore. The State Government has released its share of Rs.336.79 crore for implementation of the projects.

During the year 2018-19, the State Government has provided Rs.146.00 crore in the Budget allocation and has released Rs.82.00 crore upto end of November 2018. The cumulative expenditure under the scheme is Rs.717.55 crore and the expenditure incurred during the current financial year is Rs.85.70 crore upto November 2018

Projectwise progress is detailed as below**6.7.5 Scheme for implementation of Commercial/ Infrastructure projects in vacant lands of ULBs**

The Government of Karnataka acting through Karnataka Water & Sanitation Pooled Fund Trust (KWSPFT) for which KUIDFC is the fund manager, plans to encourage Urban Local

Bodies who own real estate of significant value, to unlock the values in these real estates, develop models on sound commercial basis for development of these lands with an aim to improve infrastructure and quality of public life.

Projects are identified on an ongoing basis. So far 40(Forty projects) which were mainly in the nature of redevelopment of existing commercial complexes in as many as 20 ULBs have been identified.

As of now, in respect of those ULBs pre-feasibility reports were submitted by the Consultants, proposals emanating from Mysuru City Corporation, Managluru City Corporation and Indi were found prima facie viable to be taken up either under EPC/PPP.

In respect of seven proposals from six ULBs and one implementing agency, loan to the tune of Rs. 39.44 crores has already been sanctioned to part finance projects with a total project cost of rupees 103.91 crores. They are in different stages of disbursement.

Further proposal for construction of vegetable market cum commercial complex at Moodbidri with a project cost of 24 crores has been cleared and work is in progress.

Table 6.30 : ULB wise allocation of the project**(Rs in crore)**

ULBs	No. of ULBs	Allocation per ULB	Total
District HQ CMC and first grade CMC	23	35.00	805.00
Other CMC	35	25.00	875.00
Existing TMC	75	7.50	562.50
Upgraded TMCs (From TP)	21	7.50	157.50
Newly created TMC	19	10.00	190.00
Newly created TP	40	5.00	200.00
Existing TP	50	2.00	100.00
Notified area Committee (NAC)	4	0.00	0.00
Total	267		2890.00

Table 6.31 : Details of the Progress of 6 ongoing projects of UIDSSMT

ULB	Project	Cost approved by SLSC	Releases to Imple. Agencies (GOI+GOK)	Expenditure upto Nov.'2018 (Rs. in lakhs)
Pandavapura	Sewerage	602.09	541.88	644.15
Channapatna	Sewerage	1311.00	1179.91	811.39
Shikaripura	Sewerage	1317.00	1185.30	1602.00
Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Malur) combined WSS	Water Supply	7992.00	7177.80	6798.04
Mulbagalu	Water Supply	1894.76	852.64	583.53
Gajendragad-Naregal (combined WSS)	Water Supply	3632.44	3269.20	8282.08
Total		16749.29	14206.73	18721.19

The Trust also assists in borrowing funds on behalf of ULB's from Banks/Financial Institutions/Bonds/Tax free bonds for EPC Projects, and complete hand holding for PPP Projects. The repayment of loan availed would be met out of revenue generated from these commercial assets.

6.7.6 Externally Aided Projects

Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP –World Bank assisted)

The Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP) aims to improve the quality of life of citizens by improving the delivery of urban services and promoting good governance

Table 6.32 : Amount released to ULBs for infrastructure development

Name of towns/cities	Approved cost sanctioned by GoI	Amount released to SLNA		Total Amount Released to SLNA (GoI+GoK)	Expenditure upto 30.11.2018	Status
		GoI Share	GoK Share			
Hukkeri Water Supply	2301.73	1381.04	1208.51	2589.55	2805.45	Commissioned in 2016-17
Chikkodi Water Supply	3303.85	1982.31	1371.31	3353.62	3662.48	Commissioned in 2017-18
Bannur Water Supply	1736.12	1041.67	1575.82	2617.49	1824.61	Commissioned in 2017-18
Bantwal Water Supply	4204.35	2522.61	2905.59	5428.20	5196.72	Commissioned in 2016-17
Ramdurga Water Supply	3471.30	2082.78	2750.67	4833.45	7158.65	Commissioned in 2016-17
Gurmitkal Sewerage	1842.75	1105.65	1792.59	2898.24	2768.30	Work in progress
Sadalga Water Supply	2457.77	1474.66	1211.70	2686.36	1937.09	Work in progress
Sedam Water Supply	2464.19	1478.51	1512.37	2990.88	3199.36	Commissioned in 2017-18
Doddaballa pura Water Supply	3315.45	1989.27	791.91	2781.18	2357.99	Commissioned in 2017-18
Sriranga patna Water Supply	2071.09	1242.65	1107.33	2349.98	2149.43	Commissioned in 2016-17
Birur Sewerage	2131.82	1279.09	1166.09	2445.18	2243.44	Commissioned in 2016-17
Sankeshwar Water Supply	3765.86	2032.42	1492.51	3524.93	3844.33	Commissioned in 2017-18
Yellapura Water Supply	963.48	578.09	572.85	1150.94	998.83	Commissioned in 2017-18
Thirthahalli Water Supply	829.81	497.89	460.86	958.75	953.54	Commissioned in 2016-17
Sadalga Sewerage	2406.05	1443.63	1486.65	2930.28	2895.84	Commissioned in 2017-18

Table 6.32 : Amount released to ULBs for infrastructure development

Name of towns/cities	Approved cost sanctioned by GoI	Amount released to SLNA		Total Amount Released to SLNA (GoI+GoK)	Expenditure upto 30.11.2018	Status
		GoI Share	GoK Share			
Tumkur Water Supply	19898.00	11938.80	4260.80	16199.60	10307.14	Work in progress
Kundapura Sewerage	4736.79	2842.07	867.57	3709.64	2261.38	Work in progress
Mundagod Water Supply	1223.79	734.27	666.18	1400.45	1433.78	Commissioned in 2017-18
Muddebihal Sewerage	3781.86	2269.11	1808.47	4077.58	4209.68	Work in progress
Kanakpura Roads & Drains	6171.00	3702.60	3234.35	6936.95	6066.64	Work in progress
Ramdurga Roads & Drains	3765.37	2259.22	1435.17	3694.39	3480.84	Work in progress
Total	76842.43	45878.34	33679.30	79557.64	71755.52	

among the urban local bodies (ULBs). KMRP addresses the need to strengthen institutional and financial frame works in Urban Service Delivery at ULB level. The total funding for this project is Rs.1364 cr and expenditure, as on November-2018 is Rs. 1338.76 cr.

Institutional Development Component

This component includes support for implementation of statewide reforms namely implementation of Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting system in 158 Urban Local bodies (ULB) and computerization of municipal functions in 164 ULBs of the State. A separate Cell under the control of the Directorate of Municipal Administration has been created for this purpose. The computerization of municipal function covers 4 modules namely ULB website, Public Grievance Redressal, Birth and Death Certification and GIS based property tax information and the same are made live in all 164 ULBs.

This component supports preparation of geo referenced base maps for 27 urban areas. A dedicated Urban Mapping cell has been constituted under the control of Directorate of Town and Country Planning to oversee the implementation. Preparation of maps using satellite images is completed in 27 urban areas.

This component also provides capacity building activity to the ULB officials and elected representatives in identified 21 areas for which State Institute of Urban Development (SIUD), Mysore has been appointed as the nodal agency. Training through MRC to the ULB officials in various modules of computerization have also been imparted. So far, 25,539 municipal functionaries have been trained and all training related activities have been completed under the project.

Municipal Investment Component

This component provides investment support for urban infrastructure improvement in selected 32 ULBs of the State. The ULBs have been grouped into 4 packages of 9, 5, 10 and 8 ULBs. Out of total 90 works contract proposed under this component, 87 works have been completed, 3 works are under progress.

Bengaluru Development Component

Bangalore Road Rehabilitation Program

About 125 kms of core city road networks including improvement of foot path, drainage etc. The road rehabilitation work has already been completed by the BBMP.

❖ Greater Bangalore Under-Ground Drainage (GB-UGD) Program:

This project supports construction of underground (UGD) sewerage network of about 2314 Km & about 210,000 House Service Connections. This component has been dovetailed with JNNURM program which has been approved by GoI for an amount of Rs. 383.44 Cr. Upto end of November 2018, 2350Km of sewer lines has been laid.

❖ Greater Bangalore Pro-Poor Sanitation Program: Construction of Low cost sanitation units

About 1991 LCS units have been constructed in the slum settlements under the Greater Bangalore pro-poor sanitation program.

North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP)

The North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP) is the third Asian Development Bank assisted urban development project in Karnataka. The expected impact of the Investment Program is improved urban infrastructure and services resulting in overall improvement of quality of life in the ULBs, where this programme is being implemented. This will lead to increase in economic opportunities and growth in north Karnataka, and reduced imbalances between north Karnataka and the rest of the state.

25 towns are covered under this program. The project cost is Rs.2526 Crore out of which, ADB loan is Rs.1379 Crore and Government of Karnataka and ULBs' share is Rs.1147 Crore. The major components under the program are water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, road improvement, slum improvement and non-municipal infrastructure such as fire &

emergency service, tourism & information and lake development.

ADB's Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) is utilized for the programme. All four tranche loans have been signed and made effective. ADB loan period is completed on 5th December 2016. Balance works have been taken up from out of State Share. Out of 130 contracts, 107 contracts have been completed, 20 contracts are in progress and 3 contracts terminated.

The highlights of NKUSIP are as follows:

- ❑ Based on the lessons learnt from previous projects, the implementation is done on decentralized perspective.
- ❑ Implementation of 24 X 7 water supply sub-projects at a cost of about Rs.400 Crores adopting Performance Based Management Contracts. This will benefit about 2,80,000 households in 13 ULBs. The operation of 24 X 7 water supply works in Ilkal has commenced. The systems have been commissioned partially in Bidar, Gadag-Betageri, Gokak, Ballari & Hospete.
- ❑ Community Development Programme activities through NGOs in each of the program towns is being done to ensure sustainability of initiatives.
- ❑ The State of art Sequential Batch Reactor type Sewage Treatment Plants at Hubballi-Dharwad, Kalburgi & Davangere have been commissioned successfully.

6.8 URBAN PLANNING

Urban planning in the State, as in the rest of the country, has been largely identified with town planning or land use, planning. It is necessary to broaden the vision of the urban planning process and integrate spatial planning with economic development planning. The main components of urban Planning are:

6.8.1 Integrating spatial planning with economic development planning

The 74th CAA has provided a new framework to the planning process and mandates:

- a) Constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft District Development Plan.
- b) Constitution of a Metropolitan Planning Committee in every metropolitan area which would be responsible to prepare a

draft development plan for the metropolitan area.

- c) Municipalities are responsible for urban planning including town planning and for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

6.8.2 State Level Spatial Planning

The approach to urban development in the Five Year Plans has been ad hoc and piecemeal. As pointed out by the National Commission on Urbanization, there has been a lack of spatial concern in the planning process, and no efforts have been made to link the process of urbanization with the general pattern of economic development. Spatial planning deals with a hierarchical system of settlements and plays a vital role in investment decisions depending on the growth potential of different settlements. Planned economic development should take into account the spatial aspects of development. The objective of spatial planning is to generate a process of spatial development which optimizes utilization of resources, reduces regional, spatial and economic imbalances, strengthens rural and urban relationships, protects the environment and maintains an ecological balance. A State-level Perspective Spatial Plan must be prepared highlighting policies relating to the development of the thrust areas of the State like development of natural resources, regional development, settlement pattern, population distribution policy, transportation networks, water and power supply systems, areas of tourist interest and environmental issues.

6.8.3 Regional perspectives

The Industrial Policy of the state aims at industrialization in backward regions and also development of industrial corridors and identifying potential locations to set up industries. In this context, it is essential to identify a spatial configuration of the existing and future urbanization in or near future cities and along emerging urban corridors.

Planning for metropolitan areas

Although Bengaluru is the only metropolitan city in Karnataka at present, Hubballi-Dharwad and Mysuru are fast emerging as metros and as such, it is necessary to plan for orderly development of these three metropolitan areas in the State. The Bengaluru metropolitan area covers an extent of about 1307 sq. kms of which about 420 sq. kms is

earmarked as agricultural land or green belt. The Bengaluru City Corporation or BBMP which has been extended recently from an area of 223 sq. kms to 820 sq. kms comes within the metropolitan planning area. The Bengaluru Development Authority is the Planning Authority for the metropolitan area and is also responsible for land development and housing. With increasing urbanization in its hinterland; Bengaluru is facing enormous challenges in providing infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the growing population. The BMRDA was set up in 1985 to address the problems of the region and prepare a Structure Plan. The Bengaluru Metropolitan Committee has been constituted for the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region covering Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Ramanagaram districts. In order to deal effectively with the planning and development issues of Hubballi-Dharwad and Mysuru, Metropolitan Planning Committees must be set up for these two cities to plan for their future growth. The physical jurisdiction of these two metropolitan areas must be carefully demarcated taking into consideration the peripheral outgrowths and potential for urban expansion.

Planning at the city level

Under the Constitution, urban planning, town planning, social and economic development and protection of the environment are to be performed by the urban local bodies. Once the scope of the municipal functions is expanded, municipal management will acquire a new dimension. To the traditional municipal functions of water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and regulatory functions such as licensing, construction of buildings, regulation of food establishments etc. will be added. At present, Master Plans under the KTCP Act are prepared by the Local planning Authorities or UDAs. It is proposed to prepare only one plan at the city level which includes the spatial plan, development plan and development control measures by the Municipality. The capacity building of ULBs is essential to take up the planning responsibilities.

The time frame for different plans will be as follows:

- (a) A 15 – 20 year Spatial Perspective Plan for the State.
- (b) A five year development plan for the district/ metropolitan area.

- (c) A five year plan for each municipality with city / town.
- (d) Annual plan for the district and the local body with budgetary allocations.

6.8.4 Town and Country Planning

Preparation of Master Plans is essential for the orderly development of cities, towns and villages in the State and providing technical assistance to Urban Development Authorities/ Planning Authorities and Local Bodies in the State for the implementation & enforcement of these plans and schemes.

The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 has been extended to 157 urban centres in the State so far and Statutory Authorities have been constituted in these urban centres by declaring Local Planning Area. Accordingly, 30 Urban Development Authorities excluding Bangalore Development Authority and 48 Planning Authorities are functioning in the State. 74 Towns, Municipal/ Town Panchayath limits are declared as Local Planning Areas and the respective Municipal Councils are functioning as Planning Authorities. As per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, these Local Bodies are required to function as Planning Authorities and have to perform the planning functions also.

The Department is assisting the Planning Authorities in preparation of Master Plans for the respective L.P.A. and the Government has approved Master Plans for 98 Cities/ Towns.

The Department is extending technical assistance to Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Revenue Department and such other Government departments for the projects involving the planning aspects of the urban and rural settlements. Further, the Department is also extending technical assistance to Local Bodies/ other departments in the preparation of town extension schemes, development/ improvement schemes, rehabilitation schemes, ashraaya schemes and other such schemes.

The Director of Town and Country Planning is working as the Member Secretary to the Karnataka State Town Planning Board and the minister for urban development is the president. The board is extending assistance and advices to the Government for

development works by implementing rules and regulations.

- This year 98 masterplans have been prepared for cities/Towns.
- Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 has been extended to 11 Municipal / Town Panchayat (Malebennuru, Bagapalli, Koratagere, Kamatagi, Kitturu, Kundugola, Hanagal, T.Narasipura, Karkala, and periyapattana) areas and these Municipalities/Town panchayats have been declared Municipal/ Town Panchayat Planning Authorities.
- Provisional approval was given to the Master plan of Gowribidanur town. Master Plans of 4 cities /towns (KGF, Karwar, Vadi-Shahbad, Hassan) have been approved. Master Plans for 9 (Holalkere, Honnali, Koppal, Naragunda, Madhugiri, Chikkanayakanahalli, Vijayapura, Chickaballapura, and Channarayapattana) Cities/Towns have been submitted to the Government for approval.
- Masterplan for Bagalkot, Hubballi-Dharwad, Indi have been submitted to the Government for approval.

6.9 FINANCING URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The resource base of the Urban Local Bodies are Own revenue (tax and non-tax), Government grants, User charges and External assistance (loans). The Urban Local Bodies require the financial resources for Provision of municipal services, Operation and Maintenance of assets (O&M), Infrastructure Development and Debt Servicing.

In general the ULBs are characterized by low municipal receipts leading to low municipal expenditure and low level of municipal services. This can be explained by low elasticity and buoyancy of local taxes, poor tax administration and lack of financial autonomy for local governments.

6.9.1 Grants from State Finance Commission

The state's devolution of revenue grants thus takes place through the institution of the SFC. The framework of devolution suggested by the SFCs demarcated the amount of state resources to be made available to the local governments and applied a percentage share on that amount for devolution to rural and

urban local bodies. The IIIrd Finance Commission in its 2009 report recommended for providing 10 % of state NLNORR funds to Urban Local Bodies and also recommended a formula to distribution of the fund. In order to decide the ULBs share it is recommended to consider NLNORR instead of NLGORR and government has decided to reach the target beginning from 8.5 % of NLNORR from 2011-12 to 10 % during 2015-16 in a phased manner.

Details of Untied Grants Allocation, Releases and Expenditure are given below.

Details of 14th Finance commission Grants are as given below.

6.10 MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND ULBS IN KARNATAKA

6.10.1 Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA)

Role & Responsibilities

- Nodal Agency for regulating day to day governance of 279 ULBs including Corporations in the State and BBMP
- Supervising administration in Corporations & ULBs as mandated in

Corporations Act, Municipal Acts and its interpretation.

- Facilitating implementation and monitoring of schemes/programmes of State and Central Government.
- Formulating recruitment and service rules for corporations, municipal employees and officers.
- Regulating service delivery in Corporations & ULBs.

The Directorate of Municipal Administration is the Nodal Agency to monitor the Administrative, Developmental and Financial Activities of the Corporations & ULBs (278 Nos.) (excluding BBMP) coming under its jurisdiction. The details of Corporations & ULBs in the State are as shown below.

6.10.2 Tax Revenue

Municipalities are empowered to levy taxes on i) buildings or lands or both (property tax), ii) advertisements, iii) toll on vehicles other than those taxed under Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, and iv) water rate on water supplied by the Municipalities. Property tax is the major source of tax revenue for ULBs, an

Table 6.33 : Details of Untied Grants Allocation, Releases and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
2009-10	846.47	712.66	691.11
2010-11	685.42	601.19	588.15
2011-12	752.53	712.50	653.99
2012-13	783.15	468.65	524.98
2013-14	782.64	591.52	564.36
2014-15	811.47	608.12	513.64
2015-16	812.56	599.19	365.10
2016-17	701.83	175.46	8.84
2017-18	701.83	349.91	129.73
2018-19	666.06	199.63	132.07
Total	7543.96	5018.83	4171.97

Note: Excluding BBMP

Table 6.34 : Details of 14th Finance commission Grants

Allocation:	Rs.4685.51 crores (including BBMP)
Implementation period	2015-16 to 2019-20
Target ULBs	274 urban local bodies
Priority sectors	SWM (min.25%), Water supply (max. 20%), UGD(max.20%), SWD (max. 25%), Streetlights (min.10% - max.15%), Municipal buildings(max.5%)and Parks & Afforestation (min.5% - max.10%).

Table 6.35 : Details of General Basic Grant upto emend of Nov-2018

Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
2015-16 Basic Grants	388.75	388.75	338.98
2016-17 Basic Grants	549.57	549.57	455.26
2016-17 Performance Grants	147.93	147.93	106.53
2017-18 Basic Grants	633.95	633.95	458.69
2018-19 Basic Grants	1040.27	520.13	-

average of 53% of own revenues. The ARV system which was in vogue in the state has been replaced by the Capital Value System. The new system is more rational and has come to be accepted by all municipalities. It is, however, necessary to take measures to improve tax administration in terms of coverage of properties (a good percentage of properties escape taxation) and collection efficiency. The performance varies across different classes of ULBs in tax collection.

6.10.3 Pricing of Services – Tariff Policy

A basic principle of local finance is, wherever possible, put charge. Local taxes should be viewed as a form of benefit tax or user charge for services provided at the local level. In this premise, it is now being argued that services such as water supply, sanitation and solid waste management should be priced on the basis of the cost of provision. The aim is not just recovering the cost but to ensure that underpricing does not lead to over consumption. At the same time, it is important to remember that it is the State's responsibility

to provide the minimum level of basic services for all sections of the population irrespective of their status and affordability. It must be borne in mind that traditionally property tax has been regarded as a general purpose tax to take care of the civic services to be provided by the municipalities. The increased revenue may help to provide quality services.

There is, a need for rationalization of tariff on services like water supply, sewerage and public transport considering the enormous increase in the capital and O&M costs of providing them.

6.10.4 Funding Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is usually met through budget provision and institutional finance. Institutions such as HUDCO and multilateral agencies like ADB and World Bank have been extending financial assistance to ULBs and other urban development authorities to build infrastructure and housing. Alternative sources of financing that can be tapped are: Land as a resource Land is the most productive

Details of Corporations & ULBs in the State

Sl. No.	Category of ULB	Nos.
1	City corporations	10
2	City Municipal Councils	58
3	Town Municipal Councils	115
4	Town Panchayats	91
5	Notified Area Committees	4
	Total	278

asset owned by Municipalities and UDAs. They can increase their revenues through:

- Betterment levies, impact charges, development charges etc.
- Transfer of Development Rights (TDR). In Bengaluru, TDR has been used to acquire land for the purpose of road widening;
- Parking fee can be a very good source of revenue in cities where the number of vehicles on the streets is increasing.
- Levy of a fee on tapping of ground water.

6.10.5 Access to capital markets

Cities like Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad etc. have raised funds through municipal bonds. It is essential to enhance credit worthiness of municipalities to raise funds from capital market. Multilateral institutions like the World Bank, ADB and JBIC provide long term debt with comfortable terms of repayment. Karnataka has been availing funds from this source during the last 10-12 years. Public-Private Partnership is being increasingly advocated for infrastructure development in recent years. Karnataka Government has issued policy guidelines on PPPs. Negotiating and operating PPPs require a professional approach and as such ULBs and urban authorities should equip themselves adequately for the implementation of PPP ventures. Private sector participation in delivery of municipal services is seen as contributing to efficiency and cost effectiveness. There are different options for private sector such as service contract, management contract, lease, concession and BOT/ BOO. Options must be exercised carefully depending on the nature of the

project and expected outcomes. There is a view that business must be made to participate in the process of creating new social assets in the city as social wealth is created over generations and its exploitation for private profit without participation in its creation and upkeep is not fair. It is their Corporate Social Responsibility also. A system can be devised whereby businesses are given exemptions or incentives when they create assets such as housing and infrastructure.

6.11 URBAN GOVERNANCE

The structure of urban governance in Karnataka and in India general, in the context of a local government, stands very far from the philosophy of the Constitution and the theory of decentralization.. The colonial authoritarian structure of city governance continues to this day with resistance to sharing political power with local urban institutions. It is therefore, one could find a scenario where apart from urban local bodies, there is a host of parastatal Urban Development and departmental agencies dealing with urban services. This is particularly so in metropolitan cities where there are separate government agencies dealing with water supply and sewerage, transport, land and infrastructure development etc. This multi institutional approach has led to lack of holistic look at urban development.

6.11.1 - 74th Constitutional Amendment Act

The passage of 74th CAA has provided new opportunities for urban governance reforms in the country. The municipal bodies have for the first time been provided the constitutional status of the third tier of government.

They have been vested with increased responsibilities as a result of the devolution of 18 functions through the 12th schedule to the Constitution. Clearly, the intention of the Constitution is to provide a decentralized democratic structure of governance at the local level.

Local democracy is based on the principle of subsidiarity i.e., functions which are local in nature should be performed by the local government. Thus, public health, water supply, sanitation, public works, public safety, welfare, recreation and regulation of construction, food and trade activities all these come within the domain of the local bodies. Besides these traditional core functions of municipalities, the Constitution has also included certain other functions like planning for economic development and social justice, urban poverty alleviation, and urban and town planning. However, while recognizing local governments and providing a list of functions which could be performed by them, the Constitution does not directly endow them with any functions, responsibilities and powers. They derive their powers and functions from the States through specific legislation. Thus, in practice, it is the state governments which determine the degree of decentralization and autonomy of the local bodies.

6.11.2 New Institutional Arrangements

The image of local government is equally characterized by democracy and efficiency. This should be the guiding principle. The elected representatives formulate the policy and set the targets. The administration's task is to support the elected representatives in this endeavor and reach the defined targets without detailed political supervision.

6.11.3 Municipal Reforms Cell –DMA

- ❑ An exclusive cell dedicated for municipal reforms.
- ❑ The cell has in-house Data Center with centralized software applications
- ❑ Responsible for business process re-engineering, Design, Development, implementation, O and M along with monitoring the usage of e-Governance applications.
- ❑ Provides inhouse hands on training for ULB, DUDC and DMA officials.

6.11.4 Reforms in Service Delivery

Phase-I

- ❑ Birth & Death Registration and Certification System (B&D)
- ❑ The E-Aasthi online application (mutation module) is implemented in 203 ULBs (with the exception of 10 City Corporations) and about 1,11,710 digitally signed Form 3 (property details) has been issued to the citizens.
- ❑ Comprehensive grievance management system called JANAHIITA has been launched. Around 5,08,674 grievances has been redressed till now.
- ❑ Citizen can apply for trade license (VYAPAR), building license (NIRMAN) and tap and UGD connection (JALANIDHI) through online and offline mode and also can download digitally signed licenses/certificates through online at any time. Till now digitally signed 61,426 trade licenses, 27,370 building licenses and 13,648 tap connection certificates are issued.
- ❑ Mobile Apps for Property Tax calculator & Janahita has been developed and is in the final stages of implementation
- ❑ The Urban local bodies of Karnataka are maintaining their accounts through FBAS software and has dispensed with manual accounting. The existing software is capable of providing the books of accounts and budgetary control and printing of cheques.
- ❑ A revised uniform website template for websites has been created for all ULBs which has comprehensive information about ULBs.
- ❑ To enable citizens to view disposal data of all citizen centric applications at one stop, common dashboard has been created.
- ❑ KMDS is working towards strengthening citizen service delivery system through e-governance and business process re-engineering.

6.11.5 Specific Challenges and the Future Outlook of the Department

The Urban Local Bodies have to provide basic services to the citizens. The Department guides the Urban Local Bodies in carrying out the

duties like, construction of roads, bridges, maintenance of parks and play grounds, solid waste management and rain water harvesting etc., and to provide required training to the personnel of the Urban Local Bodies. Further new local bodies are coming up also need resources to implement the programmes and policies.

The Urban Local Bodies have a vital role in the State's socio economic transformation. Most of the ULBs are severely stressed in terms of infrastructure and effective service delivery. The major challenges of the ULBs are indicated below.

Details of ULBs approved for Up-gradation of Local Bodies (Based on 2011 census data) are given below

Urban Challenges

- ❑ Present Urban Population is 2.36 crore. The increase in the growth of urban Population and upcoming new ULBs need more resources to meet the requirements of the people. .
- ❑ Migration from Rural to Urban Areas.
- ❑ Widening urban infrastructure deficit - Water Supply, Improving, Monitoring and Delivery of Public Services.
- ❑ Addressing Regional Imbalances.
- ❑ UGD, Solid Waste Management
- ❑ Power supply and shortage

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS AND FOOD SECURITY

CHAPTER 7

7.1 AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture implements various schemes and programmes of the Central and State Government for overall welfare of the farming community and ensures timely supply of essential inputs i.e. seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, farm equipments along with effective transfer of technology through demonstrations to achieve maximum output from the available natural resources viz. soil, water etc. This in turn leads to improvement in the economic status of the farming community and fulfill food grain needs of the people. Though the contribution of agricultural sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is declining, agriculture continues to be the largest employment generating activity.

Vision

To accomplish productivity enhancement, cost reduction for sustainable agriculture, to ensure increased income, farmers' welfare and food security in Karnataka.

Mission

- ❑ Accomplish 4.5% sustained growth rate in agriculture sector.
- ❑ Promote climate resilient agriculture with adequate drought proofing and natural resources conservation.
- ❑ Promote farmer friendly Research & Development, education and effective technology transfer for cost reduction.
- ❑ Institutionalize aggregation of farmers like Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), farmer's organizations, federations to roll out Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD).
- ❑ Encourage Rural youth to engage in agribusiness enterprise with appropriate policy support.
- ❑ Accelerate farm mechanization and post-harvest technology development with appropriate value chain linkages.

- ❑ Convergence of policies, programmes and technologies for planned agriculture development.
- ❑ Strengthen effective and timely delivery mechanism of all inputs and related developmental programmes.

Budgets for Agriculture

For the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.4737.25 crores has been earmarked for agriculture department. In view of comprehensive development of agriculture, thrust has been given on department flagship programmes viz., "Soil Health Mission", "Krishi Bhagya", "Farm Mechanization", "Custom Hiring Centers", "Micro-irrigation". Also emphasis will be given on millet processing aspects. During the current year, Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is being proposed for the first time in the State, through which higher crop yields can be achieved by reducing external inputs and water. The aim is to bring around 5% of the total cultivable area under ZBNF in a period of five years. Another endeavour is introduction of Israel model of irrigation system for dryland farmers and use of drones in agriculture.

7.2. MONSOON IN 2018

Pre-monsoon Rainfall

Pre-monsoon rainfall (April-May) was 171 mm as against a normal of 118 mm (+45%) which helped for normal sowing of early Kharif crops.

Southwest monsoon

Southwest monsoon advanced in Coastal and some parts of Southern districts on 30th May and covered all parts of the State by 8th June. Rainfall during June was normal in major parts of the State except in Raichur and Vijayapura districts. This helped in timely sowing of Kharif crops in major parts. But, rainfall during July was deficit in 13 districts and scanty in 5 districts which caused set back in sowing progress in the below normal rainfall districts. The failure of rains continued in August also,

14 districts received below normal rainfall (deficit 12 and scanty 2). This led to moisture stress situation for rainfed crops. Further, the rainfall during September deteriorated the situation with 44% deficiency and as many as 20 districts out of 30 and 15 taluks out of 176 were under deficit/scanty rainfall category. Raichur and Vijayapura districts experienced below normal rainfall during all the four months of Southwest monsoon. Similarly, the other Northern districts like Koppal, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bidar, Bagalkote and Gadag experienced deficit rainfall for three consecutive months – July to September. This resulted in long dry spell in these districts leading to failure of rainfed crops in about 27.32 lakh hectares.

Cumulative rainfall during southwest monsoon period from 1st June to 30th September was 804mm as against a normal of 839mm, thus deficit by 4% and deficit in 13 districts and 85 taluks

Excess rainfall during July in Kodagu, Hassan, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Mysore districts affected Paddy, Black gram and Green gram in about 27,484 hectares due to flooding and water logging.

Northeast monsoon

Rainfall during October was deficit/scanty in all districts except Chitradurga, Mysuru, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. During November rainfall was deficit/scanty in all districts. The deficit and scanty trend continued for December month also. Cumulative rainfall from 1st October to 31st December was 96 mm as against a normal of 188 mm, thus deficit by 49% and deficit/scanty in 29 districts and 165 taluks.

District-wise and Month-wise rainfall received during pre-monsoon, southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon during the year 2018 is given in **Appendix 7.1 (a), (b) and (c)**.

Overall, the State again witnessed drought situation due to poor rains during August, September and October. State Government declared 100 taluks during kharif and 156 taluks during Rabi as drought affected taluks. Failure of rains and long dry spell during July, August and September affected kharif crops in an area of about 27.32 lakh hectares. Rabi sowing was also hampered due to failure of

northeast monsoon rains during October and November.

7.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-PERFORMANCE AND PROSPECTS

As 2/3 of the cultivated area in the State is under rainfed cultivation and failure of rains leave a severe impact on the agricultural production. Failure of rains during July (18 districts), August (14 districts) and September (20 districts) hampered normal area coverage of Kharif crops as well as prospects of rainfed crops. Advance Estimates of agricultural production are worked out considering the progress in area coverage under various kharif and Rabi crops, likely coverage during summer in view of inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs of northern Karnataka, likely loss in yield on account of failure of rains. The estimates indicate food grain production of 100.87 lakh tonnes against targeted production of 135 lakh tonnes (86.61 lakh tonnes Cereals and 14.26 lakh tonnes of Pulses against the target of 115 and 20 lakh tonnes respectively). Oilseeds production is estimated to be 10.67 lakh tonnes against the target of 14 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 9.26 lakh bales against the target of 16.43 lakh bales. The short fall in production can be attributed to failure of rains during July, August, September and October in major parts of the State. Area and Production of Major crops are given in **Table 7.1**.

The projected production of principal crops in Karnataka for Kharif, Rabi and Summer crops of 2018-19 are given in **Appendix 7.2**.

Table 7.2 and **Appendix 7.3** provide details of area coverage under kharif, Rabi and summer crops during the current and previous year.

Index number of area, production and yield of agricultural commodities over the years are given in **Appendix 7.4**. Area under principal crops in Karnataka over the years is given in **Appendix 7.5**. Details of production of principal crops in Karnataka over the years are given in **Appendix 7.6**.

Average yield of selected crops in India and Karnataka are given in **Appendix 7.7**. Area irrigated by various sources in the State is shown in **Appendix 7.8**.

Table 7.1: Area and Production of Major Crops in the State**(Area in lakh hectares, Production in lakh tonnes)**

Crop / Group	2018-19 *		2017-18**		Average growth over previous year (%)	
	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
Cereals	42.63	86.61	46.24	119.60	-8	-28
Pulses	28.92	14.26	30.24	22.12	-4	-36
Total food grains	71.55	100.87	76.48	141.72	-6	-29
Oilseeds	12.44	10.67	10.99	12.79	13	-17
Cotton #	4.78	9.27	5.47	18.44	-13	-50
Sugarcane >	5.93	342.00	4.00	374.61	48	-9
Tobacco	0.93	0.73	0.95	0.89	-2	-18

Lakh bales of 170 Kg. lint, ** Final Estimates of DE&S, * 2nd Advance Estimates of DE&S.

> Sugarcane production for harvest area of 4.00 lakh hectares in 2017-18 and probable area of 4.00 lakh hectares in 2018-19.

Table 7.2 : Area coverage: Kharif, Rabi and Summer**(Lakh hectares)**

Crop/ Groups	Kharif			Rabi (provisional)			Summer		
	Normal	2018-19	2017-18	Normal	2018-19	2017-18	Normal	2018-19	2017-18
Cereals	32.29	30.46	30.00	13.00	10.45	13.60	2.19	1.72	2.64
Pulses	14.91	16.34	16.02	13.56	12.40	14.16	0.13	0.18	0.06
Total food grains	47.20	46.80	46.02	26.56	22.85	27.76	2.32	1.90	2.70
Oilseeds	9.46	8.91	8.27	2.91	1.48	0.97	1.67	2.05	1.75
Cotton	5.74	4.71	5.21	0.46	0.07	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sugarcane	4.63	5.08	4.26	0.50	0.50	0.69	0.35	0.35	0.38
Tobacco	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aggregate	67.99	66.43	64.71	30.47	24.90	29.68	4.34	4.30	4.83

Source: Normal area as per Agriculture Department, 2017-18 Final Estimates, 2018-19 2nd Advance Estimates of DE&S.

7.4 LAND UTILIZATION AND OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS

7.4.1 Land Utilization

As per the land utilization statistics of 2016-17, out of the total 190.50 lakh hectares geographical area of the State, the net cropped area was 98.55 lakh hectares accounting to 51.73% of the total geographical area. Gross cropped area was 117.79 lakh hectares

including 19.24 lakh hectares area sown more than once, this works out to 120% cropping intensity. Around 16% of the area was covered under forests, 7.85% area was under non-agricultural uses, 4.16% land was barren and uncultivable land and 2.10% land was cultivable waste. Permanent pastures, grazing land and miscellaneous tree crops constituted 6.19% of the total geographical area. About 11.83% of the total area falls under current

fallow and other fallow land. The details of Land Utilization are presented in **Appendix 7.9(a)** and **7.9(b)**.

7.4.2 Agriculture Land Holdings

Provisional results of 2015-16 Agriculture Census shows 86.77 lakh farm holdings are operating 117.24 lakh hectares. Small and marginal holdings account for 80% of total holdings and operate 44% of the total operated area, while semi-medium, medium and large holdings account for 20% of the total holdings and their operational land holding is 56% out of the total operational area. A detail of Agricultural Land Holdings in Karnataka is given in **Table 7.4**.

7.5 CROPPING PATTERN

Karnataka State falls in Zone X (Southern Plateau and Hilly region) and Zone XII (West Coast Plains and Ghats region) as per the Agro-climatic Regional Planning of Planning Commission. The State is divided into 10 Agro-

climatic zones on the basis of distribution and quantum of rain fall, soil quality, height from the sea and on the basis of major crops.

On account of this varied agro-climatic features almost all cereals, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops are cultivated in different parts of the State. Farmers in Karnataka are very innovative and take lead in diversification as per the market trends. The average area (2013-14 to 2017-18) under agricultural crops grown in three seasons' viz. Kharif (67.99 lakh ha.), Rabi (30.47 lakh ha.) & summer (4.34 lakh ha.) is 102.80 lakh hectares. Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco account for 46%, 28%, 14%, 6%, 5% and 1% respectively of the total agricultural cropped area. Maize, Tur, Bengal gram, Cotton and Soyabean are witnessing higher trend in recent years, whereas as crops like Sunflower, Jowar, Groundnut etc. are witnessing declining trend. The details on cropping pattern are given in **Appendix 7.10**.

Table 7.3: Classification of Total Geographical Area-2016-17

Sl. No.	Classification	Area (lakh ha.)
	Total Geographical Area	190.50
1	Forest	30.73
	<u>Not available for cultivation:</u>	
2	a) Land put to non-agri.uses	14.95
3	b) Barren & uncultivable land	7.93
4	Cultivable waste	4.00
	<u>Uncultivated land excluding fallow land:</u>	
5	a) Permanent pastures & other grazing land	9.05
6	b) Misc. Tree crops, Groves	2.75
	<u>Fallow Land</u>	
7	a) Current fallow	15.61
8	b) Other fallow land	6.92
9	Net Area Sown	98.55
	Total (Gross) Cropped Area	117.79
	Area sown more than once	19.24
	Cropping Intensity - %	120

Source: Annual Season & Crop Report of DE&S, Bangalore.

Table 7.4 : Land Holdings in Karnataka

I. Number of Operational Holdings ('000)					
Size Class	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16 (Provisional)
Marginal (Below 1 ha.)	2610	3252	3655	3849	4764
Small (1 to 2 ha.)	1707	1909	2014	2138	2213
Semi Medium (2 to 4 ha.)	1204	1259	1278	1267	1193
Medium (4 to 10 ha.)	594	569	555	511	451
Large (Above 10 ha.)	106	90	79	68	56
Total	6221	7079	7581	7832	8677
II . Area of Operational Holdings ('000 hectares)					
Marginal	1248	1492	1651	1851	2065
Small	2480	2742	2876	3020	3086
Semi Medium	3298	3429	3468	3393	3167
Medium	3490	3317	3206	2904	2551
Large	1593	1327	1184	994	855
Total	12109	12307	12385	12161	11724
III. Average Size of Operational Holdings (hectares)					
Marginal	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.43
Small	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.41	1.39
Semi Medium	2.74	2.72	2.71	2.68	2.66
Medium	5.88	5.83	5.78	5.69	5.65
Large	15.02	14.74	14.99	14.71	15.35
Total	1.95	1.74	1.63	1.55	1.35

Source: Agricultural Census 2015-16 (Phase-1 Provisional Results), GoI.

7.6 DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS

a) Distribution of Fertilizers

For Kharif 2018, the State Government had projected the requirement of 24 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India had allocated 22.37 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-3.87 lakh tonnes, MOP – 2.50 lakh tonnes, Complex-7.00 lakh tonnes, Urea-8.50 lakh tonnes and SSP & others– 0.50 lakh tonnes. The State received 23.03 Lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers by the end of Kharif 2018 consisting DAP – 3.74 lakh tonnes, MOP-1.80 lakh tonnes, Complexes – 8.50 lakh tones, Urea – 8.21 lakh tonnes, SSP and others 0.77 lakh tonnes.

For Rabi/summer 2018-19, the State Government had projected the requirement of

16 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India has allocated 14.12 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-2.00 lakh tonnes, MOP – 1.50 lakh tonnes, Complex-4.71 lakh tonnes, Urea-5.50 lakh tonnes and SSP& others – 0.41 lakh tonnes. Trends in fertilizer consumption in terms of NPK nutrients are furnished in **Appendix 7.11**. Consumption of NPK during last 3 years is given in **Table 7.5**.

b) Buffer Stock of Fertilizer for Kharif 2018

To overcome the scarcity of fertilizers at critical period during the Kharif season, the State Government has decided to operate the Buffer Stocking of Fertilizers. The scheme of buffer stocking has been continued for Kharif 2018. A sum of Rs. 400 crores loan was sanctioned from Bank of India to Karnataka State Co-

Table 7.5: Consumption of NPK in Karnataka State Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) & Potash (K) Unit: Tonnes

Years	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphorus (P)	Potash (K)	Total (N+P+K)
2015-16	981618	531415	266728	1779760
2016-17	871761	503287	240199	1615247
2017-18	878217	459306	257777	1595300
2018-19 (up to Nov. 2018)	699498	384803	237085	1321385

operative Marketing Federation of Bangalore and MARKFED has been instructed to stock required fertilizers at district and taluk levels. As on 17th Dec. 2018 under the scheme, at KSCMF Branches, DAP – 15,295 tonnes, MOP- 2,407 tonnes, Complexes –35,477 tonnes, Urea – 27,190 tonnes, SSP and others 2,407 tonnes fertilizer has been stocked. It has been planned to stock different grades of fertilizers month wise. This arrangement in turn helped to manage the fertilizer demand smoothly in the State and there was no problem with respect to availability of fertilizers.

7.6.1 Seeds Distribution

a. Production and distribution of Seeds

As per the Seed Replacement Norms, Seed Replacement Rates fixed for different Agricultural Crops for 2018-19 is as follows:

Cereals	:	33 to 40 percent
Pulses	:	33 to 50 percent
Oilseeds	:	33 to 89 percent
Cotton	:	33 percent
All Hybrids	:	100 percent

Production and supply of Breeder Seeds of different crops is being done by the State Agricultural Universities and Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes (ICAR) Institutes. These organizations produce and supply Breeder Seeds required for the State based on the 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, State Agricultural Universities and number of private seed supplying agencies.

Seed producing and supplying agencies fix the procurement and selling rates of various seeds taking into account, procurement rates, production costs, certification, processing, packaging and other overhead charges.

Production and distribution of Certified: Quality seeds in the State from 2015-16 to 2018-19 are as follows (**Table 7.6**):

b) Distribution of seeds at subsidised rates to Farmers during 2018-19:

During Kharif 2018, it was programmed to distribute 13 crop seeds viz., Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Navane, Cowpea, Green gram, Black gram, Red gram, Groundnut, Sunflower and Soybean crops at 50% subsidy for L1 rates to farmers under State sectors Seeds Supply and other investments Scheme. Totally 4.46 lakh quintal seeds have been distributed and Rs.8019.58 lakhs subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose. Totally 15.17 lakh farmers have been benefited.

Table 7.6 : Production and distribution of Certified: Quality seeds

Quantity in quintals

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Target)
Production	1088350	1120200	1115006	1145780
Distribution	1265176	1315191	1306233	1326235

During Rabi:Summer 2018-19, it is programmed to distribute seeds of 12 crops under subsidy and 2.81 lakh quintal seeds were distributed under subsidy and it is still in progress.

7.6.2. Plant Protection

Objectives of the scheme

1. To provide necessary techniques and technology along with distribution of bio-pesticides which reduce environmental pollution, under subsidy to farmers to control insects, diseases and weeds of crops effectively. Bio-pesticides are distributed to the farmers at 50% subsidy.
2. Similarly, produce of the crops must be scientifically stored in order to reduce the wastage from rats, bandicoots, insects and diseases. To reduce the storage losses, scientific storage bins are distributed to farmers under subsidy.
3. Pesticides are supplied to farmers under subsidy to control endemic and epidemic pests of important agricultural crops.
4. During the current year Fall Army worm was noticed in Maize in 17 districts. University scientists and Department officials conducted an extensive survey and farmers were advised regarding the timely management of the pest. Pesticides were also distributed to farmers under subsidised rates for management of fall army worm.
5. In order to protect the crops from seed and soil borne diseases and also to get higher yields, seed treatment campaigns are conducted.
6. To create awareness among farmers regarding the safe and judicious use of pesticides, training programmes are conducted with the available funds under this scheme.

7. The composite Inspectors of seed, fertiliser and pesticides and dealers are given training on the various input regulation act. Amount is also earmarked for meeting expenditure for drawal of seed, fertilizer and pesticides samples for quality control.

The allocation of funds, releases and expenditure details are given in **Table 7.7**.

Scope of the Scheme

1. Use of eco-friendly Bio pesticides and bio control agents by the farmers for control or outbreak of insect, pests and diseases.
2. Prevention of environmental pollution.
3. Reduction in loss of grains due to Rodents, insects, diseases and moisture.
4. Availability of quality inputs to the farmers.
5. Effective management of crop pests and diseases.
6. Increase in yield of crops.

7.6.3 Agricultural implements - Farm Mechanization

Mechanization of Farm Operations helps to reduce drudgery of farm operations, saves time, improves efficiency and farm productivity. Farm Mechanization Programme is being implemented both under State and Central Sector. The General farmers are provided with a subsidy of 50% and 90% subsidy is provided to the farmers belonging to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe limited to Rs.1.00 lakh. The amount provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is used as matching grants with the State Fund to provide the subsidy. The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years under Farm Mechanization programme are given in **Table 7.8 & 7.9**.

Table 7.7 : Expenditure Details of Plant Protection Scheme

Rs. in lakhs

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Allocation/Releases	775.35	981.00	981.0	981.0 (releases upto end of Nov.2018- 446.00)
Expenditure	727.35	922.46	953.95	325.10

*upto end of Nov.2018.

Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

The scheme is being implemented to promote the usage of farm mechanization and increase the ratio of farm power to cultivable unit area up to 2.0 kW/ha. The details of progress achieved under SMAM during 2018-19 are given in **Table 7.10**.

A) Agro-Processing

Department of Agriculture is implementing the Agro-Processing scheme under which various agro processing equipments are made available to farmers, Self Help Groups and Farm Women at subsidized rates. This encourages value addition of the farm produce and increase the income of the beneficiary. Under this Scheme, preference will be given to distribution of Agro-Processing unit and Tarpaulins.

Under SCP and TSP agro processing units to SC/ST farmers groups, women SHG's and

individual farmers will be provided with an assistance of 90% or maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh. To protect the agriculture produce/food grains from rain, wind and other unnatural weather conditions and to maintain quality, the five layered 250 GSM-HDPE black colour tarpaulin with different sizes is made available to farmers at 50% subsidy. Under SCP and TSP tarpaulins are distributed to SC/ST farmers with an assistance of 90% (Any one type (8x6m or 10x10m) of Tarpaulin will be distributed under 90% per farmer per Year). Progress achieved under agro processing during 2018-19 is given in **Table 7.11**.

B) Custom Hire and Service Centres

Krishi Yantra Dhare-Farm Machinery Custom Hire Service Centres

In order to facilitate farmers to avail the farm machinery on custom hiring basis at the hobli level custom hire and service centres were established in a phased manner from 2014-15

Table 7.8 : Progress achieved under Farm Mechanization for the year 2018-19

(Physical in Numbers, Financial in Rs. in Lakhs)

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress	
			Phy	Fin
Farm Mechanization – State Sector	18501.71	6945.81	40066	6098.63

Table 7.9 : Farm Mechanization Programme in Karnataka

(Rs in Lakh)

Scheme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Farm Mechanization	29013.57	30702.98	33696.04

Table 7.10 : Progress achieved under SMAM for 2018-19

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress (Up to Nov. 2018)	
			Phy. (nos.)	Fin (in Rs. lakhs)
SMAM	17496.60	3209.15	15694	2016.65

Table 7.11 : Progress achieved under Agro Processing for 2018-19

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress (till Nov. 2018)	
			Phy. (nos.)	Fin. (in Rs. lakhs)
Agro-processing	4625.43	2237.84	139866	1833.44

on PPP model through charitable trusts/Non-Government Organizations/Farm Equipment Manufacturers.

From 2014-15 to 2017-18, 433 (175+175+83) centers have been established with a budget of Rs.17137.56 lakhs.

During 2018-19, the Budget allocated is Rs.4500.85 lakhs. Till date 10.50 lakh farmers have been benefited.

7.7 PROGRAMME AND SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

7.7.1 National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission, which was started during 11th Five Year Plan (since 2007-08) has been continued for the 12th Five year plan also. It was programmed to achieve higher production and productivity of Coarse Cereals and Commercial crops (Cotton & Sugarcane) in addition to Rice and Pulses for which NFSM-Rice and NFSM-Pulses are being implemented.

1. **NFSM-Rice:** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100 hectare area cluster demonstrations on Rice production technologies (Direct Seeded Rice, Line sowing, mechanical transplanting, SRI Method etc.) and Cropping Systems, distribution of improved variety/hybrid seeds, inputs for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, Agricultural machinery, Pump sets, Green manure seeds under subsidy and organization of trainings.
2. **NFSM-Pulses:** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100 hectare area cluster demonstrations on improved technologies and Cropping Systems, distribution of improved variety seeds, inputs for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, Agricultural machinery, Pump sets, post-harvest equipments under subsidy and organization of trainings
3. **NFSM-Coarse Cereals:** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100 hectare area demonstrations on inter cropping with pulses.
4. **NFSM-Nutri Cereals:** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100 hectare area cluster demonstrations on improved

technologies, distribution of improved variety seeds, inputs for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, Pump and Sprinkler sets, under subsidy and organization of trainings.

5. NFSM- Commercial crops

- i) **NFSM-Cotton:** Under this scheme provision has been made for Frontline Demonstrations on intercropping and integrated crop management.
- ii) **NFSM-Sugarcane:** In NFSM-Sugarcane provision is made for Demonstration on intercropping and Pest Management.

The progress of NFSM for the year 2018-19 is given in **Table 7.12**.

7.7.2 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

"Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana", Special Additional Central Assistance Scheme of Government of India is in implementation from 2007-08. Main objective of the scheme is 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 and aims at achieving the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops and thus maximizing returns to the farmers.

Agriculture Department is nodal Department for implementation of RKVY Schemes of Agriculture and Agri-allied Departments. For the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.378.51 crore was released and funds were utilized for implementation of the schemes related to Department of Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Animal Husbandry/ Fisheries/ Agricultural Marketing/ Sericulture/ Watershed Development, University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore, Dharwad, Raichur) UAHS-Shivamogga, UHS-Bagalkot, Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, KSSOCA, KSWC, Tur Board & KAPPEC.

During 2018-19 an amount of Rs.173.72 crores has been sanctioned for implementation of various schemes of Normal RKVY as mentioned in **Table 7.13**. Up to end of November 2018, Government of India has released an amount of Rs.52.11 crores as first instalment under sharing pattern and the matching share of Rs.34.74 crores has been met by the state. Out of the total released

Table 7.12: NFSM Programme progress for the year 2018-19**(Centre : State - 60:40 %.)****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Programme	Budget Allocated as per Annual Action plan	Grants Released by GoI	Grants Released by GoK	Total Grants Available	Expenditure (committed) up to end of November 2018 *	Expected Expenditure up to end of March-19
1	NFSM -Rice	1073.89	320.03	213.35	533.39	301.53	1073.89
2	NFSM - Pulses	13584.10	4075.19	2716.79	6791.98	5120.39	13584.10
4	NFSM - Coarse Cereals	1332.70	399.81	266.54	666.35	284.43	1332.70
5	NFSM - Nutri Cereals	2783.30	835.14	556.76	1391.90	821.05	2783.30
6	NFSM - Commercial Crops	193.20	86.94	57.96	144.90	90.59	193.20
Grand Total		18967.19	5679.56	3786.37	9465.94	6618.00	18967.19

* (up to end of November 2018)

amount of Rs.86.85 crores, an amount of Rs.55.07 crore has been utilized for various schemes up to November 2018.

An amount of Rs.62.01 crore has been earmarked to Agriculture Department for implementation of the schemes (**Table 7.14**) in the year 2018-19.

7.7.3 National Mission of Oilseeds and Oil Palm

NMOOP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Oilseeds and Oil Palm started during 2014-15 year with objective of increasing production and productivity of these crops and to attain sustainability in Agriculture. This scheme is continued in 2018-19. The Scheme is being implemented in 28 districts of the state. The scheme is being implemented with 60% of Central and 40% of State share.

The Govt. of India has accorded the action plan approval for Rs.1666.67 lakhs with central share of Rs.1000.00 lakhs and state share of Rs.666.67 lakhs for the year 2018-19 and the expenditure is given in **Table 7.15** and progress of NMOOP scheme is given in **Table 7.16**.

7.7.4. Soil Health Mission

Sustaining agricultural productivity depends on quality and availability of natural resources like soil and water. Agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of these scarce natural resources through appropriate location specific measures. The components of soils are mineral, organic matter, water and air, the proportions of which vary and together form a system for plant growth. Soils are studied and classified according to their use. Soil Testing is a part of the disciplined fertilizer use and management.

In Karnataka, 78.32 lakh farm holdings exist. At present, 30 Soil testing laboratories (29 static & 1 mobile soil testing lab) of Agriculture Department are catering to the needs of state farmers in respect of soil testing. Soil health cards are issued to all the farm holdings once in every two years.

Mission Objectives

1. To issue soil health cards to all farmers of the Karnataka in a span of every two years, so as to provide a basis to include nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices.

Table 7.13: Department/Institution wise Releases and Expenditure for the year 2018-19 (end of November 2018) (Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.	Department/ Institution	Funds Approved	Release	Progress Achieved
1	Agriculture	62.01	20.81	9.98
2	Horticulture	19.55	14.63	7.00
3	Animal Husbandry	39.92	26.92	19.23
4	Sericulture	5.97	2.70	0.00
5	Fisheries	2.61	2.28	2.28
6	Agricultural Marketing	15.31	0.00	0.00
7	UAS Bangalore	0.77	0.77	0.77
8	UAS, Raichur	0.64	0.64	0.64
9	UAHS, Shivamogga	0.74	0.74	0.74
10	UHS, Bagalkote	2.48	2.48	2.48
11	KSSC	8.83	4.42	4.42
12	KSSOCA	2.30	2.30	2.30
13	Watershed Development Dept.	5.37	2.67	0.00
14	Tur board	1.73	0.00	0.00
15	DCR, Putturu	0.96	0.96	0.96
16	IIHR	0.26	0.26	0.00
17	KCDC, Mangaluru	4.27	4.27	4.27
	Total	173.72	86.85	55.07

Table 7.14: Allocation and releases under RKVY for the Projects implemented by the Department of Agriculture for the year 2018-19**(Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No	Name of Project	Funds Approved	Release till date	Progress till date
1	Integrated genomics-assisted breeding for efficient development of superior finger millet varieties for Karnataka (2016-17 to 2018-19)	2.48	1.48	1.48
2	Use of solar energy in Agriculture - Solar pump sets	33.10	6.23	0.00
3	Establishment of Krishi Yantra Dhare (Farm Machinery Custom Hire Centre Services)	19.10	9.10	5.50
4	Establishment of SAMETI infrastructure at Raichur	2.00	1.00	0.00
5	Construction of new soil health center at Yadgiri and Mysuru Districts	3.00	2.50	2.50
6	Improve Moong bean(Green gram) and Vegetable Cowpea productivity in Karnataka State (2018-19 to 2019-20)	1.33	0.00	0.00
7	Crop monitoring, estimation yield assessment and calamity damage estimation using UAV(4 nos.), one in each revenue division	1.00	0.50	0.50
	Total	62.01	20.81	9.98

Table 7.15 : Target and Achievement under NMOOP**(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Programme	Target	Achievement (November 2018)	Expected Achievement
NMOOP	1666.67	781.54	1666.67

Table 7.16 : Progress of NMOOP Scheme**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Item/Component	Unit	Target		Achievement*	
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1.	Purchase of Breeder seed	Qtls	1600	250	1952	254.10
2.	Distribution of Certified Seeds	Qtls	3925	78	388	7.00
3.	Demonstration	Ha.	6034	496.67	4178	288.44
4.	Mission Management expenses		0	50	0	0
5.	Distribution of Gypsum/pyrites	Ha.	8000	60	5000	28.00
6.	Rhizobium/PSB distribution	Ha.	10000	30	4000	12.00
7.	Distribution of PP chemicals	Ha.	34000	170	23000	105.00
8.	Micronutrients Distribution	Ha.	6000	30	2000	10.00
9.	Distribution of Sprinkler sets	Nos	500	50	150	15.00
10.	Water Carrying Pipes	Mtrs.	142857	50	0	0
11.	PP Equipments	No.	10800	160	2200	32.00
12.	Agriculture Implements	No.	2500	242.00	520	30.00
Total				1666.67		781.54

* (up to end of November 2018)

2. To diagnose soil fertility related constraints with standardized procedures for sampling and analysis and design taluka / block level fertilizer recommendations in targeted districts.
 - Promotion of integrated nutrient system is expected to reduce the consumption of chemical fertilizers by 20%.
 - The productivity of selected crops is expected to increase about 20%.
3. To develop crop specific nutrient management in the districts for enhancing nutrient use efficiency.
 - The demand for organic sources of plant nutrient like bio-fertilizers, organic manure, vermi-compost, slow release nitrogenous fertilizer like Neem/Sulphur coated urea will increase, which in turn improve the soil fertility as well nutrient use efficiency.
4. To promote soil test based balancing of nutrients to manage fertility related risks for higher production.
5. To conduct demonstrations with diversified crops to quantify benefits of improved nutrient management practices in terms of increased crop yields and economic viability of farmers.

7.7.5. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) programme has been launched from 2014-15 for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas. NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming the four schemes namely National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI), National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH & F) and Rainfed Area Development (RAD) to focus on climate change adoption in the areas of resource conservation, water use efficiency enhancement, soil health

The pay for outsourced staff of soil testing labs and Data entry operators, building and electricity cost, purchase of equipments/filter paper/chemicals and cost for maintenance of soil health centres are borne under this programme.

Expected Outcome:

- It will promote balanced and judicious use of plant nutrients.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target	Allotted grants	Expenditure incurred (up to end of November 2018)
2018-19	703*	1562.00	643.80

*No of outsourced staff per month in all the soil testing labs and Data entry operators in taluk level.

management, integrated farming system and mainstreaming rainfed technologies.

Mission Objectives

- ❑ To make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
- ❑ To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;
- ❑ To adopt comprehensive soil health management practices based on soil fertility maps, soil test based application of macro & micro nutrients, judicious use of fertilizers etc.;
- ❑ To optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving 'more crop per drop';

Mission Interventions

1. Rainfed Area Development Programme (RAD)
2. On Farm Water Management Programme (OFWM)
3. Soil Health Management (SHM) and Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC)
4. Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
5. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking (CCSA:MMN)

1. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)

Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Programme aims at promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) with emphasis on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, inter-cropping, mixed-cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing the farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of

drought, flood or other extreme weather events.

The scheme is being implemented in the state since 2014-15. The Watershed Development Department is overseeing implementation of the scheme.

During 2018-19, Government of India has approved the action plan for Rs 1668.17 lakhs on 60:40 funds sharing pattern by GOI and GOK. So far Rs 553.99 lakhs has been released from GOI along with the state share of Rs 369.33 lakhs, totally Rs 923.32 lakhs as 1st instalment during 2018-19. Second instalment is yet to be released, out of the 1st instalment released Rs. 229.18 lakhs has been utilized.

2. Micro Irrigation

In order to promote efficient use of water in the agriculture production, Micro irrigation programme is being implemented since 2003-04. Under this programme subsidy/ assistance is provided for installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation units to all categories of farmers. Government of India is also providing funds for micro irrigation programme since, 2005-06.

During 2017-18, the micro irrigation programme was implemented under Prime Minister's Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). As per the Govt. order No.:HCD 62 HPP 2017, Bangalore Dated: 24-05-2017 the sharing pattern of subsidy under PMKSY is given in **Table 7.17**.

Details of Micro Irrigation

Details of Micro Irrigation for the year 2018-19 are given in **Table 7.18**.

Releases and Expenditure details of Micro Irrigation for the last three years are given in **Table 7.19**.

3. Soil Health Management

This has 2 programmes: Soil Health Management and Soil Health Card.

i) Soil Health Management

The components in this programme are setting up of village level soil testing projects, strengthening of existing soil testing labs, setting up of new fertilizer control labs, strengthening of existing fertilizer control labs. Four mini soil testing labs were procured and 66 soil testing labs (soil testing labs of SAUs/KVKs/Agriculture department and Sericulture department) and 5 fertilizer control laboratories were strengthened during 2017-18. Sharing pattern for this programme is 60:40 (Central: State). Details of Soil Health Management are given in **Table 7.20**.

ii) Soil Health Cards

It requires long period to analyse the soil samples from all the farm holdings and issue soil health cards. Soil test values will remain varied for a period of three years. So, soil analysis should be done at least once in 3 years. Government of India has launched soil health card scheme under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture to issue soil health cards to all the farm holdings once in every 2 years. So State Government is implementing the programme with the objective of analysing the samples from all the farm holdings and issue soil health cards once in every two years.

Table 7.17 : Subsidy sharing Pattern for Micro irrigation programme

Category of farmers	Up to 2 ha.			After 2.0 ha. and up to 5 Ha.		
	Central Govt. (%)	State Govt. (%)	Total Subsidy (%)	Central Govt. (%)	State Govt. (%)	Total Subsidy (%)
Small & Marginal/ SCSP/ TSP	33	57	90	33	17	50
Others (General)	27	63	90	27	22	50

Table 7.18 : Programme and Progress of Micro irrigation for the year 2018-19**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Physical progress (Ha.)
1	PMKSY	46960.00	21253.13	14524.11	54721.80
2	RIDF	2619.00	1309.50	739.43	3204.00
TOTAL		49529.00	22562.63	15263.54	57925.80

Table 7.19 : Allocation, Releases and expenditure of Micro irrigation from 2015-16 to 2017-18**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Micro irrigation	Financial Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Programme	27000.00	37663.00	51229.79
Releases	26575.75	37663.00	44287.04
Expenditure	25645.59	36571.54	43473.12

First cycle of soil health card programme has been success fully completed. II cycle of soil health card programme was started in 2017-18. Sharing pattern for this programme during 2018-19 is 60:40 (Central: State). Details of soil testing programme are given in **Table 7.21**.

4. Research and Mangement of Saline Water in Biosaline Agriculture

M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad and University of Agriculture and Horticulture Sciences Shivamogga is implementing this programme in collaboration with Department of Agriculture to identify local salt tolerant rice varieties and other crops in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. MSSRF will carry out research to develop new varieties suitable for coastal areas in 3 years.

The highlights of the programme are

1. Research on cultivation of Halophytes for reclamation of saline soils.

2. Programme is implemented by Department of Agriculture in co-ordination with State Agricultural Universities and Dr. M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai.
3. Capacity building in four State Agriculture Universities in this regard.

Details of Research and Mangement of Saline Water in Biosaline Agriculture is given in **Table 7.22**.

5. Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Central Government scheme "Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture is being implemented in the State from the year 2015-16 under Soil Health Mission programme. This scheme is implemented on Central & State share basis i.e., 60:40. The project is being implemented in all the districts & Taluks of the state in project areas of 50 acres (clusters)

Table 7.20 : Details of Soil Health Management

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Particulars	Target (No.)	Allotted Grants	Grant release	Expenditure (Up to Nov. 2018)
1.	2018-19	Setting up of village level STL @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs per project	213	798.75	211.50	7.50
2.		Strengthening of STL's @ Rs. 40 lakhs per unit	02	80.00	0.00	0.00
3		Strengthening of FQCL's @ Rs. 40 lakhs per unit	07	100.00	0.00	0.00
4.		Mission management @2%of total project cost	-	15.04	0.00	0.00
		Total	222	993.79	211.50	7.50

Table 7.21 : Details of Soil Testing Programme

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Target	Allotted grants	Amount released	Expenditure incurred (up to Nov. 2018)
2018-19	8.33 lakh soil samples	2784.00	1392.22	949.43

Table 7.22 : Research and Mangement of Saline Water in Biosaline Agriculture

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Allotted Grants	Grants release	Expenditure (up to Nov. 2018)
2018-19	100.00	42.31	42.31

each. Clusters are selected adjacent to “Savayava Bhagya” villages/ “Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana” villages in the rainfed areas of districts where traditional agriculture is followed with minimal fertilizer usage as per the guidelines of PKVY. An area of 27250 acres is being brought under organic cultivation benefiting 25,968 farmers in 545 clusters of the state.

Objective

The main objective of the scheme is production of quality and safe agricultural products free from chemicals & pesticides by adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies that restore & maintain soil health. Under PKVY, organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS Certification. Progress on PKVY is given in **Table 7.23**.

7.7.6 Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme)

The 12th Plan Approach Paper by Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India identified several challenges faced by the Agricultural Extension and also gave suggestions to deal with the same. Some of these include integrating Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVKs), problem solving skills and the feed-back they provide to State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and National Agriculture Research System (NARS) with Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA Scheme) and thereby strengthening the district plans and schemes.

The aim of the Mission is capacity building and institution strengthening to promote mechanization, make available quality seeds,

plant protection etc. and encourage the aggregation of farmers into Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) thereby to go for formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

Use of interactive and innovative methods of information dissemination are used and convergence under different programmes and schemes is ensured at village level through the institution of ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) and Block Technology Teams (BTTs) laid out as per the guidelines.

Scheme focuses on the following key extension reforms:

- ❑ Encouraging multi-agency extension strategies involving Public/ Private Extension Service Providers.
- ❑ Ensuring an integrated, broad-based extension delivery mechanism consistent with farming system approach with a focus on bottom up planning process through farmers advisory committees.
- ❑ Adopting group approach to extension in line with the identified needs and requirements of the farmers in the form of CIGs & FIGs.
- ❑ Facilitating convergence of farmer centric programmes in planning, execution and implementation.
- ❑ Addressing gender concerns by mobilizing farm women into groups and providing training to them.

In addition, the scheme provides innovative technology dissemination component in which the extension personnel can make use of Hand Held Devices, Pico-projector, Kalajathas, Display boards etc. for the benefit of farm information extension.

Table 7.23 : Progress report of Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Earmarked	Amount released	Expenditure
2015-16	3241.88	3241.88	3200.22
2016-17	2719.56	1358.78	1328.93
2017-18	1594.05	1814.29 (This includes pending balance of 2016-17 also)	1793.39
2018-19	During 2018-19, PKVY programme is implemented through Horticulture Dept. An amount of Rs: 1683.00 lakhs (GOI: 1009.80 lakhs : GOK 673.20 lakhs) has been earmarked, first quarter release of grants from GOI is awaited.		

Details of Progress under ATMA Scheme during 2018-19 are given in **Table 7.24**.

7.7.7 Crop Insurance Scheme

a. Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane:

As per GOI directions the State has implemented Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane from Kharif 2016 season onwards. The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. All the payable claims shall be the responsibility of the Insurance Companies.

The Insurance Companies will quote Actuarial / commercial rates of premium but farmers will pay the fixed rates of premium as mentioned below (**Table 7.25**) and remaining premium will be shared equally by both GoK & GoI.

During Kharif 2018, 36 Food, Oil seeds, Annual Commercial & Horticulture crops were notified viz., Paddy(I), Paddy(RF), Maize(I), Maize(RF), Jowar (I), Jowar (RF), Ragi (I), Ragi (RF), Bajra(I), Bajra (RF), Navane (RF), Save (RF), Black gram (RF), Tur (I), Tur (RF), Green gram (RF), Horse gram (RF), Soyabean (I), Soyabean (RF), Sesamum (RF), Castor (RF), Sunflower (I), Sunflower (RF), Groundnut (I), Groundnut (RF), Cotton (I), Cotton (RF), Onion (I), Onion (RF), Potato (I), Potato(RF), Red Chillies (I), Red Chillies (RF), Tomato, Cabbage, and Turmeric.

During Rabi & Summer 2018-19 KRS-PMFBY is implemented in all the Districts except Bangalore (Rural) and Bangalore (Urban).

During Rabi 2018-19 22 crops are being notified viz., Paddy(I), Maize(I), Maize(RF), Jowar (I), Jowar (RF), Ragi (I), Ragi (RF), Wheat(I), Wheat (RF), Bengal gram (I), Bengal gram (RF), Black gram (RF), Green gram (RF), Horse gram (RF), Linseed(RF), Safflower(RF), Sunflower (I), Sunflower (RF), Groundnut (RF), Onion (I), Potato (I) and Tomato. During Summer 6 crops are being notified viz., Paddy (I), Ragi (I), Groundnut (I), Sunflower (I), Onion (I) and Tomato.

Taluk-wise major crops were notified at Gram Panchayath level and other crops were notified at Hobli level.

The insurance companies implementing PMFBY during Kharif, Rabi and summer 2018-19 are Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd., Universal Sompo GIC, United India Insurance Company, Reliance General Insurance Company, New India GIC and Future Generali GIC.

The progress details of Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane are given in **Table 7.26**.

b. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

The scheme is being implemented from Kharif 2016. The scheme compensates the insured

Table 7.24 : Progress under ATMA Scheme during 2018-19

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Action Plan 2018-19	Release	Total Grants available including previous year's unspent balance	Expenditure (up to November-2018)	Unspent balance*
1	6458.708	2153.17	2891.16	2260.61	630.55

*Note: As per Action Plan the different farmer based activities are under implementation stage and the unspent balance will be utilized with 100% by March-2019.

Table 7.25 : Farmers Premium

Crops	Kharif	Rabi
Food & Oil seeds crops	2.00% of Sum Insured	1.50% of Sum Insured
Annual Commercial & Horticulture crops	5.00% of Sum Insured	5.00% of Sum 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 weather parameters like rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, 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 Insurance Companies.

During Kharif 2018-19, 11 Annual Commercial and Horticulture crops viz., Green Chillies (IRR & RF), Cauliflower, Mango, Grapes, Pomegranate, Lime, Papaya, Areca nut, Betel vine & Black pepper are notified.

The actuarial premium rates are charged under the scheme, but Farmers would pay concessional rate of premium i.e. 5%. The difference in the premium will be borne by State and Central Governments on 50: 50 basis.

During Rabi 2018-19, 3 Horticulture crops viz., Mango, Grapes, and Green Chillies (I) are notified.

The insurance companies implemented R-WBCIS during Kharif 2018 are SBI GIC, Reliance GIC and HDFC ERGO except Mandya, Mysuru and Chamarajanagar district and SBI GIC implementing the scheme during rabi 2018-19 in all notified 10 districts.

The progress details of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme are given in **Table 7.27**.

The financial allocation for the year 2018-19 is Rs.845.11 Crores.

7.7.8 Minimum Support Price

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Government of India collects the information and views from all State Governments/Stake holders and recommends Minimum Support Prices for various crops to the Union Govt. for fixing the MSP of various crops. Procurement of commodities is undertaken by Food Corporation of India, NAFED, KOF and other State Agencies in the event of market price falling below MSP. Details of Minimum Support Prices fixed for the year 2018-19 is furnished in **Appendix 7.12**.

7.7.9. Minimum Floor Price Scheme

Minimum Floor Price Scheme is operated in Karnataka for perishable commodities like onion, potato, tomato and green chillies. The Agricultural Marketing Department arranges for the procurement on these commodities through HOPCOMS, MARKFED and other state agencies in the districts/taluks after the sanction of cabinet sub-committee.

7.8. FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

7.8.1. Bhoosamrudhi

Bhoosamrudhi programme was initiated from 2013-14 to improve the livelihood of rural people. Agriculture Department was designated as Nodal Department to chalk out

Table 7.26 : Details of Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane

Season/year	No. of farmers participated	Premium paid by farmers (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Claims (Rs. in lakhs)
2016 Kharif	943553	14937.06	690851	101701.21
2016-17 Rabi & Summer	1179697	6617.84	1157110	86645.61
Total 2016-17	2123235	21554.56	1847961	188346.82
2017 Kharif	1333153	20303.06	499612	60549.08
2017-18 Rabi & Summer	22921	231.16	8981	1050.48
Total 2017-18	1356074	20534.22	508593	61599.56
2018 Kharif	1222988	15464.23	-	-
2018 Rabi	425318	3347.54	-	-

Table 7.27 : Details of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

Season/year	No. of farmers participated	Premium paid by farmers (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Claims (Rs. in lakhs)
Kharif 2016-17 (RWBICS)	99373	4255.75	150725*	26443.45
Rabi 2016-17 (RWBICS)	6894	410.60	6073*	1834.25
Total 2016-17	106267	4666.35	156798	28277.70
Kharif 2017-18 (RWBICS)	90283	37.68	136419*	20610.15
Rabi 2017-18 (RWBICS)	2462	285.99	3072*	2893.20
Total 2017-18	92745	323.67	139491	23503.35
Kharif 2018	173340*	3955.66	-	-
2018 Rabi	5821	459.03	-	-

Note:* Single proposal may have multiple crops as well as multiple survey numbers, hence number of beneficiary considered as Number of cases.

new strategies and formulate programmes from the existing schemes of Agriculture and allied departments. "International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics" (ICRISAT) has been designated as nodal agency on behalf of C.G.I.A.R institutions to implement the programme. Further, from 2015-16 to 2018-19 as second phase of Bhoosamrudhi, project is being implemented in four districts viz. Bidar, Chikkaballapur, Dharwad and Udupi.

Objectives

- ❑ To increase crop yields by 20%
- ❑ To increase farmers income by 25% over a period of four years.
- ❑ To increase the skill of agriculture – allied Departments officers and research scientists and farmers capacity.

Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoosamrudhi programme from 2015-16 to 2018-19 are given in **Table 7.28**.

Honorarium to Techno Promoters

Honorarium to Techno Promoters' programme is implemented to draw soil samples and

effective implementation of demonstrations under Centrally Sponsored Schemes through Techno Promoters during 2018-19.

Details of funds for Honorarium to Techno Promoters programme is given in **Table 7.29**.

7.8.2 Krishi Bhagya

Karnataka is predominantly an agrarian state wherein nearly 68% of the cultivated area is under rainfed farming. About 55% of food grain production and 75% oilseed production comes from rainfed area in the State. The scope for increasing the irrigation potential in the state is limited in view of its geographical position as an upper riparian state and further the close analysis of rainfall pattern indicates that 3 to 4 years in every decade the state face severe drought, sometimes consecutively also. A vast majority of dryland area receive an annual average rainfall of 450 to 700 mm, which is highly erratic and unevenly distributed in cropping seasons. Reduced rainy days and increased rainfall intensity as a resultant of climate change has added undesirable dimension to the sustainability of rainfed ecosystem in the state.

In order to address these issues, Krishi Bhagya scheme is being implemented in the state from 2014-15 mainly to help farmers by making dry land farming not only sustainable but also lucrative by harvesting surplus water and using it as a lifesaving resource.

Objectives

The main objective of the scheme is to improve rain fed agriculture scenario with the efficient management of rain water, to enhance the farm productivity. Thrust is being given to conserve rain water and utilization of the collected water to irrigate the crop at critical stages of the crop growth.

The programme was implemented in 23 districts of the State during 2014-15 covering 107 taluks of 5 major dryland zones and further during the year 2015-16, the scheme was extended to 131 taluks of 25 districts where the average annual rainfall was less than 850 mm. During 2016-17 another taluk was added making the total 132 taluks across 25 districts. From 2017-18, owing to the demand from the farming community, the scheme is extended to all the districts of the state excluding command areas.

Components: Krishi Bhagya was implemented in from of package from the year 2014-15 to 2016-17. The components provided to farmers under subsidy for this year are construction of Farm Pond to collect the runoff water, Lining of ponds with Polythene Lining/alternate lining to avoid percolation losses, distribution of Diesel Pump set to lift the stored water, distribution of Micro

irrigation (Sprinkler/Drip) sets to irrigate the crops and shade net around the farm ponds to avoid evaporation losses and accidental deaths.

Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Krishi Bhagya from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (up to Nov. 2018 end) are given in **Table 7.30**.

Outcome

From the year 2014-15 to Nov.2018 end, totally 2.34 lakh farm ponds (Krishi Bhagya-Farm ponds-208882 and convergence with watershed dept-25367 farm ponds) and 2460 polyhouse/shade net have been constructed under the scheme by utilizing Rs.2312.19 crore (Krishi Bhagya-Rs.2127.95 Crores + convergence with other schemes Rs.184.24 Crores).

Further, as per the evaluation reports of University of Agricultural Sciences Bangalore, Dharwad and Shivamogga, this scheme has enabled the farmers to:

1. Grow high value vegetables and flower crops in polyhouses/shade net fetching higher yield and income.
2. It has helped in generating employment and thus preventing the migration of youths from the rural area
3. Use of stored water through drip/sprinkler has led to increase water use efficiency and area under irrigation.
4. Adoption of the scheme has helped in improving the standard of living and socio economic status of the farmers.
5. Increase in value of the farm assets.

Table 7.28: Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoosamrudhi programme

Rs. in lakhs

Bhoosamrudhi	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Allocation	3250.00	3817.00	2216.00	1736.00
Releases	2660.00	3817.00	1324.00	1006.26
Expenditure	2487.00	3326.72	854.00	725.24 *

*up to end of November-2018.

Table 7.29: Honorarium to Techno Promoters

Rs. in lakhs

Techno promoters	2018-19
Allocation	700.00
Releases	361.74
Expenditure	202.83

For the year 2018-19 under Special Development Programme (Head of Account: 2401-00-103-0-15, Sub head: 133) Rs.6291.00 lakhs was allocated out of which Rs.1572.75 lakh was released and up to end of November Rs.649.99 lakh was spent.

7.8.3. Savayava Bhagya Yojane

This mega programme initiated during the latter part of 2013-14 is an extension of the earlier Organic village/site programme to hobli level with few modifications in its implementation viz. developing good marketing linkages and market development for the organic produce of the state.

Important features of the programme

- Programme implemented in 566 hoblies of the state.
- Programme implemented in association with the NGOs.
- In the implementation area (100 ha.), the beneficiary farmers will be organized into an associations and this association will be registered.
- Constitution of Site Committee comprising representatives from farmers associations, NGO representative and Department officer to prepare action plan for implementation of the Programme.
- District Organic Farming Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Joint Director of Agriculture to approve action plans, inspection & monitoring
- Advisory Committee (Technical Committee) under the Chairmanship of

Director of Agriculture and District Level Steering Committee under the chairmanship of District Joint Director of Agriculture.

- High level committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture for monitoring and implementation of the Programme.

Various components carried out in each 100 hectare block under Savayava Bhagya Yojane

- Identification of the project area 100 ha. contiguous block
- Bench Mark survey of Project area.
- The farmers of the area organized to form association & registration of farmers groups.
- Site committee constitution comprising representatives from farmers associations, NGO representative and Department officer to prepare action plan for implementation of the Programme in that block.
- Training, Capacity Building, Study Tours & Field days.
- Publicity – Pamphlets, Folders, Posters, Wall Paintings, C.D, Exhibition, Booklets.
- Green manure seeds, azolla pits, bio-digester units, Gobar gas units.
- Compost & Vermi Compost Units, cow urine pits, cement pits for preparation of liquid manure viz. panchagavya, jeevamrutha etc.

Table 7.30 : Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Krishi Bhagya from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (Up to Nov.2018 end)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure (In lakhs)
1	2014-15	50000.00	50000.00	48417.26
2	2015-16	50000.00	35100.00	34755.82
3	2016-17	50000.00	50000.00	49925.07
4	2017-18	60000.00	*64000.00	63300.59
5	2018-19	50000.00	**25000.00	**16396.30
Total		260000.00	224100.00	212795.04

Note: * Additional Grants of Rs40.00 crores was released during 2017-18

**Release and expenditure up to Nov. 2018 end.

- ❑ Bio-fertilizers, organic manures, enriched manure, oil cakes etc.
- ❑ Organic Seeds & Seedling.
- ❑ Perennial Fodder seeds & cuttings
- ❑ Pest & Diseases management, Bio-pesticides, parasites, predators etc.
- ❑ Plastic drums for preparation of botanicals
- ❑ Community Seed Bank, Community Library.
- ❑ Honey bee boxes & honey harvesters
- ❑ Value addition, Processing, Packing, Marketing.
- ❑ Consumer Awareness programme.
- ❑ Photo Documentation
- ❑ Internal Control System & Group Certification.
- ❑ Documentation of Traditional Practices, Success Stories.

Convergence of line department programmes into the project area

- ❑ Forest Tree saplings
- ❑ Forest nursery development
- ❑ Vegetable Kitchen garden.
- ❑ Cattle, Buffalos, goat, sheep, poultry, Fish
- ❑ Cementing of the cow shed floors to collect dung & urine
- ❑ Soil & Water Conservation structures.
- ❑ MGNREGA

Presently, the programme is under implementation in 566 hoblies of the state covering an area of 63,677 hectares and benefitting 53,829 farmers. The entire area under Savayava Bhagya Yojana has been brought under group certification programme through Karnataka State Organic Certification Agency (KSOCA). Further, to facilitate systematic marketing of organic produce, Govt. of Karnataka has facilitated setting up of 14 Regional Federations of Organic Farmers' Associations throughout the State. It is proposed to take up collection, grading, value addition, processing, packing, brand development, marketing of organic produce, consumer awareness programme and other activities through these Regional Federations. It is expected to improve economic condition of the organic farmers with the expected premium price for their organic produce.

Further, from the year 2018-19, 300 clusters among 566 hoblies are being converted to market demand based specific organic crop clusters with an objective of bulk production to meet market demand. All the 566 clusters are continued with certification.

Apart from hobli level Savayava Bhagya Yojane, other organic farming promotional programmes being implemented during the current year are :

- ❑ Market Development for Organic Produce including Certification
- ❑ Evaluation and monitoring of the programme
- ❑ Publicity and Awareness programmes
- ❑ Research in Organic Farming and innovative projects
- ❑ Components/Units prerequisite to Organic Farming at 90% subsidy to Scheduled Caste farmers.

The Progress under Savayava Bhagya Yojane from 2015-16 to 2018-19 is given in **Table 7.31.**

7.8.4. Raitha Samparka Kendra

The Department of Agriculture under "Raitha Mitra Yojana" established 742 Raitha Samparka Kendra's (RSKs), one per Hobli to provide services and information required by the farmers at a single point. Based on the various agro climatic zones of the State, the new good production technologies and skills are being implemented in the farmers' field aiming to increase the Food production levels under this scheme.

Bi-monthly and Fortnightly training programmes are being conducted at district level and taluk level respectively, to continuously upgrade and update the latest agricultural technologies and also the professional teaching skills of the Extension workers and Department Officers.

To strengthen the Raitha Samparka Kendras for effective implementation of Department programmes and technology transfer, the students graduating from Agriculture and Horticulture Universities are deputed at least for 3 months to Raitha Samparka Kendras for acquiring minimum practical skills, field experience and knowledge. Progress under Raitha Samparka Kendra Programme is given in **Table 7.32.**

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

This scheme was launched during 2003-04 to provide Rs. One lakh as a relief to families of farmers committing suicide on account of the heavy burden of loans borrowed from the institutional agencies. This relief amount has been enhanced to Rs. 5.00 lakhs for each of the deceased family with effect from 01.04.2015. A budget provision of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs has been made for the scheme during 2018-19 and an amount of Rs. 3589.00 lakhs has been released from Government. An amount of Rs. 3164.65 lakhs has been utilized up to the end of November 2018.

7.8.6 Relief to family of farmer / agricultural labourer who died due to accidental death from snake bite, fall from trees and other accidental death occurred while carrying out agricultural activities and also compensations for loss of fodder / hay from fire accidents:

This scheme was launched during 2010-11 to provide Rs. One Lakh as a relief to family of a

farmer / agricultural labourer who dies due to accidental death from snake bite, fall from trees and other accidental death occurred while carrying out agricultural activities. Compensation for loss of fodder/hay from fire accidents is also provided up to a maximum limit of Rs.10,000/-.

As per Government Order No.kru e 77 kruyoka 2018 dated 20-8-2018 the compensation is increased from Rs. One lakh to Rs. Two lakhs as a relief to the family of farmers / agricultural labourers died due to accidental death from snake bites, fall from trees and other accidental death occurred while carryout agricultural activities. Compensation for loss of fodder/hay from fire accidents is increased to a maximum of Rs.20,000/- with immediate effect.

A budget provision of Rs.1035.00 lakhs has been made during 2018-19. An amount of Rs.444.37 lakhs has been released and Rs.334.73 lakhs has been utilized up to end of November 2018.

Table 7.31: Financial Progress made under Savayava Bhagya Yojane (Rs. in Crores)

Year	Earmarked	Released	Expenditure
2015-16	40.02	40.00	39.95
2016-17	56.57	56.57	56.07
2017-18	40.00	40.00	39.32
2018-19	50.00	25.00	18.36 *

(* Up to the end of Nov 2018)

Table 7.32 : Details of Allocation, Release & Expenditure under Raitha Samparka Kendra Programme (Rs. in Lakhs)

Raitha Samparka Kendra	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Allocation	180.00	180.00	173.00	180.00
Releases	180.00	69.52	173.00	25.00
Expenditure	171.15	69.52	172.64	25.00 *

*up to the end of November, 2018

7.8.7 Sanction of Crop loans to the farmers through Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) at 3%

This scheme was launched during 2009-10 to provide zero percent interest subsidy for short term agricultural crop loans through Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks up to Rs.1,00,000/- for the farmers who will repay the principal amount along with the interest before due date fixed by the banks, and 3% interest up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs. A budget provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been made during 2018-19. An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been released. As on November 2018 an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been released to SLBC.

7.8.8. Trainings in Agricultural Technology

Training programmes (3/5/6 days) are being conducted for Farmers/Farm Women and Extension workers to train them in advanced Agricultural Technology, adoption and Agricultural Extension Skills. Farmers study tour is also being conducted for Farmers and Farm Women at the DATCs. Funds are also provided for strengthening basic infrastructure and up-gradations of DATCs. Details of Number of training conducted and progress is given in **Table 7.33**.

7.9 INITIATIVES TAKEN UP BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

a) Promotion of Millets

The State has been witnessing successive drought in the past six years due to failure of timely rains and climate change. To overcome this, the State Government decided to promote drought resistant millets like Ragi (Finger millet), Bajra (Pearl millet), Navane (Foxtail millet), Saame (Little millet), Haraka (Kodo millet), Oodalalu (Barnyard millet) and Korale (Brown Top millet). Millets require 70% less

water than Rice. They require no pesticides and minimal chemical fertilizers making them mostly organic and environment friendly. They are low cost crops and can be grown well even in marginal lands, with low rainfall. They are also termed as the last standing crop in times of drought.

At the same time they are nutritionally superior to many cereals and have medicinal value because of their high fibre content, higher amount of protein including all the essential amino acids, good cholesterol, and the same amount of calcium and iron. The millets are considered as miracle grains, that's why they are also known as "Siri Dhanya". The State Government organized an "Organics & Millets 2017- National Trade Fair", from April 28 to April 30, 2017 & also "Organics & Millets 2018- International Trade Fair", from January 19th to 21st, 2018 at Bengaluru. The fairs witnessed a huge success and 2nd edition of 'Organics and Millets 2019 International Trade Fair' was held from 18th to 20th January 2019 at Bengaluru.

b) Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission

Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission is constituted to look into the issues related agriculture produce prices and marketing and to recommend suitable policy measures to ensure remunerative prices to farmers. Karnataka is the first state in the country to form Agricultural Price Commission. To enable State Government to fix suitable prices to Agriculture & Horticultural commodities, KAPC is submitting reports and recommendations/suggestions to Government which are helpful in formulating Price policies.

Based on the KAPC cost of cultivation reports of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the State Government has procured Paddy, Ragi, Red Gram, Jowar, Copra and Coconut by giving additional incentives to farmers and thereby

Table 7.33 : Number of Training conducted and Budget/Expenditure details

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Trainings in Agricultural Technology	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
No. of Training conducted	540	294	582	450
Allocation	230.68	230.68	254.18	255.68
Releases	219.75	162.16	238.81	166.40
Expenditure	212.66	116.50	230.20	103.55*

*up to the end of November 2018

protecting the interest of the farming community. As per the KAPC reports of 2015, State Government procured maximum quantity of Ragi and distributed through Public Distribution System under 'AnnaBhagya' scheme. Similarly, Government took action to procure Red gram (Tur) from farmers and distributed through PDS, thereby protecting the interest of farmers and consumers. Also, based on the cost of cultivation reports of KAPC, State government initiated action to stabilize the market prices of Onion, Areca nut and other crops through market intervention.

During 2017-18, the State Government had announced additional incentive of Rs. 400/- per quintal of Ragi and Jowar over and above the MSP announced by Central Government. For Tur, by giving a bonus of Rs.550/- per quintal GoK has procured record quantity of 33.58 lakh quintals benefiting about 2.8 lakh farmers.

A scientific analysis of production cost, price forecasting, marketing etc., of 26 major Agriculture and Horticulture crops for 2017-18 was done by KAPC by collecting data from 1965 farmers in 90 taluks spread across 24 districts with the assistance of Cost of Cultivation & Market Intelligence Cells (COCMIC) setup in 5 universities of Agricultural Sciences in the State. The report will be submitted shortly to the Government.

KAPC strives to provide good market and remunerative prices to the farmers and thereby enhancing the farmers' income and welfare through integrated measures. KAPC is working on the task through a coordinated effort of universities, development departments, district administration, institutions etc. In this regard KAPC has initiated Pilot Project on "Enhancing Farmers' Income & Welfare in selected 8 villages across different Agro Climatic Zones in Collaboration with KVK's.

KAPC in collaboration with national level prestigious institutions viz., ISEC, IIHR, IIPM, National Law College etc. has taken up studies on 19 different policy related issues concerned with agriculture growth and development. Based on the outcome of these studies KAPC will be submitting a report to the Government with policy recommendation.

KAPC as an advisory body is keeping abreast with national level policies related to agriculture market and prices. To ensure

remunerative prices GoI initiated three new schemes Viz., 1. Market Assurance Scheme (MAS), 2. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) & 3. Private Procurement and Stockiest Scheme (PPSS). Recently, KAPC organized a National Workshop on these schemes by inviting all the stake holders and the policy makers from different parts of the country. On its' part KAPC has submitted recommendations to State Government and is contemplating to implement PDPS for Onion and Tomato by considering the experience of Haryana. Similarly, KAPC organized a brain storming meeting on adopting these schemes for oil seeds and will be making recommendations to the Government.

Price Commission is also putting its' efforts on developing web based Decision Support System (DSS) platform for analysing market situation, price forecasting which helps the policy makers to take decision on market intervention. One such online Dash Board called "Krishi Dharane Vishleshana Phalak" (KRIPA) has been launched. KAPC is also in touch with the software giant IBM India Ltd., to explore the possibility of developing AI & ML (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning) based state of the art solutions to agriculture.

Price Commission has also looked into Non Price measures to enhance farmers' income. Study on quantification of reduction in cost of cultivation by use of farm machinery in major agriculture and horticulture crops has helped to increase the use of machinery among farmers and thereby enhancing their income. Supporting to this, four Agriculture and Horticultural Universities are given short term projects on consolidation of the existing low cost technologies and their cost economics in view to popularize those technologies among farming community.

In addition to this, KAPC is continuously interacting and exchanging views with Farmers, Farmer Leaders, experts, NGOs, Various Government Departments and other senior officers through discussions, Seminars, Workshops etc., to bring in harmony between farmers and the Government (**Table 7.34**).

c) Raitha Sahayavani Kendra (Farmers helpline Centre)

The State Department of Agriculture has farmers' help line called "Raitha Sahayavani Kendra" to provide information pertaining to agriculture and allied subjects for farming

community in local language. Farmers are facilitated to make toll free call on Phone No. 1800 425 3553. The centre functions from 7.00 am to 9.00 pm on all days. Two subject matter specialists are entrusted to receive the calls and provide information to the farmers. On an average 75-100 calls are received per day.

d) Kisan call Centre

Kisan call centres are set up in the country by Central Government to make agriculture knowledge available at free of cost to the farmers as and when desired. The Call Centres can be accessed by farmers all over the country on common toll Free Number 1800 180 1551.

e) The e-Governance initiatives undertaken by the Department

Department has taken steps to strengthen the extension system by greater use of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications from RSK to Secretariat (Agriculture) to meet the core functions of the Department viz., service delivery, information dissemination, public grievances and redressal, schemes/programme implementation and to have interfaces with other Departments through implementation of K-Kisan (Karnataka – Krishi Information Services and Networking) Project. Under this project the Department has developed application modules through NIC for implementation of Farm Mechanization/Micro Irrigation, Krishi Bhagya, Agro Processing etc.

e-Governance Department is extending KSWAN-2 (Karnataka State Wide Area Network) connectivity to all offices of the Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture has redesigned the existing “Raitha Mitra” website (bilingual) so as to provide timely information on various schemes, Rate Contracts of the inputs, Market Information, Weather forecast, Tender Notification etc., Further, for the first time in

the State, the Department has developed and provided an interactive platform, “Raitha Snehi – Interaction”- in order to address the queries of the farmers / public. The farmers / public can send queries related to agriculture either in Kannada or English to the Department through this platform and receive solutions to their mobiles and e-mails. In addition, the farmers can share audio or videos in this website with respect to innovative agriculture practice for all others to view and follow.

f) Telemetric Rain gauge Stations

Rainfall is the most important indicator in the determination of drought. The spatial and temporal variability of rainfall is very high in the semi-arid and arid areas prone to drought. Hence, to capture the realistic and location specific weather parameters like Rainfall, Relative Humidity, Temperature, Wind Velocity etc. and to assess the impact of such weather on Agricultural and Horticultural crops the State had taken up establishment of Telemetric Rain Gauges and Telemetric Weather stations since 2007.

Agriculture Department had allotted grants under RKVY to Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) for establishing GPRS enabled solar powered Telemetric Rain Gauges at Gram Panchayath level and Telemetric Weather Stations at hobli level. So far, KSNDMC has installed 6258 Telemetric Rain Gauges which include PattanaPanchayaths, Hobli headquarters and all the Gram Panchayaths in the State. Telemetric Weather Stations have been installed in all the 747 hobli headquarters and 173 micro watersheds.

The data received from these stations combined with gram panchayat level weather forecast is being used to provide weather related Alerts, Early warnings and Agro-Met advisories to the officers and farmers through SMS and a 24x7 interactive help desk “VARUNA MITRA”.

Table 7.34 : Details of Allocation, Release & Expenditure

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission	2014 -15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Releases	50.00	3000.00	640.00	210.00	250.00
Expenditure	7.75	210.10	380.00	176.00	113.41 *

*up to the end of November 2018

g) Agro-met Advisories through Mobile SMS

Agriculture Department in coordination with Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) has commenced giving weather and crop advisories in Kannada directly to the farming community through SMS to their mobile phones. At present weather and crop advisories are disseminated to about 30 lakh farmers in the State. This information is helping the Farming Community for planning and taking up their Agricultural Activities.

7.10 OUTCOME OF VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Despite 3/4 of the total number taluks reeling under drought from 2011-12 to 2016-17, the department has initiated necessary strategies to maintain the production level. As major part of the cultivated area is under rainfed farming, the Government has concentrated more on sustainable production and farmer income through schemes i.e. “Krishi Bhagya” for sustaining the rainfed production, “Micro-Irrigation” for judicious use of water, “Farm Mechanization” for solving the scarcity of agricultural labour, “KrishiYanthraDhare” for providing agricultural implements on rental basis to carry out the agricultural operations in time and to reduce the cost of cultivation. The various development programmes and schemes implemented by the Government have resulted in achieving a sustainable production.

Major constraints confronting Agriculture Sector-

- Predominantly rainfed agriculture,
- Sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings,
- Inadequate and injudicious use of irrigation facilities,
- Low level of public investment,

- Exhaustion of the yield potential of new high yielding varieties,
- Technological & Extension Constraints,
- Environmental degradation and impaired soil fertility,
- Depleting water resources,
- Adverse impacts of climate change,
- Rising cost of production,
- Diminishing agricultural labour availability,
- Inadequate post-harvest value addition,
- Inadequate infrastructure facilities (lack of proper storage and transportation facilities warehouses, cold and dry storage facilities for perishable goods) &
- Farmers' reduced interest in agriculture.

7.11 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Karnataka State is predominantly agriculture based with more than 70% of its population depending on agriculture and its allied activities. Total geographical area of State is 190.50 lakh hectares, out of which 129.70 lakh hectares area is available for watershed interventions. So for 66.88 lakh hectares rainfed area is brought under watershed interventions. The remaining area of 62.82 lakh hectares is planned for scientific watershed interventions in a phased manner.

Karnataka State watershed development approach/ interventions has been widely acknowledged for its effective implementation, community based and use of scientific tools to address the needs of rainfed agriculture in the rural area of the State. The community based watershed approach of the State is being widely adapted by the many States of the country. The budget allocation to the department from 2016-17 to 2018-19 is given in **Table 7.35**. The area covered by soil conservation measures from 2015-16 to 2018-19 is depicted in **Table 7.36**.

Table 7.35 : Details of Budgetary Allocation to the Watershed Development Department from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	2016-17 (RE.)	2017-18 (RE.)	2018-19 (BE.)
Budget	41207.00	53465.33	48213.00

Table:7.36 Area covered under Watershed Development**(Lakh hectares)**

Year	During the year	Cummulative
2015-16	1.58	63.71
2016-17	1.63	65.34
2017-18	1.54	66.88
2018-19 (Anticipated)	1.81	68.69

7.11.1 Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (Sujala-III)

Watershed Development Department is implementing Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (Sujala-III) with the World Bank assistance from 2013-14 with the allocation of Rs.527.70 crores. 70% is the World Bank loan and 30% is the State Government fund. The project is being implemented in the selected 2531 micro watersheds located in 11 project districts viz., Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapur, Gadag, Davanagere, Chikkamagaluru, Tumakuru and Chamarajanagar. Of the total project cost, Rs.110.67 crores has been allocated for Horticulture component which is being implemented by the Department of Horticulture.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to demonstrate more effective watershed management through greater integration of programmes related to rainfed agriculture, innovative and science based approaches, and strengthened institutions and capacities of stakeholders at different levels.

Project components: The project has five components as following:

Component 1: Improved Program Integration in Rainfed Areas: This unit demonstrates the successful integration of programs in watershed development, using a science-based approach in project areas.

Component 2: Research, Development and innovation: To enhance practical knowledge in integrated watershed management.

Component 3: Strengthening of the institutions: Strengthening of the institutions and capacity building of the project stakeholders to improve effective delivery of services for integrated watershed management.

Component 4: Strengthening Horticulture: In Rainfed Areas, strengthening the knowledge base regarding horticulture potential, demonstrate and build the capacity of institutions and communities to improve production and value addition of horticulture produces in project areas.

Component 5: Project Management and Coordination: It would ensure effective and efficient project management and would provide incremental support to Watershed Development Department.

The project activities aim at providing scientific planning tools through generation of data of Land Resource Inventory (LRI), Hydrological Studies, Baseline studies, weather data etc., to enable institutions to develop more accurate participatory micro-watershed plans for effective implementation of watershed development projects. It is also aimed for establishment of Digital Library, Decision Support System (DSS) and Land Resource Inventory Portal using these data, for agriculture development and benefit of farmers and exchange of information and knowledge for better planning, implementation and integration of the schemes of various land related departments.

Financial Description

As agreed with the World Bank during November 2016 Mission, the revised project outlay is Rs.527.70 crores (85.70 US\$ m, Credit No. 5087 IN). The component-wise financial allocation is as indicated below in **Table 7.37**.

Project partner institutions

The project activities are being implemented by signing the MoU/contracts with 14 project partner institutes.

1. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSSLUP)

2. Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore
3. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
4. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
5. University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur
6. University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot
7. University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga.
8. Karnataka State Remote Sensing and Applications Centre (KSRSAC), Bangalore
9. Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Cell (KSNDMC), Bangalore
10. Karnataka Veterinary Animals and Fisheries Science University (KVAFSU), Bidar
11. International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad
12. National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER)
13. Indian Institute of Soil & Water Conservation, (ICAR-IIS&WC), Bellary.
14. The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), Bangalore

The NBSS&LUP has been assigned the role of lead project partner for LRI activity and IISc, Bangalore is the lead partner for hydrological activities, to coordinate among the State

Agricultural and Horticultural Universities. KSRSAC, Bangalore assigned with the task of supplying satellite imageries to the partners and the KSNDMC provides the climate and weather data of the project area.

IIS&WC Bellary institute has taken-up the technical monitoring and evaluation of the project. The third party Monitoring and Evaluation is taken up by M/s. The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), village level trainings on project activities are taken up by the ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI) and the National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER) is assigned with the task of organizing trainings on income generating activities to SHG members.

Land Resource Inventory

Land Resource Inventory is taken up by the NBSS&LUP and State Agricultural and Horticultural Universities. Soil profile studies, analysis of soil samples and soil fertility are the major component of the LRI studies. Baseline studies are under progress. The details of Land Resource Inventory is furnished below in **Table 7.38**.

Progress of Hydrological activities:

Hydrological studies are taken up by the State Agricultural and Horticultural Universities in the selected 14 model micro-watersheds under the guidance of IISc. The data collected at specific intervals on ground water fluctuation, analysis of soil moisture, monitoring of wells for well yield, analysis of water samples etc. and maps are generated.

Table 7.37 : Component wise Financial Allocation

Project Components	(INR Crore)			%
	GoK (30%)	Bank (70%)	Total	
A) Improved Program Integration in Rain-fed Areas	44.30	103.37	147.67	28
B) Research, Development and Innovation	64.68	150.91	215.59	41
C) Institutional Strengthening	5.92	13.83	19.75	4
D) Horticulture	33.20	77.47	110.67	21
E) Project Management and Coordination	10.21	23.81	34.02	6
Total Project Costs	158.31	369.39	527.7	100

Saturation of watersheds: Saturation of watersheds by utilizing scientific inputs generated in the project is under implementation in all 11 project districts in the selected watersheds. In this regard, one sub-watershed each in 9 districts and 2 micro-watersheds each in remaining 2 districts have been selected in PMKSY-WD Batch-V area and implementation is under progress.

The process of establishment of LRI (Land Resource Inventory) portal, Digital Library and the Decision Support System (DSS) has been taken up by the agency selected through ICB tender and work is under progress.

Process is initiated for installation of Digital Display units with the assistance of KSNDMC in the premises of RSK, ADA and JDA offices in the project area, to disseminate the day to day meteorological information to the farming community.

Other activities conducted under the project include Research and Development, institutional strengthening and capacity building of the stakeholders and beneficiaries, productivity enhancement of agricultural and horticultural crops, veterinary animal and fisheries activities, etc.

Financial progress

For the year 2017-18 budget provision of Rs.7800.00 lakhs was provided and Rs.500.00 lakhs was released up to end of March-2018. An amount of Rs.4988.14 lakhs has been spent for Land Resource Inventory, Hydrology and Development of new varieties. Procurement of major equipments required for the project is completed. So far, Land Resources Inventory (LRI) is completed in 1427

micro watersheds and Atlases generated for 685 for micro watersheds.

State Government allocates budget for the WDD and Department of Horticulture under separate heads of accounts for Sujala-III project. Budget allocated for 2018-19 to WDD is Rs.100.00 Crore and Directorate of Horticulture is Rs. 33.03 Crore and the total allocation amounts to Rs.133.03 crore.

For the year 2018-19 budget provision of Rs.10000.00 lakhs is provided and Rs.7500.00 lakhs is released. By the end of November-2018 an amount of Rs.6046.80 lakhs has been spent and is proposed to spend the remaining for Land Resource Inventory, Hydrology and Development of new varieties. Procurement of major equipments required for the project is completed. So far, Land Resources Inventory (LRI) is completed in 544 micro watersheds.

7.11.2 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Watershed Development (PMKSY-WD) (erstwhile IWMP)

PMKSY-WD is being implemented in the State since 2009-10 as per the Common Guidelines-2008 (Revised edition-2011) issued by Government of India. Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme have been brought under one umbrella with the nomenclature of "Integrated Watershed Management Programme". It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the sharing pattern of 90:10 (centre and state) ratio up to 2014-15. From 2015-16 onwards IWMP is renamed as "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Watershed Development" (PMKSY-WD) and sharing pattern of Centre and State is in the ratio of 60:40.

Table 7.38 : Details of Land Resource Inventory Progress

Sl. No.	Particulars		NBSS& LUP	UAS B	UAS D	UAS R	UHS B	UAHS S	Total	%
	Micro-watersheds Target (Nos)		604	420	633	433	229	212	2531	
1	LRI completed (Nos)	Ach.	549	399	633	387	229	202	2399	95
2	English Atlases generated (Nos)	Ach.	356	383	532	381	229	200	2081	82
3	Kannada Atlases generated (Nos)	Ach.	271	229	134	59	85	57	835	33

(Upto November 2018)

The main objectives of PMKSY are

- ❑ To conserve soil, moisture and nutrients
- ❑ To enhance recharge of underground water and agricultural productivity
- ❑ To improve vegetation by afforestation and dry land horticulture
- ❑ To increase availability of fodder and fuel
- ❑ To form and strengthen community based organizations, providing livelihood activities for the assets less persons
- ❑ To encourage livestock production, production systems and micro enterprises i.e., income generation
- ❑ Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities such as ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, rain water harvesting, in-situ moisture conservation and other allied activities on watershed basis.
- ❑ Converging with MGNREGS for creation of water source to full potential in identified backward rain fed blocks including renovation of traditional water bodies

Method of Implementation: Before implementing the watershed activities in the field the area for the watershed treatment will be selected based on the following criteria:

1. Poverty index (% of poor to population)
2. Percentage of SC/ ST population
3. Actual wages
4. Percentage of small and marginal farmers
5. Ground water status
6. Moisture index/DPAP/ DDP Block
7. Area under rain-fed agriculture
8. Drinking water
9. Degraded land
10. Productivity potential of the land
11. Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/ treated
12. Cluster approach (more than one contiguous micro-watershed in the project)

After selecting the area for the treatment with the above criteria, the project activities are implemented in 3 different phases.

A) Preparatory Phase activities: Preparatory Phase activities are implemented to gain the confidence of the rural community before implementing the project activities in the project area. Entry point activities which are related to Natural Resources Management are implemented. Apart from this, awareness programme regarding the projects is implemented. Net planning of the activities is done by involving the Watershed Committee (WC) and preparation and approval of detailed project reports by Grama Sabha to implement the activities.

B) Work Phase activities: Year wise action plans are prepared for the activities which are approved in the Grama Sabha. To harvest and percolate the rainwater, the soil conservation activities like bund formation, farm ponds, check dam, nalabund and percolation tanks are constructed in the project area. Apart from this dry-land horticulture, Agro-Forestry and Animal husbandry activities are also implemented in the project area. Activities under production system and micro enterprises are also implemented apart from encouraging the Self Help Groups to take up the income generating activities.

C) Consolidation and withdrawal phase: This phase includes sustainable management of (developed) natural resources and up-scaling of successful experiences regarding farm production systems/off-farm livelihoods and documentation of successful experiences as well as lessons learnt for future use.

An amount of Rs.43448.33 lakhs was allocated for this scheme for the year 2017-18 and was targetted to treat and develop 2,00,259 hectares of land. An amount of Rs.39662.51 lakhs has been spent from total available amount (including opening balance) of Rs.71886.70 lakhs up to March 2018 by developing an area of 1,36,258 hectares through implementation of bunding, water harvesting structures like check dam, vented dam, farm pond, percolation tank and nalabund etc., agro-forestry and dryland horticulture programmes.

Under PMKSY scheme Rs.6529.00 lakhs have been earmarked for Special Component Plan. An amount of Rs.6926.90 lakhs has been spent

and 23,213 hectares of land belonging to SC families has been developed up to the end of March-2018. Similarly, under Tribal Sub Plan Rs.2898.00 lakhs have been earmarked. An amount of Rs.967.08 lakhs has been spent and 2,424 hectares of land belonging to ST families have been developed up to the end of March-2018.

An amount of Rs.32750.00 lakh has been allocated for this scheme for the year 2018-19. It is targeted to treat and develop 1,50,517 hectares of land. An amount of Rs.26,001.13 lakhs has been spent from total available amount (including opening balance) of Rs.35,982.42 lakhs up to November-2018 to develop an area of 72,329 hectares through implementation of bunding, water harvesting structures like check dam, vented dam, farm pond, percolation tank and nalabund etc., agro-forestry and dryland horticulture programmes.

Under PMKSY scheme Rs.3824.00 lakhs have been earmarked for Special Component Plan. An amount of Rs.2056.60 lakhs has been spent and 5,297 hectares of land belonging to SC families has been developed up to the end of November-2018. Similarly, under Tribal Sub Plan Rs.1998.00 lakhs have been earmarked. An amount of Rs.699.80 lakhs has been spent and 656 hectares of land belonging to ST families have been developed up to the end of November-2018.

Impact of the Programme

1. Reduction in soil erosion
2. Improvement in Ground water regions
3. Improvement in Crop production and productivity
4. Improved availability of fodder and fuel
5. Availability of drinking water to domestic animals, availability of water for protective irrigation during critical crop growth period.

7.12 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Department of Agricultural Marketing is working under the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) Act 1966 and Rules 1968. The state has 162 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC's) to facilitate and regulate the marketing of agricultural commodities. The Department of Agricultural Marketing supervises and guides the working of APMCs to implement the provisions of the Act and Rules. The APMCs are managed by an elected Managing Committee. The Secretary and supporting staff are Government servants working in the APMCs.

The aim of the department is to develop and regulate participative, transparent and scientific agricultural marketing system with adequate infrastructure and user friendly initiatives in the state. To promote and encourage participatory and equitable socio-economic development of people of Karnataka and specially farmer from Karnataka through a vibrant agricultural marketing system.

The challenges of the Department are to provide additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets to ensure transparency in the markets, to modernize the markets, and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. In this regard, action has been taken to implement online trading system in all the APMCs of the state in phased manner. Online trading system is introduced in 160 markets so far. The budgetary allocation details are given in **Table 7.39**.

a) Karnataka Agricultural Marketing Policy 2013 and Implementation of online trading system

In order to improve the agricultural marketing system in the state the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary to Government, Department of Co-operation.

Table 7.39 : Budgetary Allocation for the Department from 2016-17 to 2018-19

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Allocation	35467.73	36804.69	Provision- Rs.37851.00 lakhs (This includes incentive of Rs.20600.00 lakhs as incentive under MSP) Release till date – Rs.12929.75 lakhs

The Agricultural Marketing Reforms Committee appointed by the State Government in March, 2013 submitted its report in May, 2013. The State Government has accepted the recommendations of the Reforms Committee and came out with the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Policy- 2013 on 4th September, 2013. A SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) has been established on 20-1-2014 for the implementation of reforms measures. Implementation of Agricultural Marketing Policy will help the farmers to get competitive prices for their commodities, bring transparency in the system and facilitate simplification of various activities in the market yards.

On line trading system is being implemented to sell the agricultural produce of the farmers in the markets through electronic trading system. Actions are being taken to ensure transparency, simplify the marketing procedures, ensure competitive price for farmers' produce by introducing technology in all market activities including auction system, price discovery and payment of sale proceeds to farmers on line. Arrangement is being made to link different markets in the state by introduction of technology and facilitating the traders of different markets in the state to participate in buying of commodities on line from any of the markets of the state where the farmers have offered for sale.

From the budgetary provision of Rs. 10.00 crore for the year 2012-13, the necessary computer hardware/peripherals have been supplied to 54 APMCs for introduction of online trading system.

So far, 160 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. Approximately Rs.1,26,055 Crore value agricultural commodities have been traded under online platform. Nearly 135 lakh lots have been traded under Unified market Platform.

For the implementation of online trading, action has been taken to provide necessary Hardware/peripherals to the 102 APMCs under RKVY grant of Rs.20.00 crore and 13th Finance Commission grant of Rs.3.00 crore i.e. totalling of Rs.23.00 crore. Tender process is under progress for the procurement of central server, approval from the Technical Advisory Panel is awaited.

b) Minimum Floor Price scheme

To ensure sustainable development and stability in agricultural sector and to protect

the interest of the farmers against distress sale of agricultural commodities, whenever the rates of such commodities go down, the Floor Price Scheme for Agricultural/Horticultural commodities in Karnataka is being implemented. The scheme is applicable to all the notified Agricultural & Horticultural commodities as per Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation & Development) Act 1966. In addition to this Scheme, the Price Support Scheme of Government of India is also being implemented. By implementing this scheme it is possible to stabilize the agricultural prices in the markets and ensure better price for farmers produce by avoiding distress sale of commodities.

The Scheme has come into effect from 24.11.1999. For the successful implementation of the said scheme a corpus of Revolving Fund was created. As per Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (R&D) Act 1966, and as per the decision taken by the Agriculture/ Horticulture Commodities Price Stabilization Cabinet Sub-Committee, the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board is authorized to operate the Revolving Fund.

During the year 2018-19, State Government has earmarked budgetary provision of Rs.30600.00 lakhs and directed to use Rs.10000.00 lakhs for revolving and Rs.206000.00 for Tur incentive. Under Buffer Stock / Price Support Scheme by State Govt., Finance Department has released Rs.7500.00 lakhs and the contribution received from the APMCs was Rs.9090.00 lakhs, totally Rs.16590.00 lakhs was received to the Revolving Fund. During 2018-19, action has been taken to procure agricultural commodities from 84630 farmers from the revolving fund of Rs.12892.00 lakhs.

During 2018-19 below mentioned agricultural and horticultural commodities have been procured under Buffer Stock / Price Support Scheme / Market Intervention Scheme in the State (**Table 7.39A**).

7.12.1 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

Rural markets are the places where large number of small and marginal farmers sell their agricultural produce. These markets are being developed by providing infrastructure for the benefit of farmers and traders. The National Agriculture and Rural Development Bank of Government of India provide partial financial

Table 7.39 A : Details of amount spent for purchase of various agricultural and horticultural commodities, through Buffer Stock/ Price Support Scheme / Market Intervention Scheme.

Name of the Commodity	Quantity purchased (lakh Qtls)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Incentive by State Govt (Rs. lakhs)	Total value of commodities purchased (Rs. Lakhs)	Amount released from the State Revolving Fund (Rs. lakhs)
Bengal Gram	--	--	--	--	1000.00
Tur	--	--	--	--	83920.00
Green gram	297063.86	20720.00	-	20720.00	2000.00
Mango	--	-	-	-	500.00
Black gram	0.002	95.00	-	95.00	--
Soyabean	0.00060	2.00	-	2.00	--
Onion	391171.09	739.00	Max Rs.200/- per quintal	739.00	500.00
Total	688234.95	21556.00	--	21556.00	87920.00

assistance for providing infrastructure facilities for rural markets. Remaining financial requirements are provided by the APMCs for the development of infrastructure facilities. The Department of Agricultural Marketing gets the information from the APMCs, prepares the project report, submits the proposal to NABARD and after sanction supervises the implementation of the project. The facilities provided in the rural markets like godowns, roads, sanitary, auction platforms, drinking water, etc. will help the sellers and buyers.

During 2017-18, total budgetary allocation of Rs.3542.69.00 lakhs has been made (Rs.1400.00 lakhs in the main budget and Rs.2142.69 lakhs under Supplementary Estimate-3) and this amount has been released to 36 APMCs. 35 works are completed.

During 2018-19, a budgetary provision of Rs.5228.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme. Up to December-2018, Rs.3921.00 lakhs expenditure has been made by taking up 168 works in 93 APMCs. Out of this, 52 works are completed and the remaining 116 works are under progress.

7.12.2 Rural Godown Scheme/Grameena Bhandar Yojana (Central and State Sector)

This scheme has been introduced in 2006-07 to help the farmers to store their commodities

scientifically in godowns and to sell the same when the prices are high. Farmers can also get pledge loan on the basis of the commodities stored in the godowns.

The APMCs are implementing the rural godown scheme by getting 25% subsidy from Government of India. The assistance given by Government of India is going directly to APMCs account.

Under this scheme, construction of 537 godowns have been constructed in the rural areas coming under 14 APMC's.

Details of Godown and Shop-cum-Godowns Constructed in APMC's under different scheme are given in **Table 7.40**.

7.12.3 Rice Technology Park – Karatagi

Rice Technology Park in Karatagi of Gangavati Taluk is being developed in order to provide state of the art technology facilities for cleaning, grading, processing, packing, selling, branding, export, etc. for paddy/rice.

For the implementation of the scheme, 315 acre 28 guntas of land has been acquired. For the implementation of Rice Technology Park at Karatagi, IL & FS Clusters Development Initiative Limited, Bengaluru has been appointed as Technical Consultant. IL & FS Clusters Development Initiative Limited, Bengaluru has submitted the Final feasibility

Table 7.40 : Details of Godown and Shop-cum-Godowns Constructed in APMC's in the State

Sl. No.	Plan	Completed				Total	
		Godowns		Shop-cum-godowns			
		No's	Capacity (In M.T.)	No's	Capacity (In M.T.)	No's	Capacity (In M.T.)
1	Annual Action Plan	1,539	2,05,335	2,939	2,12,811	4,478	4,18,146
2	R.K.V.Y	182	2,43,350	86	8,600	268	2,51,950
3	Grameena Bhandar	537	82,845	0	0	537	82,845
4	R.I.D.F	103	67,370	12	2,400	115	69,770
Total		2,361	5,98,900	3,037	2,23,811	5,398	8,22,711

Report/Detailed Project Report. It is proposed to take up this scheme under RFP/PPP mode. To provide basic amenities at Rice Technology Park, Karatagi, approval has been accorded to take up development works at a cost of Rs.120.00 crore under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund. Action has been taken to take up the works.

7.12.4 Assistance to APMC's for special projects

The objective of this project is to provide infrastructure facilities like auction platforms, godowns, roads, drinking water and sanitary facilities, etc. in the markets coming under the backward areas and providing housing facility for hamals under SCSP & TSP sub heads.

During 2017-18, budgetary allocation of Rs.2662.00 lakhs was made. Out of this, providing basic infrastructure facilities in selected 18 backward taluk APMCs from an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs, construction of 1000 M.T capacity onion storage godown at Gadag at a cost of Rs.448.00 lakhs, modernisation of 6 live stock markets at a cost of Rs.492.00 lakhs, providing modern equipments to select 16 vegetable markets at a cost of Rs.488.00 lakhs have been taken up and completed. From a budgetary allocation of Rs.188.00 lakhs under SCSP and Rs.46.00 lakhs under TSP, 48 and 12 number of houses are constructed for SC & ST hamals respectively.

During 2018-19, Government has earmarked Rs.2023.00 lakhs under this scheme. Under SDP, 18 works in the APMCs coming under backward taluks from an amount of Rs.760.00 lakhs, under construction sub head, 11 numbers of works from an amount of Rs.1085.00 lakhs, under SCSP & TSP construction of 24 and 114 numbers of houses for hamals have been taken up respectively from an amount of Rs.150.00 & Rs.793.00 lakhs.

7.12.5 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Construction of godowns under RKVY scheme help to promote scientific storage of commodities there by reducing storage losses. Further, these scientifically constructed godowns will also help to take up online trading through godown based sales thereby helping the farmers to get better price for their commodities and reduce transportation charges to the distance markets.

Under the centrally sponsored RKVY Scheme, 75% grant is given for providing infrastructure facilities like scientific godowns etc., remaining 25% amount required for the project will be borne by the concerned APMCs.

During 2015-16, under RKVY scheme totally Rs.148.84 crores were allocated and the works were revalidated to 2016-17 also. By utilizing this grant, 70 nos. of different capacity godowns, 52 number of grading units, 23

number of closed auction platform, 29 number of Sheep and Goat market development works, 2 number of cold storages and 1 number of Irradiation unit are taken up. Out of 177 works 167 works have been completed and 10 works are nearing completion.

During 2017-18, under this scheme, utilising Rs.5000.00 lakhs (Rs.25.00 crores from RKVY and Rs.25.00 Crore committee share) 73 works have been taken up. Out of which 2 works are completed and 71 works are under progress.

7.12.6 Establishment of Tur Technology Park at Kalaburagi

Action had been taken for the establishment of Tur Technology Park at Kalaburagi, to take up value addition activities for Tur and other pulses produced in the area, and also to create better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of tur and its products.

APMC, Kalaburagi has taken necessary steps for the acquisition of 250 acre of land through KIADB. In the KIADB's 349th board meeting held on 30-5-2017, a resolution was passed regarding dropping of 2229.27 acre of land acquisition process. There by, the APMC request for the acquisition of 250 acre of land which is included in the above acquisition process got dropped. In this regard, for the implementation of the scheme, in spite of continuous effort suitable land was not allotted. Hence, Government has accorded permission to drop the scheme.

7.12.7 Establishment of Maize Technology Park at Ranebennur

Action had been taken to establish Maize Technology Park in Ranebennur to take up value addition activities for Maize and other commodities produced in the area and also to create better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of maize and its products.

Action has been taken to establish maize technology park in the 60 acre of land belonging to proposed mega market area. DARASHAW & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai has been appointed as Technical Consultant. The technical consultant have submitted Environment & Social Impact Assessment Report, Feasibility Report, GAD Structure Report & Bid documents. In the committee meeting held on 13-4-2017, a resolution was

passed to obtain permission from the Government to transfer the implementation of the scheme to Commerce and Industries Department. In this regard, proposal has been submitted to Government to accord permission to transfer the scheme to Commerce & Industries Department. The proposal is under verification at the Government level.

7.12.8 Establishment of Coconut Technology Park at Tiptur:

Action had been taken to establish Coconut Technology Park including coconut products research and development unit at Tiptur to take up value addition activities for Coconut/Copra produced in the area and also to give better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of coconut/copra and its products.

It was decided to acquire 150 acres of land at Sy. No.12 in Chowdlapura village, Kibbanahalli hobli, Tiptur taluk and submitted a proposal to Revenue Department for the allotment. The Revenue Department has not allotted the above said land till date. In addition to this, proposal has also been submitted for the sanction of 100 acre of land bearing Sy. No.3 in Bidaregudi Kaval of Tiptur Taluk which belongs to the Veterinary & Fishery Department. The proposal has been rejected based on the Law Department's opinion that the land belongs to Amruth Mahal Kaval and the same cannot be used for other purpose as per Karnataka High court divisional bench verdict.

For the implementation of the scheme, the land identified on priority basis has not been obtained in spite of continuous efforts for the acquisition of land. Hence, the scheme has not been taken up.

7.12.9 Kayaka Nidhi

Implementation of Kayaka Nidhi Scheme will help about 29,000 licensed hamals working in APMCs who are under below poverty line. The amount under this scheme had been utilized to meet the medical expenses of surgical operation up to Rs.1.00 lakh & Rs.10,000/- to meet expenses related to cremation in case of death of Hamals working in the market area. During 2015-16, budgetary provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs was made under this scheme. During 2018-19, Rs.7,54,852/- has been spent for medical expenses and funeral assistance for 73 Hamals up to the end of November-2018.

7.12.10 Establishment of Irradiation unit at Dasanapura

Action has been taken under 2015-16 RKVY grant. Regarding the implementation of the scheme, necessary information and approval has been obtained from BRIT and BARC institutions. Approval has been accorded to DPR and also for appointment of technical consultant. The Cabinet approval process is under progress.

7.12.11 Raitha Sanjeevini

This is an insurance scheme for farmers being implemented by the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board. Under this scheme, farmers who meet with an accidental death or permanently disabled while being involved in farming/marketing activities are provided a compensation ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-. During 2018-19, up to November, 143 farmers were given compensation of Rs.1,34,10,000/-

7.12.12 Aam Aadmi Bima Yojane

The Aam Aadmi Bima Yojane is an insurance scheme implemented with the help of Life Insurance Corporation of India for the welfare of licensed weighmen, hamals and cartmen working in AMPCs. The Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. Under the Scheme, for accidental death or permanent disability, an amount for Rs.75,000/- and for natural death Rs.30,000/- is given as compensation to his family. In addition, the Government of India pays scholarship of Rs.100/- per month for students of 9th to 12th standard whose parents have registered under this scheme. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.43.50 lakhs was paid as compensation to 142 families.

Achievements of the Department

1. The Market Reforms of Karnataka has helped farmers in realizing 38% more income. The stakeholders of the market are using the online platform for trading of Agricultural Commodities. Through this online platform, 5.68 Crore MTs of Agricultural Commodities worth Rs.1,26,055 Crores has been transacted till the end of December 2018.
2. Value added Services like Cleaning, Grading and Packing Machines at a cost of Rs.67.11 Crores and supply of assaying equipments at a cost of Rs.20.95 crores

have been provided to ensure remunerative prices for the benefit of farmers.

3. During the last five years, under support price scheme, 154.51 lakhs quintals of agricultural and horticultural commodities worth value of Rs.6074.94 crore was procured from 8.06 lakhs farmers.
4. State Government has fixed the base price for the onion as Rs.700/- per quintal and incentive is being provided to the farmers at Rs.200/- per quintal as the maximum difference when it is sold below the base price.
5. Basic amenities have been already provided in the 60 acre land of Dasanapura sub market of APMC Bengaluru, and the trade has been shifted to the sub market yard. Presently, action has been taken to provide additional basic amenities like covered auction platform, shops, parking place, toilets, drinking water facilities at a cost of Rs.40.00 crores.
6. Approval has been accorded under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) 2014-15, to provide infrastructure facilities at Rice Technology Park at APMC Karatagi and Mega Market yard of APMC Ranebennur at a cost of Rs.120.00 crore and Rs.105.00 crore respectively. Action has been taken to take up the works.
7. As announced in the Budget speech of 2018-19, action has been taken to develop Highway Markets equipped with all basic infrastructures by APMC or on Public Private Partnership on market fee revenue sharing model in 10 identified places on highways/roads connecting major cities in the State.

Challenges

Presently only 35.55% posts have been filled up in the Department, as a result it has become very difficult to take up regulatory/administrative initiatives effectively and Integration of Unified Market Platform with e-NAM. The Department is to provide additional required infrastructure for trade in the markets & ensure transparency, to modernize the markets and to ensure competitive price to the farmers produce. Providing pure drinking water facility, toilet facility, and necessary hardware/peripherals for online trading, and establishment of assaying and grading labs in the markets.

7.13 HORTICULTURE

Horticulture sector has emerged as an important component of the economy of our State and has contributed more than one third share to the economy of agriculture and allied sectors. In many dry regions of the State, Horticultural crops have evolved as an alternative crop to agricultural crops. Horticulture crop covers an area of 20.76 lakh hectares and the annual production is 189.02 lakh Metric Tons. The average productivity of horticultural crops in the State is 9.10 Metric Tons per hectare. The annual value of Horticultural products produced in the State is Rs.43,403.45 crore and constitutes 37.18% of the total income from entire agriculture sector. The share of Horticultural produces in total GSDP of the state is 3.84%.

The budget allocation for the department for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in **Table 7.41**.

Vision

To increase the income and livelihood of farmers in the state through the development of horticulture and horticultural sector.

Mission:

1. To achieve 6% annual growth rate in horticulture sector by increasing area, production and productivity of Horticulture crops.
2. To conserve soil and water resources by its limited utilization.
3. By formulating and implementing Specific central and state sector schemes for the development of Horticulture and Horticultural sector as business venture by cultivating crops which provide income livelihood and nutrition.
4. To encourage investment in Post-Harvest Technology and management to reduce the Post-Harvest loss of Horticulture crops.

5. Promoting good quality education, extension and research (Horticulture University) to face Horticultural challenges and develop appropriate technologies.

Objectives

1. To strengthen Horticulture research (Horticulture University), extension of advanced technologies and formulation and implementation of region specific schemes.
2. To increase the production of Horticultural crops.
3. To improve Post-Harvest Management and Marketing linkages.
4. To encourage conservation of natural resources and environment.
5. To assist certification of Horticulture produces.
6. Support by providing infrastructure and essential services.

The State Government has undertaken several initiatives to boost the growth in this sector. The major initiatives include 1) Area expansion programme 2) Providing micro irrigation under PradhanaMantriKrishiSinchayiYojane 3) Horticulture extension and training 4) Disease and pest management 5) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY) 6) Comprehensive Horticulture Development 7) Assistance to Horticulture Boards and Corporations 8) Biotechnology 9) Apiculture 10) Karnataka watershed development project (Sujala-III) 11) Integrated productivity for farming in Coconut 12) KrishiBhagyaYojane(KBY) 13) Sub Mission Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) 14) National Ayush Mission.

Category wise area under Horticultural crops in the State for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 is given in **Table 7.42**. A comparative statement of area and production of selected fruit crops is given in **Appendix- 7.13**.

Table 7.41: Budget allocation for Horticulture Department

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	74254.16	118182.03	173930.06
Non-Plan	12769.00		

7.13.1. Area Expansion Programme

The area expansion programme is being taken up under different schemes. Among those, important ones are National Horticulture Mission, National Mission for Oil seeds and Oil Palm and Comprehensive Horticulture Development. The details of these schemes and progress in implementation are discussed below.

a) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

For overall development of Horticulture, the Government of India started implementation of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Scheme in Karnataka since 2005-06. The scheme is being implemented in all 30 districts of the State. At present, this scheme is a sub scheme of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) of 2014-15.

Objectives of the Programme

- ❑ Enhancing quality and productivity of major Horticultural crops adopting new innovative technology.
- ❑ To develop horticulture in clusters approach.
- ❑ To improve standard of living of farmers by increasing their income.
- ❑ To provide employment opportunities to unemployed youths.

Major Programmes :

Adoption of protected cultivation method, rejuvenation of the unproductive orchards, rain water harvesting, organic farming, induction of Integrated Nutrition Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM),

providing post harvest support, improving marketing, enhancing the technical knowledge and skills of farmers, extension officials and entrepreneurs through an array of training programmes.

The financial progress achieved under NHM is given in **Appendix 7.14**.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 216.66 crores is allocated and Rs. 60.17 crore was spent upto the end of November 2018.

During 2018-19, the annual physical & financial targets for area expansion of major categories of horticulture crops like fruits, plantation crops, spices, flowers and aromatic crops are 7950.22 ha. and Rs. 16.17 Crore respectively. Financial assistance of Rs. 11.28 Crore has been provided for area expansion of 5426.17 ha upto the end of November - 2018.

During 2018-19 more emphasis is given for providing water storage structures, mechanization, protected cultivation and Post Harvest Management. The details are given in **Table. 7.43**

Future plans for Implementation of NHM Scheme for 2018-19

The Mission has planned to prepare the draft annual action plan for an amount of Rs. 220.00 crore for the year 2019-20. Emphasis will be given on the following programmes :

- ❑ Post Harvest Management
- ❑ Protected cultivation
- ❑ Rejuvenation programmes
- ❑ Integrated pest /disease and Nutrient management

Table 7.42: Category wise Area under Horticultural crops in Karnataka

(lakh Ha.)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spice Crops	Garden / Plantation	Commercial Flowers	Medicinal Plants	Aromatic Plants	Total
2012-13	3.77	4.03	1.71	8.51	0.30	0.02	0.02	18.36
2013-14	3.87	4.46	2.00	8.56	0.30	0.02	0.01	19.22
2014-15	3.94	5.03	2.24	8.81	0.31	0.02	0.01	20.37
2015-16	4.03	4.82	2.21	9.05	0.32	0.01	0.01	20.36
2016-17	4.18	4.92	2.48	8.86	0.31	0.001	0.02	20.76

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

Table 7.43 : Progress of programme implementation during 2018-19 under NHM

Programme	(Units)	Annual Target		Achievement (up to Nov.2018)	
		Physical	Financial (Rs.in lakh)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in lakh)
Nursery	(Nos.)	4.00	62.50	0.00	0.00
Tissue Culture Lab	(Nos.)	6.00	286.95	0.00	0.00
Seed production for vegetables & spices	(Ha.)	50.00	6.13	5.00	1.75
New Area Expansion	(Ha)	7950.22	1617.44	5426.17	1128.47
I & II year Maintenance	(Ha.)	4048.25	252.32	3555.39	223.35
Mushrooms	(Nos)	13.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
Rejuvenation of Old/Senile Orchards	(Ha.)	3025.00	605.00	900.96	136.75
Creation of Water Storage Structures	(No.)	1389.00	2192.25	394.00	601.05
Protected Cultivation	(Ha.)	5276.83	5285.23	1714.33	874.76
Integrated Nutrient / Pest & Disease Management	(Ha.)	38334.00	480.00	21536.29	319.13
Organic Farming					
Organic Farming	(Ha.)	800.00	29.00	400.00	12.32
Pollination support through bee keeping	(No.)	13972.00	114.04	4771.00	38.58
Mechanization	(No.)	609.00	513.50	294.00	249.39
Front Line Demonstration (FLD)	(No)	20.00	100.00	20.00	100.00
Human Resource Development	(No.)	14215.00	265.00	2202.00	36.11
Integrated Post Harvest Management					
i. Pack Houses	(No.)	985	1970.00	200.00	396.60
ii. Integrated pack house	(No.)	12.00	210.00	1.00	14.50
iii. Pre-cooling unit	(No.)	3.00	21.50	0.00	0.00
iv. Cold Room Staging	(No.)	25.00	131.25	1.00	5.25
v. Reefer Vans	(No.)	4.00	36.40	1.00	9.10
vi. Primary/Mobile Processing	(No.)	189.00	1870.00	238.00	569.85
vii. Cold Storage Units	(No.)	12.00	1087.00	2.00	237.15
viii. Ripening Chamber	(No.)	39.00	350.00	4.00	37.72
xi. Onion Storage Structures	(No.)	975.00	853.13	144.00	96.31
Establishments of Marketing Infrastructures	(No.)	229.00	360.75	26.00	9.75
Center of Excellence	(No.)	2.00	972.80	1.00	695.00
Publicity	(No.)	73.00	220.00	9.00	27.06

- Mechanization.
- Marketing Infrastructure Programmes.

b) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) :

In India, every year about 144 lakh tons of edible oil is being imported at a total cost of Rs.65,000.00 crores per annum. Therefore, in order to decrease National foreign exchange and achieve self sufficiency in edible oil production, both Central and State Govt. are encouraging oil palm cultivation since 1990-91. The financial sharing pattern between Central and State Governments is in the ratio of 60:40.

Objectives of the scheme:

- To increase area and productivity of oil palm crop in the state
- To bring about crop diversity in the state.
- To improve the economic status of farmers through oil palm cultivation.
- To bridge the existing gap between demand and supply of edible oil in the country.
- To achieve self sustainability in edible oil production and save foreign exchange involved in importing edible oil.

It is known from survey that in Karnataka, an area of about 2.60 lakh ha. has potential for oil palm cultivation. Since, water is important for development of oil palm, its cultivation is being taken up by farmers in the districts which come under Command areas of Cauvery, Bhadra, Thungabhadra, Krishna, Malaprabha and Ghattaprabha through Government approved oil palm entrepreneurs.

For integrated oil palm development, the responsibility of nursery raising, area expansion, distribution of inputs, procurement of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) and establishment of processing mill has been entrusted to Private partners. Hence, this programme is being implemented in a Public Private Participation (PPP) module. Currently, 3 entrepreneurs are operating in Karnataka. In order to protect the interest of oil palm farmers, oil palm entrepreneurs and oil palm industry as a whole, the State Government has passed the "Oil Palm Cultivation, Production and Processing regulation Bill" during the year 2013. Currently in the State, around 9312 farmers are cultivating oil palm in an area of about 11000 ha out of which 4500 ha is under bearing. The annual production of oil palm FFBs is about 15000 M.T, out of which about

2583 M.T of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) is being extracted.

In order to encourage the farmers to take up oil palm cultivation, the farmers are being provided with various kinds of assistance. To establish oil palm plantations, farmers are given input assistance at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per hectare in the form of inorganic fertilizers for an initial period of four years or pre-bearing period and planting material subsidy at Rs.11,912/- per hectare. Subsidies are also extended for the purchase of various implements; inter cropping, borewell, and diesel pumpset. Farmers are also taken on exposure visits and imparted training on advance cultivation practices.

As on November -2018, 1,47,004 seedlings have been distributed to the farmers for area expansion.

Well-Organized Marketing Facility :

Under Oil Palm Development Programme, in order to purchase the produce of farmers, there is a well organized buy-back arrangement. The oil palm entrepreneurs, to whom specific areas have been allotted, procure the FFBs from the farmers at a price declared by the Government. The prices are decided based on scientific formula approved by Price Fixation Committee, in which the oil palm farmers, oil palm entrepreneurs are the members. The Committee is headed by Principal Secretary to Government, Horticulture Department. The entrepreneurs make payment to the farmers once in a month directly to their bank account through ECS. The FFBs price for the month of November -2018 has been fixed at Rs.7768/- per ton of FFBs.

The Central Govt. has allocated an amount of Rs.292.33 lakh for the year 2018-19. Under State Sector an amount of Rs.1007.86 lakh and under District Sector program an amount of Rs.60.01 lakh has been allocated. The physical and financial achievements of the oil palm development program are given in **Table 7.44.**

C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):

Water is the most important input in Agriculture sector especially for Horticulture crops. Micro Irrigation system not only increases the water use efficiency, it also helps in improving yield, quality of produce, reduced dependency on labour and in reducing weed menace.

Karnataka is one of the pioneering states in recognizing the advantages of Micro-Irrigation (Drip Irrigation & Sprinkler Irrigation) and has been promoting its use among the farmers since 1991-92. During 2014-15 the assistance for Micro Irrigation was a part of On Farm Water Management (OFWM) under the new scheme National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

The Government of India has instructed to implement the micro irrigation (NMSA/OFWM) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16.

For the year 2018-19, Central Government has allocated Rs. 14693.00 lakh under Per Drop More Crop component Central Share to Horticulture.

As per the GOI letter No-11-42/2015-Hort dated 10.11.2015 as per the (Sharing pattern between central and State government) 60:40 this scheme has to be implemented

If 90% of assistance is provided to all categories of farmers in Karnataka State, the sharing pattern of central and State is as follows:

As per above sharing pattern between central and state government, as per Government order: HCD/101/HPP/2018 Bangalore Dated; 27-07-2018 during 2018-19, Annual action plan of Rs. 44525.00 lakh has been approved and permitted to continue to provide the 90 % subsidy by increasing the state share to all categories of farmers up to 2.00 ha and from above 2.00 ha and upto 5.00 ha subsidy provided as per GOI norms under Centrally Sponsored Micro Irrigation under PMKSY.

Under Micro Irrigation Scheme for the year 2018-19 as per vol-III, Rs.23400.00 lakh budget provision has under state sector scheme, Rs.1161.00 lakh budget provision has been made under district sector scheme.

Table 7.44 : Physical and Financial progress under Oil Palm Development programme

Year	Physical (Area Expansion) (ha)		Financial (Rs. In lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2015-16	2000	1151	813.12	733.32
2016-17	1600	966	1272.68	1101.25
2017-18	1500	1120	1200.79	888.50
2018-19*	1600	1028	1300.13	357.80

(* As on Nov. 2018)

7.45: Sharing pattern between Central and State Government

Category of farmers	Central share	State Share			Total subsidy to the farmers in %
		Mandatory	Additional	Total	
A) Up to 2.00 Ha					
SF/MF	33	22	35	57	90
Others	27	18	45	63	90
B) After 2.00 Ha upto 5.00 Ha					
SF/MF	33	22	-	22	55
Others	27	18	-	18	45

Objectives of the scheme:

- ❑ Per drop more crop
- ❑ Conservation of water by adopting micro irrigation.
- ❑ To save 50 to 70 percent water, electricity and labour cost by encouraging the farmers to adopt micro irrigation.
- ❑ To save 30-40 % chemical fertilizers by providing fertilizers to the crops through fertigation under micro irrigation
- ❑ Increase in the yield and productivity by 30-100%.

Since from inception till 2017-18, an area of 5.87 lakh hectares has been brought under Micro Irrigation by providing subsidy of Rs.2027.82 crores for 4.96 lakh farmers who have installed Drip/ Sprinkler for Horticulture. The progress achieved under Micro irrigation scheme is given in the **Table-7.46**.

Program Guidelines :

1. During 2018-19 the assistance for Micro Irrigation is a part of Centrally Sponsored Micro Irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).
2. Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for installation of drip irrigation for all Horticulture crops except Coffee, Tea and Rubber.
3. The assistance is extended up to 5.00 hectares per beneficiary family. In case of Vegetables and Flowers the subsidy is given upto maximum of 2.00ha.
4. Assistance for installation of drip/ Sprinkler irrigation is provided under centrally sponsored scheme to each beneficiary family up to 90% of cost of installation for first 2.00 ha and 45% as per Government of India norms for subsequent 3.00 ha.

7.13.2 Horticulture Extension and Training :

Various media are functioning to give information about the new technologies and improved hybrid varieties of crops to farmers. To conduct these programmes effectively, Horticulture Extension and Training scheme is being implemented. The following main activities are being taken up under this programme.

Horticulture Extension :

The newly developed technologies and improved hybrid varieties of high yielding potential crops information is given to farmers through various media to enable them to adopt it and get better returns. Training programmes are also conducted by the Horticulture Department on the latest available technologies in horticulture to farmers and officers.

Activities of Horticulture Information Center :

- ❑ Participating in National and International Flower/Horticulture Shows, KrishiMela, Republic day and Independence Day flower show etc., to provide information about Department schemes.
- ❑ Organizing Trainings, Horticulture Day, Seminars, Workshops etc.
- ❑ Printing and distribution of Brochure / Technical Bulletin / Manuals / Calendars / Blowups / CD / Advertisement etc.
- ❑ Purchasing and distribution of books, magazines/Journals of Horticulture from the Universities/Research centers.
- ❑ Preparation of documentary films on Horticulture Development and Departmental Schemes.

Table 7.46 : Progress under Micro irrigation

Period	Physical (In. lakh Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in crores)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2015-16	0.36	0.36	206.44	182.69
2016-17	0.38	0.39	233.27	226.50
2017-18	0.62	0.50	390.00	300.18
2018-19*	0.70	0.29	445.25	190.55

(*Upto the end of November 2018).

Horticulture Training Programme :

In order to enrich theoretical, practical and creative knowledge among the rural youth, a horticulture training Institute was established in the year 1995-96 in Lalbagh Bengaluru. Currently, there are 11 training centers functioning. Every year, about 400-450 Farmer's children are being trained in these centers. 10 months training will be given to farmers children in these 11 training centers.

(a) Horti-clinic Activities :

Horticulture information and consultancy center, Horti-clinic was established during the year 2010-11. At present, 1 State level horti-clinic, 28 district level horti clinics are working.

Activities of the scheme:

- ❑ Collecting and publishing recent technology about new technologies for Development of Horticulture.
- ❑ To Prepare Horticulture Project for adoption of horticulture schemes and to prepare project proposal for bank loan
- ❑ Giving information about horticulture schemes.
- ❑ Acting as Nodal Center by Providing Technical staff for Horticulture Development.
- ❑ Conducting training to farmers in Horti-clinic Centers
- ❑ Organizing training programs, study tour to the Farmers / officers, Horticulture Department and University of Horticultural Sciences to organize tri-monthly workshop for the officers.

(b) Flower Shows :

Conducting District / State level trainings and flower show programmes to provide information about recent development in horticulture for interested farmers and public.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 574.94 lakh has been allocated, of which Rs. 570.45 lakh has been spent. For the year 2018-19, Rs. 688.12 lakh has been allocated and Rs. 236.86 lakh has been released out of which Rs. 130.45 lakh were spent till the end of November -2018.

7.13.3 Integrated Pest and Disease Management in Horticultural Crops :

To increase the yield of Horticultural crops by protecting them from pests and diseases,

Integrated Management of Pests and Disease Programme is being implemented by the Department. To control pests and diseases in Horticultural crops, subsidy is being provided to the farmers for purchase of Bio-pesticide, plant based pesticide, chemical pesticides. In addition, pest surveillance is undertaken in different districts to predict the outbreak of pest and diseases and create awareness in the management of pests and diseases like eriophyidmite, black-headed caterpillar, stem bleeding, tomato leaf curl virus, bacterial blight and koleroga of arecanut.

Objectives :

- ❑ Production of parasites in Department laboratories and release them free of cost in the affected Coconut gardens for the control of Black headed caterpillar.
- ❑ Assistance to farmers for purchase of plant protection chemicals to control the pest and diseases of Horticulture crops.

During 2017-18, Rs. 336.44 lakh has been spent as against release of Rs. 342.54 lakh. During 2018-19, the budget is allocated for parasite production, brachimeria production, assistance for chemicals purchase, staff salary, tour allowance and others, special component programme and tribal sub plan. As on November 2018, Rs.831.15 lakh has been released, out of which Rs. 770.54 lakh has been spent. There are 26 parasite laboratories in the department where in 461.50 lakh Goniozus parasites and 1.00 lakh Brachymeria parasites were produced and released during 2017-18. During 2018-19, 133.54 lakh Goniozus parasites were produced up to end of November-2018 and distributed to the beneficiaries for releasing in coconut garden. Details of the programmes progress are given in **Table. 7.47.**

7.13.4 Sub Mission Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

Assistance to Purchase of farm Equipments:

Agricultural land area in world as limited, but the demand for food is ever increasing due to population growth. To increase productivity in the limited land so as to meet the expanding demand arising from population growth as well as higher income is very important mission.

To increase productivity, timely and precise field work is necessary. To make it possible, various missions are playing important role. Availability of farm power is lower in the state

Table 7.47 : Details of Disease and Pest Management Programme (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Programme Name	2017-18			2018-19	
		Target	Release	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Nov-2018)
1	Integrated Pest and Disease Management Programme for Horticulture crops	350.00	342.54	336.44	1666.00	770.54

than other states. So significant necessity is to promote for mechanization as a special mission under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) will be implemented in accordance with guidelines.

Objectives:

- Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
- Creating awareness among stake holders through demonstration and capacity building activities.
- Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing center located all over country.

During the year 2017-18 Under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) Scheme for implementation of SMAM Rs. 2500.00 lakhs was allocated. But, the fund was released last week of march-2018 and the fund was not spent during the financial year. The fund was revalidated for the year 2018-19 for implementation of scheme and fund has been released on 31st July 2018. At the end of November – 2018 the financial progress is Rs. 843.863 lakh.

7.13.5: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY):

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is focused to reorient the development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture and allied sectors and to meet the needs/demands of farmers. The Scheme is designed to incentivize the State and to draw up plans for Horticulture more

comprehensively and to set up investment in Horticulture. This scheme is being implemented since 2008-09 in all the 30 districts of the State.

Objectives:

1. To assist farming community by formation of Farmer Producer Organizations.
2. Augmenting the Government efforts in horticultural development through Public Private Partnership (PPP-IHD).
3. To provide impetus to low cost mechanization that could provide effective solutions for increasing efficiency in farming operations.
4. Computerization of Department schemes to have a more informed view of the status of various activities and allow quicker implementation.
5. To help the farmers to take up scientific cultivation of various fruits and vegetable crops by following scientific management practices and providing necessary inputs.
6. To give greater impetus to Post Harvest handling and Value addition of Horticultural crops.
7. To improve the financial status of growers of Horticulture Crops.
8. To strengthen Centers of Excellence for Floriculture, Training and Protected Cultivation situated at Shivamogga, Maddur and Hassan for the demonstration of advanced technologies
9. Dissemination of advanced and scientific technologies in Horticulture to the farming community.

Various important programmes implemented under RKVY:

(a) Incentives for Post Harvest Management Activities in Horticulture :

In the state, horticulture crops are grown to an extent of 20.76 lakh ha, with an annual production of 189.02 lakh tons. The diverse agro climatic conditions and crop diversity prevailing in Karnataka, makes it possible to grow various types of horticultural crops. Though, the production of horticultural crops is steadily increasing, approximately 20-30% of the fruits and vegetables are wasted due to improper Post Harvest Management practices.

Aims and Objectives:

- To give greater impetus to Post Harvest handling, Processing and Value addition of Horticultural crops.
- To encourage farmers groups and entrepreneurs to establish horticultural crop based processing and value addition units, suiting to the requirements of the region and the needs of the consumer.

The annual targets and achievements for the period 2017-18 to 2018-19 are given in **Table 7.48**.

(b) Precision Farming in Banana/ Horticulture crops :

Karnataka is the leading producer of fruits and vegetables in the country, out of the total cultivable area of 117.78 lakhs hectare horticulture crops are grown in an area of about 20.76 lakhs hectares. The demand for fresh fruit and processed fruit products has high demand due to the globalization and the open market in the agriculture and horticulture sector, which has a great deal of exports.

To improve the social and economic status of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers by cultivation of horticultural crops the scheme Precision Farming in Horticulture crops under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane is being implemented in the 27 districts of the state during 2018-19.

Objectives:

The main objective of the program is to raise the productivity levels by educating the farmers, helping them to take up scientific cultivation, using tissue culture plants, drip irrigation, fertigation, mulching, integrated nutrition and appropriate plant protection measures.

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.400.00 lakh was released with a financial achievement of Rs. 398.30 lakh covering about 2801 acres. In 2018-19, the scheme is being implemented with a financial target of Rs. 100.00 lakh and physical target of 631.6 acres. As on November 2018, an amount of Rs. 66.89 lakh has been spent out of Rs.100.00 lakh released with a physical achievement of 407.87acres.

(c) Mechanization :

It has become very essential to encourage production and post harvest activities in horticulture because of increase in the value of horticulture production in the state. Horticultural Mechanization is a solution for the problems like severe shortage of agricultural labourers and sharp increase in labour cost.

Objectives :

- To reduce the investment cost in horticulture.
- To decrease the cost of cultivation by reducing dependence on labour

Table 7.48 : Physical and financial achievement under Incentives for Post Harvest Management Activities in Horticulture

Year	Physical (No. of processing units)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2017-18	238	83	500.00	174.92
2018-19 *	273	133	656.00	270.38

(*upto the end of November 2018)

"Mechanization in Horticulture" is being implemented under Rashtriya KrishiVikas Yojana (RKVY). Only those farmers purchasing equipments /machineries from the companies/ suppliers empanelled by the Horticulture Department will be assisted in the form of subsidy. During the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.500.00 lakh was made, out of which only Rs. 107.60 lakh was released and Rs.105.05 lakh expenditure was incurred. Subsidy was given to 426 beneficiaries. During the year 2018-19, the project is approved under Sub-Mission in Agriculture Mechanization.

(d) Strengthening of Departmental Laboratories:

This project is implemented for strengthening of existing Departmental Laboratories and it is taken up for input production and to take up service providing facilities under one roof to achieve productive and sustainable growth in Horticulture. Various components like Tissue culture , Bio-fertilizers and Bio-control agents, Analytical facilities - Soil, water, plant tissue, heavy metals, active ingredients in medicinal and aromatic plants, quality parameters in Bio-fertilizers and Bio-control agents and nursery activities are taken up under this project. An amount of Rs.990.22 lakh was released under this project during 2017-18, of which Rs.724.75 lakh has been utilized for strengthening Bio-centers at Hulimavu, Bangalore, Belagavi, Davanagere, Mysore and Bidar. The unspent balance amount of Rs. 265.20 lakh has been revalidated and released for the strengthening of Department Biocenters located at Bidar, Davanagere, Mysore and Plant Nutrition Lab at Hulimavu, Bangalore. Action has been taken for the utilization of this funds.

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.199.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs.183.00 lakh has been released upto the end of November 2018 to strengthen the existing Department Bio-center laboratories. In the current year, civil works/ infrastructure work/purchase of Lab Equipment is in progress at Bio-centers of Mysore, Bidar and Davangere. So far, an amount of Rs.40.22 lakhs has been utilised for civil works in Mysore Biocenter.

e) Implementation of PPP-IHD :

PPP-IHD Project is in accordance with the framework of PPP-IAD of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Government of

India. This project was approved under RKVY in the 14th State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) for implementation during the year 2015-16.

The Department of Horticulture has been implementing various schemes for the benefit of the farmers from seed to marketing including post harvest handling. However, these interventions are stand alone in most cases and in some cases implemented within clusters of farmers. Although the majority of the interventions in the recent past have focused on increasing the area and production, the department is also focusing on development of infrastructure for harvesting, post harvest handling and marketing. To make use of the technologies developed by the private sector for increasing the productivity and reducing the post harvest losses and to ensure complete value chain for farmers, the involvement of the private sector as per the "Framework for supporting PPP-IHD under RKVY seems to be an important tool.

Under this Project an amount of Rs.216.19 lakh was released for 5 programmes implemented in 2016-17 of which Rs.167.17 lakh progress was achieved in 4 districts. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.600.00 lakh has been earmarked and Rs.504.00 lakh is released to 15 projects for various activities from production to marketing of horticulture crops. The total progress of Rs.431.57 lakh is achieved by the end of 2017-18. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2018-19. No budget has been released till date for the current year programmes.

f) Computerisation of Horticulture Department:

The Department of Horticulture currently manages about various subsidy schemes under which funds are released to farmers throughout the year. Currently the entire process from identification of beneficiaries to final disbursement of subsidy is carried out manually by the Department. As a consequence, there is lot of difficulties faced ranging from non-transparent selection process to difference between the actual amounts disbursed versus that reported by the various taluk officials at any given point of time. The processing and reporting functions are also very cumbersome.

With the above points in mind, the Department of Horticulture has taken up computerization project covering all aspects of the processing of

subsidy schemes and all the stake holders including farmers and offices involved therein. The project has been approved during 2015-16 and allocation has been made under RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY). An amount of Rs.1045.00 lakh was released during 2016-17 for this project. The project was continued during 2017-18 with an allocation of Rs. 374.00 lakh. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.300.00 lakh has been earmarked, out of which the entire amount has been released upto the end of November 2018 for Computerisation of Horticulture Department. An amount of Rs. 253.00 lakh has been utilised as on November 2018 and Software and Hardware programme development is in progress.

g) Development of Farmer Producers Organisation (FPO):

Collectivization of producers, especially small and marginal farmers, into producer organizations has emerged as one of the most effective pathways to address the many challenges faced by farmers. Most importantly, this provides improved access to investments, technology and inputs and markets. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has identified farmer producers organizations registered under the special provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as the most appropriate institutional form to mobilize farmers and build their capacity to collectively leverage their production and marketing strength.

Objectives :

1. Mobilizing farmers into groups of between 15- 20 members at the village level (called Farmer Interest Groups or FIGs) and building up their associations to an appropriate federating point i.e., Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) consisting of 1000 members from 50 FIGs so as to plan and implement product-specific cluster/commercial crop cycles.
2. Enhancing productivity through best agricultural practices
3. Ensuring usage of quality inputs and services for intensive agriculture production and enhancing cluster competitiveness.
4. Facilitating access to fair and remunerative markets by linking producer groups to marketing opportunities through market aggregators.

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.936.89 lakh has been utilized towards formation and maintenance of 73 Farmer Producer Organizations in all the Districts of the State. The formation and maintenance of FPO is taken up through nodal agency SFAC (Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium) with an aim to help the farming community. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 630.00 lakh has been earmarked for this project but the amount has not been deposited to SFAC as the progress has not been achieved. For the year 2018-19, no targets have been set for FPO formation.

(h) Integrated Development of Scientific Bee Keeping :

The Department of Horticulture is implementing Bee keeping development schemes since 2011-12, after the transfer of Bee Keeping wing from Industries and Commerce Department to Horticulture Department. Since then, the department is implementing Bee keeping development programmes under State sector and District sector schemes apart from NHM. However, now under RKVY scheme the department is implementing Integrated development of Scientific Bee Keeping by incorporating all the necessary activities of Human Resource Development like seminars/ workshops, training programmes, exposure visits within and outside the State, distribution of publicity/propaganda to create awareness, to motivate and create interest among the farmers/bee keepers specially small and marginal farmers and also to provide required machineries and equipments to take up scientific bee keeping in selected 4 districts of the State on a pilot basis. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs.192.00 lakh was earmarked out of which Rs.183.00 lakh was released and Rs. 181.93 lakh was utilised for Bee Keeping activities as on March 2018.

During 2018-19, funds have not been earmarked for this programme during 2018-19 as there is shortfall in the total fund allocation for RKVY projects from the Govt of India.

(i) Center of Excellence (Training) in Maddur:

In Integrated horticulture development, on-farm production and use of bio-inputs and micronutrient mixtures by the farming community is decreasing day by day, whereas non judicious use of chemical inputs is increasing every day in farm activities. This will largely envisage the degradation of soil fertility

and environmental hazards. The cost of production is high due to large consumption of chemical inputs resulting in low income and socio-economic problems among the farming community. The alternate remedy is to reduce the use of chemical inputs and increase the application of bio-inputs and micronutrient mixture for crop production with proper soil testing. This will enhance the soil organic matter and microbial activity resulting in good crop growth and increased revenue to the farmers. This project will cater to the skill training to farmers and departmental extension functionaries on on-farm production of bio-inputs and micronutrient mixtures and their use in crop production, which is a step forward in acquiring production skills and adoption of technology by the farming community. Thus, COE can encourage Integrated Horticulture Development for farmers, officers, visitors and tourist.

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh was released under this project during 2017-18, of which the entire amount was utilized for strengthening of Center of Excellence (Training) in Maddur. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been earmarked for this project for integrated horticulture development, on-farm production and use of bio-inputs and micronutrient mixtures by the farming community and procurement of production protocols for vermiwash technology. As on November 2018, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been released and necessary action has been taken up for the implementation of activities targeted to be taken up under this project. So far an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been utilized.

(j) Strengthening Of Center Of Excellence For Floriculture at Tunga Horticulture Farm, Shivamogga.

Karnataka is known for Flower cultivation since ages. The most grown kinds of flowers are Tuberose, Marigold, Jasmine, Chrysanthemum, Aster, Gerbera, field grown rose, white and yellow Chrysanthemum, Gladiolus, Dutch Rose of various colors, Anthurium, Orchids and Bird of Paradise. All these flowers are grown mostly by small and marginal farmers. Most of them practice this as a family avocation. The cultivation of traditional flower is mainly meant to supply flowers to the needs of the local folk, for religious functions, for flower decoration and garland preparation.

In Shimoga greenhouse cultivation is of recent origin and in the past 10 years Gerbera, Carnation, Anthurium, and Orchids etc., is extensively grown in these units with a total number of units approximately around 15. These units are of small size varying from 500 sq.mt to 1.5 acres. Farmers incur an additional expenditure towards transportation and have poor facilities for grading and packing. As a result the produce loses its quality and the price offered in the market goes down many folds.

So in this regard, as progressive farmers have already started flower cultivation under green houses, there is lot of enquires for further expansion of area under floriculture. So there is absolute need for imparting practical knowledge to the farmers. In this view, there is a vision to develop an International standard Technology and Knowledge Driven Floriculture Resource Hub with excellent facilities, market focus products and customized services aimed for achieving sustainability in Floriculture sector and enhancing economic development of the farming community.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh was earmarked for this project for infrastructure development of the Center. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh was released and the entire amount was spent for infrastructure development and purchase of input materials. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been earmarked for this project and as on November 2018, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been released and Rs. 45.00 lakh has been utilized for procurement of planting materials and for civil works.

(k) Strengthening of Center Of Excellence for Protected Cultivation of Horticulture Crops

Present trend in horticulture is to increase the productivity per square meter area through adoption of horticulture technologies under protected cultivation. The farmers need to be trained in this line to cultivate the low volume but high value crops in mass so that the production, productivity and profitability can be increased.

Farming Technologies both under protected cultivation and open cultivation are need of the hour. This can be achieved by hands on training to farmers and officers of the department by conducting demonstration of crops in departmental farms, field days,

seminars and exposure visit to various national institutes and Center of Excellence in horticulture crops in the state as well as outside the state.

Center Of Excellence for Protected Cultivation of Horticulture Crops, located at Somanahalli Kaval, Hassan aims at supplying good quality planting material of Vegetable/Flower/Spices crops for farming community, to demonstrate Hi-tech protected cultivation technologies, promotion of Organic farming, efficient use of water and fertigation through automation and training to farmers, Officers, NGO, Private Entrepreneurs etc.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 201.00 lakh was earmarked for this project for infrastructure development of the Center. An amount of Rs.178.00 lakh was released and the entire amount was spent for infrastructure development and purchase of input materials.

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been earmarked for this project and as on November 2018, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been released and necessary action has been taken up for the implementation of activities targeted to be taken up under this project. So far, an amount of Rs.145.52 lakh has been utilized.

(I) Assistance to purchase Water Tankers

A variety of Horticulture crops are grown in the state. Almost all Horticulture crops need protected irrigation, at the time of new plantation, flowering and fruit development stage. Apart from this, farmers are suffering a lot for growing Horticulture crops due to lack of water, as a result of decrease in ground water on account of continuous drought during the previous years. In order to mitigate this situation, the state government is providing assistance to purchase Water Tankers under Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane. Hence, this project was initiated during 2017-18, with an aim to provide water to perennial horticulture crops through water tanks, to protect the crop from drought and to assist farmers for purchase of the water tanker.

During the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.452.00 lakh was made, out of which only Rs. 137.20 lakh was released and Rs.135.98 lakh was spent and subsidy was given to 197 beneficiaries. During the year 2018-19, the project is approved for an allocation of Rs. 300.00 lakh and as on November 2018, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakh has been released

for providing assistance to SC/ST beneficiaries for purchasing water tankers. Action has been taken for identifying beneficiaries.

7.13.6 Comprehensive Horticulture Development:

There is an urgent need to bring about changes in the following aspects to set right drawbacks in the chain of Horticulture development in the State.

- ❑ Adopting precision farming in the field of production.
- ❑ Scientific and effective management of water.
- ❑ Post harvest management.
- ❑ Processing, value addition, market and export management.

To achieve this, a new programme Comprehensive Horticulture Development scheme is being implemented since 2012-13.

Objectives of the scheme:

- ❑ To increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops by 60% by establishing state horticulture on the basis of comprehensive scientific development.
- ❑ To encourage farmers to grow profitable Horticultural crops instead of traditional agriculture crops.
- ❑ To decrease the post harvest loss from 25% to 10% by correcting the defects in post harvest chain and increasing the quality of horticulture produce.
- ❑ To expand the horticulture crop area by about 30,161Ha through establishment of around 1300 cluster villages covering all taluks within a period of 4 years.
- ❑ Adopting improvements in new innovations like drip irrigation, fertigation, precision farming and pest and disease management in Horticulture sector.
- ❑ Better marketing management of horticulture produce.
- ❑ To strengthen the socio-economic status of the farmers by providing employment opportunity to around 50,000 families depending on horticulture directly and to around 2 lakh people indirectly.

The scheme has been implemented on cluster mode by grouping the farmers from 2-3 neighboring villages willing to grow Horticulture crops. Training and exposure

visits were conducted for interested registered cluster members to enhance their knowledge regarding the new technologies and marketing strategies to be adopted in the field. The total achievement is as follows in **Table 7.49**.

a) Farmer Producers Organizations (FPO's):

As part of its efforts to strengthen Integrated Horticultural Development, Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka (DoH-GoK) has been promoting Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) as institutional vehicles for mainstreaming of producers in horticultural value chains. The primary goal of an FPO is to provide services that support producers in their farming activities, including marketing of farm products. Most shareholders in FPCs promoted by DoH-GoK are small and marginal farmers. DoH-GoK has taken proactive measures to empower the newly formed FPOs by providing a range of financial and non-financial assistance such as working capital in the form of revolving fund,

infrastructure development assistance along with custom hiring centers (CHCs) and various other types of technical and institutional benefits.

b) Post Harvest Management :

Post harvest management is a component under CHD scheme and have been implementing from 2014-15. It includes activities related to grape dehydration, red chilli powdering, vanilla processing, wine making unit and desiccated coconut powder units etc. Since Horticulture produce like fruits, vegetables and flower are perishable, it is important to provide proper post harvest management practices for these produces. Details of progress of activities for post harvest management are given in **Table 7.50**.

c) Potato Special Package:

With the main objective of providing subsidy to potato growing farmers for purchase of Bio-fertilizers, Plant Protection Chemicals and

Table 7.49 : The progress achieved under Comprehensive Horticulture Development Programme (Rs. In lakh)

Year	Budget earmarked	Financial allocation	Budget released	Achievement	% achieved to the released budget
2016-17	14656.00	14656.00	14656.00	14449.248	98.59%
2017-18	16460.00	16460.00	13606.57	13428.539	98.69%
2018-19*	13500.00	13500.00	6750.00	5039.67	74.66%

(*Up to end of November- 2018)

Year wise support provided for strengthening FPOs (Rs. In lakh)

Year	Working Capital		CHC	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
2015-16	46	690.00	40	729.63
2016-17	20	300.00	18	472.88
2017-18	24	360.00	31	663.69
2018-19	01	15.00	02	44.72
Total	91	1365.00	91	1910.91

Organic manures to prevent Late Blight of potato and for potato crop insurance, the scheme Potato Special Package is being implemented from the year 2012-13. The annual targets and achievements for the period 2016-17 to 2018-19 are given in **Table 7.51**.

d) Seed Subsidy for purchase of certified seed potato :

To encourage potato growers and make available certified seed potatoes at low prices,

the scheme is being implemented from the year 2016-17. In this scheme certified seed potato has been procured from Jalandhar, Punjab through NSC and distributing to the farmers through distributing agencies with a subsidized rate. The annual targets and achievements for the period 2016-17 to 2018-19 are given in **Table 7.51(A)**.

Table 7.50 : Physical and financial achievement under post-harvest Management

Year	Physical (No. of processing units)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2016-17	92	83	192.00	190.56
2017-18	72	72	267.90	267.90
2018-19*	59	41	100.00	43.82

(*Upto end of November-2018)

Table 7.51: Progress of Potato Package

Year	Annual Physical (in ha.)		Annual Financial (Rs in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2016-17	13200	12306	563.67	563.61
2017-18	9383	9275.5	443.73	443.17
2018-19*	8880.00	7535.65	450.00	378.93

(*upto the end of November 2018)

Table 7.51(A): Progress of Seed subsidy for purchase of certified Potato.

Year	Annual Physical (in ha.)		Annual Financial (Rs in Lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2016-17	1530	1516	267.64	263.42
2017-18	1526.86	1520.03	321.68	321.49
2018-19*	1246.05	1246.05	171.32	170.82

(*Upto the end of November -2018)

e) Encouragement for the development of Kitchen and terrace garden.

Keeping in view of the health hazards from waste water irrigation, Government of Karnataka, Department of Horticulture is successfully undertaking Kitchen and Terrace Gardening programme under urban Horticulture in urban and peri urban areas providing suitable training to the general public for growing safer fruits and vegetables in their kitchen backyards and terraces and also providing suitable seed and input kits to the urban public which is gaining much importance.

f) Incentives for Floriculture :

Introduction of advanced technology in cultivation of flower crops in Karnataka was started in 1990's. The progress made in this field attracted the entire Nation. More and more farmers were attracted towards the cultivation of Roses, Carnation, Gerbera, Chrysanthemum, Orchids, Anthurium and other flower crops under green house using advanced technology which was lucrative in internal as well as international markets. Although, cultivation of flower crops using advanced technology earned good profits in the initial years, due to various reasons, the growth in floriculture industry deteriorated and those who were into floriculture business were in a loss.

For the survival of the hi-tech floriculture, the Department of Horticulture has implemented a scheme for Incentive to Floriculture under Comprehensive Horticulture Development for the year 2018-19.

Objectives:

- Revival of existing hi-tech floriculture units.

- To introduced the new and commercial varieties suitable for particular climatic conditions.
- The production/productivity of flowers will be increased
- Increased foreign exchange through increase in production of export quality flowers.
- Availability of good quality flowers for domestic market.
- It helps the farmers to continue in floriculture by boosting their confidence in this industry.

For the year 2018-19, the Annual financial target is Rs.225.00 lakhs and physical target 36.68 Hectares +15 No's (Training, Publicity and propaganda in flower crops cultivation Maintenance). As on end of November -2018, the financial target is Rs. 148.184 lakh & Physical target is 24.295 +15 No's, and the released amount till end of November - 2018 is Rs.149.20 lakhs, out of which 80.2548 lakhs was spent and physically achieved target was 13.78 hectare. The remaining physical & Financial work is under progress.

g) Assistance to purchase Water Tanker :

In order to prevent the scarcity of water for farmer's crops due occurrence of severe drought since last 3 years, there is a provision for subsidy for the purchase of Water tankers vide Government order No: HD 264 HCM 2017, Bengaluru, Dated: 09.01.2018 for 4000 and 5000 liter Water tanker with an subsidy assistance of 50% limited to maximum amount of Rs. 62500/- and Rs. 70000/- respectively to the general farmers and 90% limited to maximum amount of Rs. 112500/- and Rs. 126000/- respectively to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers as per the announcement made in the budget speech of 2017-18 para 40.

The annual targets and achievements for the period 2017-18 to 2018-19 are given below.

Year	Annual Physical (in ha.)		Annual Financial (Rs in Lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2017-18	373	374	509.48	503.17
2018-19*	143	26	200.00	93.61

(*Upto the end of November -2018)

Objectives:

Since, there is a drastic reduction in the ground water due to occurrence of drought from last 3 years, horticulture crops will be saved by providing irrigation through tankers.

During 2017-18, the budget of Rs.800.30 lakh has been provided under the Comprehensive Horticulture Development scheme with a total physical target of 1467 nos. for 30 districts of the state. An amount of Rs. 800.30 lakhs has been released at the end of March – 2018 and the financial and physical progress is Rs.800.30 lakh and 1467 no's respectively.

During 2018-19, the budget of Rs.1110.00 lakh has been provided under the Comprehensive Horticulture Development scheme with a total physical target of 1396 nos. for 30 districts of the state. An amount of Rs. 476.00 lakh has been released. At the end of November – 2018 the financial progress is Rs. 273.86 lakh and the physical progress is 328 no's.

7.13.6: Karnataka State mango Development Board**a) Global GAP (Good Agriculture Practice) Certification for mango and other Horticulture Crops :**

In the recent days there is lot of imposition for agriculture produce with chemical residues at international markets; even some countries have banned import of chemical residual produce. Europe and other countries are insisting for GAP certified products, especially Fruits and Vegetables. In future days even in domestic markets like super markets insists for GAP certification products. In the view of above issues adoption of GAP for all agriculture produce is prime important and it is a private sector body that sets voluntary standards for the certification of agricultural products around the globe.

Objectives:

- Enhance the quality production for domestic and international market
- Encourage to adopt Good agriculture practice.
- Minimizing detrimental environmental impacts of farming operations
- To enhance higher foreign return.

Subsidy pattern:

To enhance the quality production and to promote export, an assistance is provided to obtain Global GAP certificate with a unit cost for each hectare is Rs. 51,000/- and assistance of Rs. 45,000/- per ha. for SC/ST farmers and Rs. 36,000/- per ha. for other farmers is provided. During 2017 -18, an allocation of Rs. 382.50 lakh for 1000 hectares has been made for Global GAP certification for mango growers.

Progress:

During 2018-19 up to November-18 under GAP certification programme 935.56 Ha. covering 934 farmers were certified with financial assistance of Rs.160.25 lakh.

b) Establishment of 100 Ripening chambers units at APMC/Sub APMC**Premises in Karnataka State:**

As per the food safety and standards government of India in its official Gazette Notification: 26/08/16 No.334 New Delhi Provided that fruits may be artificially ripened by use of ethylene gas at a concentration up to 100 ppm depending upon the crop, variety and maturity. Using of carbide chemical for ripening of fruits is hazardous to health. Now the ethylene gas for ripening is globally accepted. Hence, government of Karnataka in during 2018-19 has proposed to establish 100 ripening chambers units at APMC premises for the benefit of farmers and also consumers.

Purpose:

- To promote use ethylene for scientific ripening.
- To provide carbide free good quality produce to consumers.
- To encourage direct marketing.
- To increase shelf life of the produce.
- To reduce the post harvest losses.

Unit capacity:

Establishment of ripening chambers units from 5 to 300 ton capacity with minimum 2 to 10 chambers based on the availability of raw material in the premises of 100 APMC/Sub APMC of Karnataka state.

Subsidy pattern:

As per the 2018-19 budgetary allocation, with 25 % additional assistance is provided from

mango corporation along with 35% assistance under MIDH for establishment of 100 Ripening chambers units at APMC/Sub APMC Premises in total 60% assistance for each unit will provided with an financial outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh.

Progress:

During 2018-19, up to November 2018, APMC premises of Bangalore urban, Tumkur and Shivmoga districts, 84 metric ton capacity ripening chamber units were built with the financial assistance of Rs. 21.00 lakh.

7.13.7 : Karnataka State Spices Development Board :

To increase spice production by area expansion, improvement of productivity, to improve quality, marketing facilities and to enhance the skills of farmers by imparting knowledge about spices production and processing and for value addition, Karnataka State Spices Development Board has been established at Hubli.

Objectives :

- ❑ To achieve good progress in this sector by giving emphasis for comprehensive development of spice crops.
- ❑ To institutionalize the production, marketing and processing spice crops in the state through the establishment of a statutory board.
- ❑ To promote the cultivation of suitable quality spice crops in the state to suit both domestic and international markets.
- ❑ To improve professional skill and efficiency of the farmers by providing scientific information.

During 2017-18, Rs.300.00 lakh has been released and this amount is being utilizing for spice crops development programmes. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is earmarked, upto the end of November -2018, Rs. 150.00 lakh is released and used for developmental activities.

7.13.8: Assistance to Horticulture Boards and Corporations :

With an intention of providing comprehensive marketing facility to horticultural produce, the State government is giving assistance to horticulture boards and corporation.

Objectives :

- ❑ To create infrastructure facilities in district HOPCOMS for Fruit and

Vegetables growers and to assure fair price for the crops.

- ❑ To provide corpus fund to Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation or organizing developmental programmes.
- ❑ To Provide Financial Assistance to Karnataka State Wine Board for organizing developmental programmes.
- ❑ To Provide Financial Assistance to Lime Board for organizing developmental programmes.

a) Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd:

Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd. came into existence under the Companies Act 1956 on 19-01-2011. Its Head Office is located in Lalbagh, Bangalore.

Vision:

Formulating schemes related to cultivation aspects, Post-harvest Management, Mango Mela and Export Oriented activities on scientific basis for comprehensive development of the Mango crop and prosperity of mango growers.

Mission:

To increase production, productivity and to improve the quality of mango crop on scientific basis by dissemination of excellent technology through training and demonstrations.

Objectives :

1. To promote cultivation of Mangoes on scientific lines in order to produce good quality fruits suitable for both domestic and export markets.
2. To assist the farmers and entrepreneurs in post harvest management and marketing of Mangoes.
3. To give importance for processing and value addition.
4. To earn valuable foreign exchange by promoting export trade of Mangoes
5. To achieve greater scientific knowledge, professional skill and efficiency by imparting training to all the stakeholders regarding Mango production and marketing

The details of progress are given in Table 7.51.

b) Karnataka Wine Board :

To take up the developmental activities of the Wine Board, budgetary provision has been made under Assistance to Boards and Corporations. The progress is given in **Table 7.52**.

c) Karnataka State Horticulture Federation (KHF) :

The 22 Horticultural Produce Marketing and Co-operative Societies which have been

established at the district level on the lines of HOPCOMS in Bangalore are unable to work under profit due to lack of infrastructure and basic amenities. In this regard, a project for strengthening all district level HOPCOMS through Karnataka Horticulture Federation has been approved under RKVY. During 2015-16, the above said programme is being implemented under Assistance to Boards and Corporations and not under RKVY. The progress under this scheme is given in **Table 7.53**.

Table 7.51. Progress under Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd.

(Rs.in lakh)

Year	Particulars	Budget allocation	Release	Expenditure
2016-17	Corpus fund	75.00	75.00	75.00
	Developmental fund	651.00	651.00	651.00
	Salary and other	100.00	100.00	100.00
		826.00	826.00	826.00
2017-18	Developmental fund	1231.00	1231.00	1231.00
2018-19*	Developmental fund	150.00	112.5	112.5

(*upto the end of November-2018)

Table 7.52. Progress under Karnataka Wine Board

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Particulars	Budget allocation	Release	Expenditure
2016-17	Developmental fund	200.00	200.00	200.00
2017-18	Developmental fund	195.00	195.00	195.00
2018-19*	Developmental fund	350.00	262.50	262.50

(*upto the end of November-2018)

Table 7.53: Progress achieved under Integrated Marketing Facilities to Horticultural Products:

Year	Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
	Target	Achvt.
2016-17	30.00	30.00
2017-18	30.00	30.00
2018-19*	200.00	150.00

(*upto the end of November-2018)

d) Lime Board: The Karnataka State Lime Development Board has been sanctioned by the Government order No:146/2016/15.02.2017 for the purpose of developing the production and sale of lime in the Karnataka State.

The progress under this scheme is given in below table.

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
	Target	Achvt
2017-18	100.00	100.00
2018-19*	100.00	75.00

(*upto the end of November-2018)

e) Spice Board

The Karnataka State Spice Development Board has been sanctioned by the Government during 2013-14 for the purpose of developing the production, sale, export of spice crops in the Karnataka State. From 2018-19 under assistance to boards and cooperation scheme, Rs. 200.00 lakh assistance has been given.

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
	Target	Achvt
2018-19*	200.00	150.00

(*upto the end of November-2018)

7.13.9: Biotechnology :

Department of Horticulture has developed Biotechnology Centres at Hulimavu, Belagavi and Shivamogga all of which have been actively functioning. Germplasm conservation, production of tissue culture saplings, mushroom development, production of Bio-fertilizers and Bio-pesticides, soil, water & leaf analysis and DNA finger printing are the important production and service providing activities being carried out in these centres. Propagation of horticulture crops including medicinal and aromatic plants and production of fruit grafts/ seedlings, is also an important activity of the centre.

A total of 4.5 lakh tissue culture plants have been produced. Virus index has been done for 750 samples by utilizing Rs.117.7 lakh. 508 tonnes of bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents and vermicompost have been produced by utilizing Rs.35.50 lakh upto the end of

November-2018 under the Development of Departmental Laboratories.

Training programmes and demonstrations have been arranged at this centre to create awareness about cultivation and consumption of mushroom, Organic farming, Kitchen & Terrace gardening, usage of medicinal plants for home remedies, etc. A total of 21681 Spawn bottles, 285kg mushroom crop and 4790 spawn run bags were produced upto the end of November-2018.

Under Extension and Training Programme, 15 training programmes were organized and a total of 504 farmers / public / students have been trained.

In the departmental labs, a total of 730 and 143 water, soil and leaf samples were analyzed for macro nutrients & micro nutrients respectively. In addition 152 samples of organic manure for quality, 28 samples for residue analysis, 2 samples for heavy metal contents have also been analysed. 392 phyto sanitary certificates have been issued to exporters of horticulture produce up to the end of November-2018.

Further, under the scheme of Development of Departmental Laboratories, upto November-2018, a total of 2917 and 1547 water, soil and leaf samples were analyzed in Shimoga and Belgaum districts respectively. A total of 3000 mushroom spawn bottles were produced in Mysore district.

The programme Vegetable Seed Sampling and Analysis is being implemented under Development of Departmental Labs scheme since 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to correctly analyse quality of the seed samples and thereby control sale of spurious seeds. The progress under departmental labs is given in **Table 7.53(A)**.

National AYUSH Mission:

An amount of Rs. 219.341 lakh was approved to Karnataka state for implementation of Medicinal plants component under NAM during 2017-18. Accordingly State Govt has released Rs.25.00 lakh (as part of 40% state share) out of which Rs.24.27 lakh has been spent. Central government share of Rs. 131.60 lakh was released dated 01.06.2018 and a total release amounts to Rs.156.60 lakh, out of which Rs. 143.973 lakh has been spent and 529.55 Ha physical progress is achieved up to Nov-18. The area expansion made in the above said scheme is given in **Table 7.53B**.

Table 7.53A : Progress under Departmental Labs

Year	Physical (No.)		Financial (Rs in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2016-17	1500	1442	15.00	14.85
2017-18	1500	1463	15.00	15.00
2018-19*	1500	235	16.00	2.092

*Upto November-2018.

An action plan of Rs. 148.10 lakh has been approved for the year 2018-19 under National AYUSH Mission and the budget release for the same is anticipated.

Table 7.53B : National Ayush Mission

Sl. No.	Components	Units	Eligible Subsidy /ha/unit.	Total ACH		Target	
				Phy (Ha./Nos)	Fin (in lakhs)	Phy (Ha./Nos)	Fin (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NURSERY : Production of Planting Material						
	Private Sector						
	Small Nursery	Nos.	3.125				
	Sub Total 1			0	0	0	0
I	CULTIVATION (2nd year maintenance of 2016-17)						
i	Crops for 75% subsidy						
1	Sandalwood (<i>Santalum album Linn</i>) 2 nd year installment @25%	Ha.	0.13369	67.50	9.024	8.66	2.484
2	Raktachandan (<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>) 2 nd year installment @25%	Ha.	0.15510	20.00	3.102	2.12	0.987
ii	Crops for 30% subsidy						
1	Amla - 2nd year installment @25%	Ha.	0.07137				
	Subtotal - 2			87.50	12.126	10.783	3.471
II	CULTIVATION - 2017-18						
i.	Crops for 75% subsidy						
1	Sandalwood (<i>Santalum album Linn</i>) 1st year installment @75% for 2017-18	Ha.	0.40106	80.00	32.085	84.10	32.786
2	Raktachandan (<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>) 1st year installment @75% for 2017-18	Ha.	0.46531	40.00	18.612	35.52	10.057
3	Agar (<i>Aquilaria agallocha Roxb</i>) 1st year installment @75% for 2017-18	Ha.	0.27465	10.00	2.747	8.24	2.047
	Sub total -3			130.00	53.444	127.856	44.889

Sl. No.	Components	Units	Eligible Subsidy /ha/ unit.	Total ACH		Target	
				Phy (Ha./ Nos)	Fin (in lakhs)	Phy (Ha./ Nos)	Fin (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ii.	Crops for 50% subsidy						
1	Ashoka (<i>Saraca asoka</i> Roxb) 1st year installment @75% for 2017-18	Ha.	0.34315	10.00	3.432	0.00	0.000
	Sub total -4			10.00	3.432	0.00	0.000
iii.	Crops for 30% subsidy						
1	Ashwagandha	Ha.	0.10981	192.00	21.084	167.03	18.103
2	Tulsi	Ha.	0.13177	299.00	39.399	223.88	29.510
3	Aloe vera	Ha.	0.18667	10.00	1.867	0.00	0.000
4	Amla - 1st year installment @75% for current year	Ha.	0.21412	15.00	3.212	0.00	0.000
5	Safedmusli	Ha.	1.37259	5.00	6.863	0.00	0.000
6	Pippali (<i>piper longum</i> Linn)	Ha.	0.27452	40.00	10.981	0.00	0.000
7	Madhunashini (<i>Gymnema Sylvester</i> R.Br)	Ha.	0.10981	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
8	Mucuna (<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Linn)	Ha.	0.08785	50.00	4.393	0.00	0.000
9	Kokum (<i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy) 1st year installment @75% for current year	Ha.	0.20589	13.00	2.677	0.00	0.000
10	Stevia (<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> Bert.)	Ha.	1.37259	5.00	6.863	0.00	0.000
	Sub total -5			639.00	97.337	390.906	47.613
	AEP (sub total 3+4+5)			769.000	154.212	518.762	92.502
III	POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT						
	a) Private Sector						
	i) Drying sheds / Storage Godowns	Nos.	5.00			0.00	0.000
	b)PublicSector i)Processing and value addition (UAS-Bengaluru, Upgrdation of processing, Lab for training women on product development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants)	Nos.	50.00	1.00	50.000	1.00	50.000
	Sub total-6			1.00	50.00	1.00	50.000
IV	IEC activities						
	Growers and buyers meet at Koppal dist. (1 no)	Nos.	1.00	1.00	1.000	0.00	0.000
	Workshop involving Ayurvedic practitioners, collectors, growers, Traders and processing companies at Udupi Dist.(1 no)	Nos.	1.00	1.00	1.000	0.00	0.000
	Growers and Buyers Meet at Biocentre, Hulimavu, Bengaluru(1 no)	Nos.	1.00	1.00	1.002	0.00	0.000
	Sub total-7			3.00	3.002	0.00	0.000
	Grand Total(1-7) (ha./Nos)			860.50	219.340	529.55	145.973

7.13.9A Apiculture Development Programme:

Apiculture being beneficial to mankind, is emerging as a profitable industry providing export opportunity. Apiculture plays a major role in providing financial independence to the practicing bee keepers. As Honey bees help cross-pollination in Horticulture and Agriculture crops, high and good quality yield can be obtained. Having many medicinal properties, Honey is the gift of nature to the human kind and Bee keeping can be practiced without much investment by landless small and marginal farmers, women and handicapped.

The department of Horticulture is implementing various programmes for bee keeping development under State/District sectors and National Horticulture Mission schemes.

Objectives :

- ❑ To create awareness on the importance of Honey bees in increasing farm production and on bee keeping and conducting training programmes,
- ❑ Distribution of bee boxes, colonies and stand to the interested bee keepers on subsidized rates.
- ❑ Providing assistance to interested bee keepers to establish bee nurseries and production of disease resistant bee colonies (Apiaries).
- ❑ Providing assistance for purchase of Honey processing unit.
- ❑ Maintenance and Development of Madhuvanas and nurseries of the department.
- ❑ To organize Madhumahothsavas / Madhumela and tour programmes at State / district level.
- ❑ To give wide publicity for beekeeping through leaflets / video and audio programmes.

To create awareness on bee keeping among beneficiaries, 2 days training is being given and interested beneficiaries are being given 40% assistance i.e Rs. 1800/- for purchase of bee boxes, colonies and stand. SC and ST beneficiaries are eligible for 90% assistance, i.e, Rs. 4050/-. In order to facilitate the production of healthy bee colonies farmers are given 50% assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for establishment of Apiaries / Colony production

centers.

A budget provision of Rs.20.00 lakh is made for infrastructure development of Madhuvana at Belgavi, Chikmagalur and Kodagu Districts.

During 2018-19, to implement Apiculture Development programmes, an allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh under State Sector and Rs.254.25 lakh under District Sector is earmarked, out of which Rs. 100.00 lakh under State Sector and Rs.227.91 lakh under District sector have been released up to the end of November-2018 respectively. Bee keeping training of 2 days duration is given to 1164 beneficiaries and subsidy is given to interested beneficiaries for the purchase of 1772 bee boxes, colonies and stand and to establish 32 private madhuvana with a total financial progress of Rs. 164.53 lakh.

7.13.10 Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II SUJALA-III :

Based on the success of the Sujala- I, Sujala-II the World Bank assisted Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II, Sujala-III is being implemented from 2012—13 to 2018-19 (up to Dec-2019) for a period of six years in eleven districts of Karnataka namely Bidar, Chamarajnagar, Davangere, Gadag, Kalburgi, Koppal, Yadgiri, Chikkamagalur, Vijayapura, Tumkur and Raichur. To implement this project totally 2531 micro watersheds have been identified aiming to increase the income of farmers in rainfed areas by encouraging farmers to cultivate Horticulture Crops.

Objectives :

- ❑ To increase the production and productivity through demonstrations of perennial and annual horticulture crops.
- ❑ To establish soil, water and leaf analysis laboratory to identify the nutritional deficiencies in soil and to make suitable recommendations for increasing productivity in the field of farmers.
- ❑ To take up trainings, field days and exposure visits to educate the farmers on the improved technologies that can be adopted in crop diversification, post-harvest management and marketing facilities.

For monitoring the project at state level and for implementation of the various project activities at the districts, 65 posts are created for which service support is provided under the project. A budget of Rs.3200.00 lakh is allocated for the

year 2015-16 and Rs.2435.71 lakh was spent. For the year 2016-17, Rs. 630.00 lakh was allocated and spent Rs.593.75 lakh. During 2017-18, Rs. 2200.00 lakh was allocated out of which Rs. 1901.68 lakh was spent. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.3303.00 lakh was allocated. Out of this Rs.1298.53 lakh has been spent upto November 2018. Since inception of the project (2012-13) a cumulative total of Rs.7079.03 lakh has been spent upto November-2018. During the project period demonstrations of perennial and annual horticultural crops programmed in an area of 4189 ha and upto November-2018 physical progress of 3546 ha. perennials and annuals were achieved. To encourage the co-operative Ideology amongst the farmers, 500 Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) were formed and federated to SUJALA-III, 10 FPOs and a study on post-harvest and marketing linkages is taken up through consultant to assist the FPO farmers by creating post-harvest infrastructures like Pack Houses, Pre-cooling Units, Ripening Units, Low energy storage Units etc., for this budget outlay of Rs. 3827 lakh earmarked. So far land has been procured by 5 FPOs which has been cleared by DCs of Chamarajnagar, Vijayapura, Koppal, Davanagere and Kalburgi districts, tender contracts has already been awarded to take up FPOs infrastrucral facilities such as, collection centres, community pack houses, solar dehydration unit, custom hiring centre and farmers one stop shop for which the project is spending Rs. 325.00 lakh for each FPOs. These infrastructure works is in progress by the contract awardee and works are expected to complete before March 2019. Farm devolpment of 6 Departmental Horticulture farms in project Dist. have been taken up under Sujala-3 for demonstration of soil and water conservation works and establishing progeny orchard and nursery and spent Rs.229.52 lakh upto end of November-2018 since project inception.

7.13.11: Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement

Programme:

To create awareness among the coconut growers about the adoption of improved farming systems/new technologies in coconut like, Integrated nutrient management, Integrated management of pest and disease, adopting inter/mixed cropping practices, moisture conservation methods in coconut plantation, etc, to increase the farm production

for comprehensive development of Coconut crop, which is an important commercial crop of the State and to get better market price, "Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme" is being implemented by the department with the assistance from Coconut Development Board and State Govt.

The activities that are being implemented are, 1) Establishment and maintenance of demonstration plots 2) Subsidy for purchase of plant protection chemicals 3) Production of TXD hybrid coconut seedlings 4) Area expansion of coconut crop etc.

Objectives :

- ❑ To enhance the productivity of the coconut gardens by adoption of integrated farming systems.
- ❑ To increase the farmers' economy by growing Hybrid / dwarf coconut plants or inter / mixed crops.
- ❑ To encourage farmers to develop their Coconut garden into a model profitable plot.
- ❑ To provide insurance facility to the coconut palms destroyed by natural calamities.

Details of progress achieved are given in the **Table 7.54.**

7.13.12: Scheme for establishment of Coconut Products Parks :

To economically strengthen farmers growing Coconut by helping integrated processing of coconut crop, facilitating better market price for coconut products through the establishment of coconut parks and also creating awareness among the farmers about the importance of other products obtained from coconut, it is intended to establish the Coconut Products Parks.

Objectives :

- ❑ To establish the coconut parks similar to that of Industrial parks and providing huge plots with all facilities to interested farmers so that different coconut processing can be produced in one place by different entrepreneurs.
- ❑ To provide better market facilities and to support export of coconut processed products.
- ❑ To provide the employment opportunities in coconut growing area by establishing coconut processing industries in the state.

- To support the coconut producer companies financially by providing equity share.

An amount of Rs.0.75 lakh has been released during 2017-18 under Establishment of Coconut Product Parks scheme which is redeposited to Government. The scheme has been abandoned during 2018-19.

7.13.13: Other important Activities Undertaken by the Department :

a) Assistance to Farmers :

Assistance to farmers is a district sector scheme comprising of 4 components, Area expansion, Plant Protection, Ornamental plant production and Social horticulture.

Objectives :

- Area expansion of perennial fruit crops by providing assistance to farmer.
- Providing assistance to plant protection.

During 2017-18, Rs. 222.00 lakh was allocated and Rs. 216.11 lakh was spent. During the year 2018-19, a budgetary provision of Rs. 214.10 lakh has been made for this program and the program is being implemented effectively with a financial achievement of Rs. 115.58 lakh up to the end of November, 2018.

b) Publicity and Literature :

By providing information to farmers about recent technologies in Horticulture through various media effectively, Publicity and Literature Scheme is being implemented throughout the state.

Objectives:

- Giving information to farmers about new developments in horticulture & encouraging them to adopt the same for earning higher income.
- Providing information to farmers about the new technologies/ developments in Horticulture.

Table 7.54: Progress achieved under Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme.

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs.in lakh)		Physical (Ha)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
I	2017-18				
A.	Coconut Development Board assistance- Laying out of Demonstration plots and maintenance, Replanting and rejuvenation of Coconut Garden in the state	1649.75	1570.03	6055.3	6921
B	Coconut crop improvement programme	526.24	524.12	9013	8982
II	2018-19 (Upto November - 2018)				
A.	Coconut Development Board assistance - Laying out of Demonstration plots and maintenance	1218.00	9.4	5685	9.73
B	Coconut crop improvement programme	18781.21	274.51	13466	4699

(Note: During 2017-18, under the scheme "Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme" in the reference G.O.No. HCD 72 HPP 2017, BANGALORE, Dated: 11.09.2017, The coconut development Board/ Central share and state share has been revised to Rs. 1649.756 lakhs and Rs. 526.244 lakhs respectively. Accordingly the financial and physical targets are revised.)

- To increase technical knowledge of farmers by printing and distributing Brochure /Bulletin/Manuals having technical information on the cultivation of horticultural crops and departmental schemes.
- Conducting Symposium / Seminar / workshop / Field day in order to discuss and implement organic farming, Technical farming and drip irrigation in horticulture crops
- Conducting District level Horticulture shows and Agriculture & Horticulture Melas.

For the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.145.89 lakh has been earmarked &Rs.145.89 lakh released, out of which Rs. 144.31 lakh has been spent. For the year 2018-19, Rs.185.77 lakh has been allocated out of which, Rs. 183.05 lakh has been released and Rs.50.02 lakh has been spent till the end of November-2018.

c) Training to the Farmers:

In order to educate farmers to get better returns by adopting newly developed technologies in Horticulture and improved hybrid varieties of high yielding potential crops, training programmes are being conducted to farmers through "Training to the Farmers" scheme under zilla Panchayat Schemes. Under this programme, both women and men farmers are being trained in preservation of fruits and vegetables & Mushroom cultivation.

For the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 53.00 lakh has been earmarked &Rs.51.49 lakh released out of which Rs. 51.00 lakh has been spent. For the year 2018-19, Rs. 60.90 lakh has been allocated, out of which Rs. 37.84 lakh has been released and Rs. 4.562 lakh has been spent till the end of November-2018.

d) Assistance to Cold Storage :

Karnataka has 108 cold storages, of which 105 are in private and 3 are in public sector. To make the existing storages facilities 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 the cold storage units. The progress is given in **Table 7.55**.

e) Karnataka State Horticulture development Agency(KSHDA) :

Seeds and planting materials of different Horticulture crops are being produced and supplied to farmers at Departmental rates in different Horticultural farms and nurseries. A total of 39.86 lakhs of planting materials of different Horticulture crops have been produced during 2016-17. In the year 2017-18, 50.49 lakhs and during 2018-19, 50 lakhs of grafts/seedlings to be produced till November - 2018. 7.89 lakhs grafts/seedlings of different Horticulture crops are being produced. Mother blocks of required Horticulture crops have been established in farms. Various infrastructure facilities such as Polyhouse, shadenet and irrigation facilities are being developed in these farms and nurseries. During the year 2018-19, the financial target of Rs.1300 lakhs (including model farm development as mentioned below) is earmarked for propagation of various horticulture crops, establishment of mother blocks, insect proof net, irrigation facilities and construction of compound wall/chain link fencing of selected farms and nurseries.

Success story:

Supply / sale of grafts / seedlings of different horticulture crops was initiated through "SasyaSante" a special programme.

The grafts / seedlings of different horticulture crops are made available to farmers and public

Table 7.55 : Progress Under Assistance to Cold Storage

Year	Annual Physical (no's)		Annual Financial (Rs in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2016-17	59	59	58.84	58.79
2017-18	63	57	70.80	70.77
2018-19*	43	37	66.10	51.40

(*upto the end of November-2018)

at a common point of place through special programme called "SasyaSante" which was implemented in all districts. In addition to that, Technical information on different horticulture crops, installation of drip irrigation systems was also provided to the farming community. Awareness has been created regarding various schemes of the department.

f) Development of Model Horticulture Farm:

As announced in the budget speech of 2017-18, "Horticulture Department has 418 farms over 16,000 acres, which need to be improved. Our Government will take up development of 100 model farms in next 5 years and for this purpose a budget of Rs.10 crore will be earmarked".

100 Farms have been selected to develop as model farms in the next 5 years involving various concepts such as propagation, demonstration of new technology, soil and water conservation with mini water shed concept and farm productivity improvement. In first phase, in the year 2017-18, 30 farms and 2018-19, 40 farms @ rate of one in each district are being developed as model farms. The approved programs are under implementation. These programs include propagation of different horticulture crops, area expansion, demonstration, installation of drip irrigation systems, farms productivity improvement activity along with soil and moisture conservation activities. The construction of compound wall/chain link fencing of selected farms is also under implementation.

Out of Rs.650.00 lakh of released grants, Rs.551.27 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018, with Physical achievement of 182.45 hectare of area expansion, demonstration, installation of drip irrigation systems and maintenance of propagated plants, plants wealth, basin formation etc.,. The remaining 30 farms will be developed as model farms from the year 2019-20 onwards.

7.13.14 Krishi Bhagya Yojane (KBY):

- Out of 10 agro-climatic zones in Karnataka (Zone 2,3,4,5 & 6) north-eastern arid zone, northern dry zone, central dry zone, north-eastern dry zone & southern dry zone are considered as dry zones.
- In these five zones average annual rainfall is 450-850 mm. In order to increase production & productivity in these zones

adoption of protected cultivation and rain water harvesting structures techniques will be promoted.

- The establishment of these structures, the production and productivity increase 2 to 3 times which results in financial strength to the farmers.
- This Scheme will be implemented in 128 taluks of 25 districts in the State.
- To implement the scheme comprehensively, the beneficiaries who construct polyhouses should compulsorily have a water source and should also construct Krishi Honda for Rain water harvesting, adoption of diesel/solar motor for utilization of the storage water and also production of high value flower/vegetable /other horticultural crops.
- The beneficiaries who construct Shadenet should also involve in multiplication of plants through nursery/production of high value horticultural crops

During the year 2018-19, a total allocation of Rs.12917.00 lakh earmarked, out of which Rs.10097.00 lakh is allocated for General farmers. Out of this, an amount of Rs.5048.50 lakh released and expenditure of Rs.750.75 lakh is incurred upto the end of November 2018. For SC farmers Rs.1975.00 lakh is allocated against which an amount of Rs.987.495 lakh released and expenditure of Rs.326.38 lakhs is incurred for the end of November 2018. Similarly budget allocated for ST farmers Rs.845.00 lakh against which an amount of Rs.422.506 lakh released and Rs.165.05 lakh expenditure incurred for the end of November 2018.

Objectives:

To Harvest rain water effectively, Krishi Hondas were constructed in the field for maximum utilisation of water. To construct green house and shade net house to cultivate high value horticulture crops like vegetables and flowers also to establish nurseries.

- Conversion of Rainfed horticulture into sustainable horticulture and increase dry land Horticultural crops area.
- Increase Horticultural area under protected cultivation
- Increase in Horticultural crops production & productivity.
- Effective Rain water harvesting and precise utilization of Rainwater.

- Increase per capital income of horticulture farmers.
- Reduction of pests/diseases in horticultural crops.
- Reduction in wastage of water
- Increase income of the individual farmer.

Under this scheme, process of selection of beneficiaries is completed and issuing of work orders is in progress.

During 2018-19 an amount of Rs.6458.502 lakh are released for implementation of Krishi Bhagya programmes. Total Financial progress of Rs.1242.19 lakh is made for the end of November-2018.

a) Vegetable Seeds Kit Distribution Program:

Currently farmers are eager to grow advanced / hybrid breeding / open polyned vegetable cultivars profitably. In this context, a new program called "Vegetable Seeds Kit Distribution Program" is being implemented under the Krushi Bhagya Scheme during 2017-18, which will be able to help farmers with in reducing the cost of vegetable production by providing vegetable seeds kits to eligible small and marginal farmers.

The annual targets and achievements for the period 2017-18 are given in **Table.7.55a**.

Success Stories

Brief note on various Success Stories published/occurred under KWDP-II, Sujala-III, Horticulture Project

The Karnataka Water Development Program (KWDP)-II, SUJALA-III (Horticulture Component) project is under implementation since 2013-14 in 11 districts viz., Bidar, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Koppal, Gadag, Davanagere, Chamarajnagar, Raichur, Tumkuru, Vijayapura and Chikkamagaluru through the Department of Horticulture. The

horticulture component has six sub components viz., Extension and Demonstration for Productivity Improvement, Farmer Horticulture Soil and Crop Monitoring, Strengthening Model Nurseries, Post-Harvest Management, Strengthening Market Linkages for Horticulture Farmers and Horticulture Service Support. All the sub components of the project are either implemented successfully or under implementation in all the project districts in the sub watershed and micro watershed areas by preparing a strategic plan, detailed action plan (DAP) with targets and time line. The progress, achievements and success are now being brought out in the form of various publications /documents which comprises of a few significant success stories of the project, lessons learnt and few new initiatives.

Success Stories

1. Impact of Cucumber Seed Production under Shade Net
2. Crop Diversification –Replacing Cereal (Maize) Crop with Vegetable (Tomato and Brinjal) Crops
3. Advanced Production Technology Practices in Ginger Cultivation
4. Protected Cultivation of Capsicum: A Profitable Enterprise for Small and Marginal Farmers also
5. Protected Cultivation of Capsicum – a Success Story
6. Introduction of Vegetable Cultivation in Non-Traditional Horticulture Belt
7. Sustainable Livelihood in Rainfed Areas through Convergence Programs
8. Area Expansion of Perennial Horticulture Crop - Convergence with Krishi Bhagya Scheme

Table 7.55a : Progress of Vegetable Seeds Kit Distribution Program under Krushi Bhagya

Year	Annual Physical (in acres)		Annual Financial (Rs in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2017-18	1,47,000.00	1,32,105.00	30.00	29.92

Note: vegetable seed Kit Scheme had been implemented only for the year 2017-18 under Krushi Bhagya Programme and not been continued for the 2018-19.

9. Vegetable Seedlings Production in Portrays under Protected
10. Utilization of Solar Energy for Irrigation of Horticulture Crops in the Project Farm
11. Horticulture: a Wise Option to Reverse Shying Away from Farming
12. Horticulture Crops –Boon to Barren Land Also
13. Successful Mango Cultivation with Drum Kit Irrigation

Lessons learnt

1. Strategies to Manage and Liquidate Unsold Inventory of FPOs: Optimizing Input Procurement Process and Adoption of Distribution
2. Awareness Building and Availing Services of FPOs through Advertisement and Sales Promotion: Strategies adopted by Kayakalpa HPCL, Humnabad and Puttaraju Gawai HFPCL, Gadag.
3. Value Chain Development to Reduce Farmers' Market Risk: a Strategy Adopted by Kapilatheertha HFPCL, Kushtagi for Foxtail Millet Marketing
4. Social Mobilization Process and Farmers Expectation Setting: a Strong Tool for Promotion of FPOs - Experience of FPO, Tarikere
5. Institutional Market Linkages through FPO for Higher Price Realization and Fair and Transparent Procurement Practices

New initiatives

1. GIS -A catalyst for boom to Farmers (A New Initiative under KWDP-II, Sujala-III Project)

CALL for a Farm Equipment/Machinery-Rest Assured, GET it at Doorstep are some of the publications brought out till now.

Constraints

Constraints under KWDP-II SUJALA-III(Horti)

1. **Extension and Demonstration** : Since the Sujala Project is a science based project and LRI is an important aspect of the project, in many cases, the horticulture crops suggested is not in line with the existing crops. Hence there is resistance for immediate acceptance of the suggested crops. It requires a lot of

awareness creation, capacity building and convincing of the farmers to take up LRI based cropping.

2. **Hydrology** : Work on hydrology which is a crucial input is still under progress.
3. **Post Harvest and Marketing Management (PHM)**: The Project consists of establishment of post harvest facilities at the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs). It has not been easy for the FPOs to procure land for setting up of the PHM & Marketing facilities. Procurement of land by the FPOs for their activities requires some stream lining and policy by the Government.
4. **Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO)**: Formation of the FPOs and implementing of the activities of the FPOs majorly, is one of the activity under the Sujala Project. Since the FPO is a new concept for the farmers, its operation, management and specifically business operations by the FPO is taking time. It takes a lot of time and effort in training and capacity building and handholding of the FPOs.
5. **Marketing of produce through FPOs**: Output marketing is one of the main activity of the FPOs. Though the buyers are willing and ready, it is becoming difficult for the FPO to actually execute the output business orders as it involves several activities such as aggregation of produce, grading and meeting buyers specifications, price negotiations, logistics, packing etc., It is taking time for the FPOs to understand and absorb the requirements.

7.14 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services :

The Livestock sector plays vital role in development of rural economy of the State. In Karnataka majority of the population is dependent on Agriculture and allied activities. As per the 19th Livestock Census, Karnataka has 2.9 crores of livestock and 5.3 crores of poultry population. To provide health care to the animals and for improvement and development of breeds of animals, various programmes are implemented successfully by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services through its institutional network.

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs 2402.00 crore (includes RKVY funds Rs.39.92 Crores) has been allocated for Departmental programmes and Rs.1323.68 crore has been spent up to the end of November 2018. Budget allocation for the years 2016-17 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan Allocation	1503.87 *	234737.00*	240200.00
Non plan Allocation	45732.00		

* Including RKVY allocation

7.14.1 Animal Husbandry :

In Karnataka, the Animal Husbandry and Livestock Sector has been playing a significant role in rural economy. During 2017-18, the share of Animal Husbandry in Gross State

Domestic Product (GSDP) of Agriculture and Allied activities was 20.36%. As per the 19th Livestock Census, the share of Karnataka in all India livestock and poultry population was 5.41% and 7.33% respectively. The density of live stock in the state was estimated at 151.21 per sq.km and 47468 per lakh human population. The live stock and poultry statistics is given in **Table 7.56.** and the detailed information is depicted in **Appendix 7.15**

7.14.2. Livestock and Poultry Production :

In Buffalos milk production India ranks First in the world, similarly in Cow milk production India took second rank and during 2017-18, Karnataka State ranks 11th among Indian States. The production of milk in the State was 7.13 million metric tonnes during the year 2017-18. Details of the production of the major livestock products namely, Milk, Meat, Wool and Eggs are shown in **Table 7.57** and the detailed information is depicted in **Appendix 7.16**

Table 7.56: Livestock and Poultry Statistics

(No. in crore)

Particulars	Livestock Census			
	2003	2007	2012	Percentage change in 2012 over 2007
Cattle	0.95	1.05	0.95	-9.52
Buffalo	0.40	0.43	0.35	-18.60
Goat & Sheep	1.18	1.57	1.44	-8.28
Other Livestock	0.30	0.24	0.16	-33.33
Total Livestock	2.83	3.29	2.90	-11.85
Poultry	2.44	4.24	5.34	25.94

Table 7.57: Livestock and Poultry Production

Item	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Nov.2018)	Percentage change in 2017-18 over 2016-17
Milk	'000 Tonnes	6562	7137	5129	8.76
Meat @	Tonnes	209012	228032	172899	9.09
Wool	Tonnes	6588	4304	1935	-34.66
Eggs	No. in Crores	506.72	556.61	390.92	9.84

@ Includes Poultry Meat.

7.14.3: Animal Health and Veterinary Services:

During 2017-18, the livestock and poultry are rendered health services through a network of 4212 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of 30 District Poly Clinic, 665 Veterinary Hospitals, 2135 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1206 Primary Veterinary Centers and 176 Mobile Veterinary Clinics. Further 64 other Veterinary Institutions are also rendering services. During 2017-18, 2,35,48,574 cases were treated for various diseases and 411.42 lakhs vaccinations were carried out as preventive

measure for various diseases. **Table 7.58** shows details of developmental activities of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

A. Performance under Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme :

Sperm stations are located at Bangalore and Dharwad. The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided through 4212 institutions. Performance under Artificial Insemination programme is shown in **Table 7.59**.

Table 7.58: Developmental activities of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Nov.2018)
1	Veterinary institutions (including Artificial Insemination centers and Mobile Veterinary Clinics)	No.	4215	4215	4212
2	Livestock farms	No.	11	11	11
3	Poultry farms	No.	24	24	24
4	Artificial inseminations done	lakh	26.82	27.26	17.73
5	No. of cases treated	lakh	114.45	235.48	192.41
6	Fodder Produced	In Tonnes	10278.30	10619.30	35155.12
7	Milk produced	'000 Tonnes	6562	7137	5129
8	Egg produced	lakh	50672	55661	390.92
9	Wool produced	Tonnes	6588	4304	1935
10	Meat produced	Tonnes	209012	228032	172899

Table 7.59 : Performance under Artificial Insemination Programme (No.in lakh)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Nov.2018)	% change in 2017-18 over 2016-17
Total Insemination done	26.82	27.26	17.73	0.44
Total No of calves born	5.15	7.70	5.24	-23.02

B. Divisionwise progress of Artificial Insemination programme and milk production:

The progress of artificial insemination and milk production of various divisions of the State are given in **Table 7.59a**. Bengaluru Division shows high achievement under AI programme and Milk Production as compared to other divisions.

7.14.4 Rashtriya Gokul Mission

1. National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB):

National Programme for Bovine Breeding being implemented in the State since 2015-16 and is continued for the year 2017-18. 810 Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI) have been trained and established upto date in 16 districts in places where A.I. and other Veterinary facilities are not being extended either by Department or KMF.

12 Liquid Nitrogen Silos have been established at 12 selected places in the State to improve Liquid Nitrogen and semen straws supply network.

2. Establishment of Gokul Grams:

Action has been initiated to establish Gokul Gram as per the guidelines of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) to conserve and propagate local

indigenous breeds, Deoni Breed at Kurikuppe in Bellary District. Rs 60.00 lakh has been released to KVAFSU to conduct Field Performance Recording of Deoni cattle.

7.14.5 National Mission on Bovine Productivity:

For identification and traceability of animals and enhance milk production and productivity of bovine population, National Mission on Bovine Productivity programme (NMBP) under Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been sanctioned by Government of India. Under Pashu Sanjivini component of NMBP the livestock breeding, health, nutrition and productivity details are to be recorded through INAPH software by way of ear tagging the animals using unique identification number provided by NDDB. A total amount of Rs 762.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the purpose which is in the proportion of 60:40 (GoI: GoK). 46.10 lakh breedable animals details are to be recorded in INAPH software from the allocated funds.

a. Poultry development:

During 2016-17, action has been taken for automation of poultry farms at State poultry farm, Hesarghatta at a cost of Rs.12.74 lakh.

During 2016-17, action has been taken for supply of Giriraj Birds to Bidar, Koppal and Hassan district beneficiaries under Backyard Poultry Development.

Table 7.59a: Divisionwise progress of Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme and Milk Production.

Name of the Division	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (up to Nov.2018)		
	AI		Milk Production ('000 T.)	AI		Milk Production ('000 T.)	AI		Milk Production ('000 T.)
	Target	% of Achievement		Target	% of Achievement		Target	% of Achievement	
Bangalore	1052065	98.84	2015	1104871	99.56	2343	1073375	119.86	990.18
Mysore	715000	94.45	1675	720000	59.10	1834	758000	99.06	607.00
Belgaum	641500	117.72	1844	700250	61.79	1889	828300	87.20	612.30
Gulbarga	220510	96.183	1028	225210	63.05	1071	267670	87.46	304.11

The details are given in below.

Sl No	District	Financial Target (Rs. in lakh)		Physical Target	
		General	SCSP	General	SCSP
1	Bidar	24.75	10.61	660	283
2	Koppal	24.75	10.61	660	283
3	Hassan	24.75	10.61	661	283
	Total	74.28	31.83	1981	849

b. National Livestock Insurance Scheme:

Under the Centrally sponsored National Livestock Mission sub-mission, Risk Management, to help the farmers who lose their valuable animals due to diseases and accidents, insurance cover to cattle and buffaloes is provided. During 2017-18, Rs. 744.00 lakh has been utilized to insure 1,40,000 animals and during 2018-19, GOI has not released funds for Livestock Insurance Scheme.

c. Fodder seed production and distribution:

Under the Centrally sponsored National Livestock Mission sub-mission, Fodder seed production, Rs.166.67 lakh has been utilized to distribute ATM (African Tall Maize) and Sorghum fodder seeds minikits to 65,787 beneficiaries.

d. Ex-gratia for accidental death of animals:

As per Government order no: AHF 81 AHP 2017, Bangalore, Dated: 05.08.2017, compensation of Rs. 10,000/- for accidental death of non-insured bullocks and cows has been provided and as per the Government Addendum order no: AHF 81 AHP 2017, Bangalore, Dated: 28.10.2017, the programme to compensate accidental death of non-insured animals has been extended to bullock/ cow/ bull/ he buffalo/ she buffalo/ heifer/ buffalo heifer (above six months age). During 2017-18, Rs 265.68 lakh has been released to 2659 beneficiaries, out of which Rs 98.68 lakh are released to beneficiaries under SCP & TSP. During 2018-19, till November 2018, Rs 1650.00 lakh has been released to 31473 beneficiaries, out of which Rs 366.75 lakh are released to beneficiaries under SCP & TSP.

7.14.6 NAFCC funded project under Climate Change:

Rs. 24.21 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India for conservation and propagation of Indigenous cattle breeds and sheep.(Deoni/Hallikar/Malnad Gidda breeds of cattle and Deccani/Bannur/Bellary breeds of sheep). Out of the sanctioned amount Rs 4.44 crore has been released as 1st installment. The implementing agencies of the project are Karnataka sheep & Wool Development Corporation, KVAFSU and NDRI. Baseline survey of indigenous breeds has been completed and Field Performance Report of 902 Hallikar cattle have been done. Indigenous breed of sheep have been inducted in the State farm and measures to preserve and propagate them is under progress.

7.14.7 Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation (KSWDCL):

In the state, there are 5 Sheep Breeding farms working under Corporation. As a part of breed improvement programme 353 improved breed rams/bucks have been distributed from its sheep breeding farms to sheep farmers in 2017-18. In 2018-19, upto the end of November-2018, 164 Rams /bucks were distributed to the farmers.

KSWDCL is implementing sheep wool improvement scheme (SWIS) in co-ordination with the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur. During 2015-16, the scheme has been implemented in the project areas of Muddebihal, Chikkaballapur and Molkalmur Taluk. During 2017-18, remaining 84 rams distributed to farmers of Chikkaballapura Taluk. In 2017-18, the scheme is implemented in Muddebihal, Chikkaballapur and Molkalmur taluk, Sira, Hospet,

Lingasaguru, Chincholi, Bidar, Aurad and Gokak taluks. Rs.48.00 lakh budget was utilized for health coverage of 50,000 sheep and goat under SWIS programme.

During 2017-18, under the scheme Genetic Improvement, an incentive of Rs. 3000/- per Ram is credited to 500 beneficiaries for purchase of 500 pure breed of Rams by Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation

During 2016-17, Rs.230.00 lakh spent for deworming medicine and distributed to shepherds through veterinary dispensaries from 29.05.2017 to 15.06.2017 in the State. During 2017-18, Rs.300.00 lakh is allocated for deworming medicine and will be distributed to shepherds through veterinary dispensaries all over State from 01.12.2017 to 15.12.2017. During 2018-19 upto November 2018, Rs. 500.00 lakh expenditure has been incurred for deworming medicine and will be distributed to shepherds through veterinary dispensaries all over State has been taken up.

During 2017-18, 112 training programmes were conducted for 4863 shepherds trained under Scientific Sheep rearing at the cost of Rs.15.63 lakh. During 2018-19, 230 one day training programmes will be conducted for 9200 shepherds will be trained under

Scientific Sheep rearing at the cost of Rs. 23.00 lakh.

During 2017-18, Rs.1185.00 lakh provided as one time grant of Rs.5.00 lakh to each 237 Sheep and wool Cooperative Societies. During 2018-19, upto November 2018, Rs. 65.00 lakh provided as one time grant of Rs.5.00 lakh to each 10 Sheep and Wool Co-operative Societies. Till date Rs. 1250.00 lakhs provided as one time grant of Rs.5.00 lakh to each 250 Sheep and Wool Co-operative Societies.

Subsidy Scheme :

Under this Programme, sheep / goat (10+1) unit are given to beneficiaries who are member of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited. During the year 2016-17, totally 1184 beneficiaries have utilized the benefit with an unit cost of Rs. 67440/- with 25% of subsidy of Rs.16860/-.

SCP and TSP:

Under this Programme, sheep / goat (10+1) unit are given to beneficiaries who are member of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited. During the year 2017-18, asset has been provided for 685 beneficiaries with an unit cost Rs. 67440/- (50% of subsidy of Rs.33720/-). During the year 2018-19, subsidy of 90% or maximum Rs.60,000/- will be provided.

SCP/ TSP and General schemes (10+1 sheep and goat unit)

(Amount in Rupees)

Year	Scheme	SCP		TSP		GENERAL	
		Beneficiary contribution/ Loan amount	Subsidy Amount	Beneficiary contribution/ Loan amount	Subsidy Amount	Beneficiary contribution/ Loan amount	Subsidy Amount
2016-17	10+1 sheep/goat unit	33,720	33,720	33,720	33,720	50,580	16860
2017-18	10+1 sheep/goat unit	7,440	60,000	7,440	60,000	-	-
2018-19	10+1 sheep/goat unit	7,440	60,000	7,440	60,000	-	-
	Total unit cost	48600	48600	48600	48600	50,580	16860

Progress achieved from the year 2016-17 to 2017-18 is depicted in the **Table 7.60(A)** and **7.60(B)**.

a) Suraksha Yojane/Anugraha koduge for Shepherds:

As per the 19th Livestock Census, 95.83 lakh sheep and 47.96 lakh goats were there in the state. Under this scheme, ex-gratia will be provided to shepherds to overcome the accidental loss due to death of sheep and goats and an ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 5,000/- to each given for death of sheep and goat which is above 6 months of age and which die accidentally or die due to certified epidemic diseases not covered under Natural Calamity Relief or Insurance Schemes. During 2017-18,

as per budget announcement, an ex-gratia amount of Rs.2500/- will be provided to below 6 months sheep and goat kids which die accidentally or die due to certified epidemic diseases.

In 2017-18, Government has provided Rs.2568.00 lakh for exgratia amount to the death of 45155 sheep/goat and 252 sheep and goat kids for 45407 sheep and goat beneficiaries. During 2018-19, Rs. 2200.00 lakh is allocated and Rs. 1650.00 lakh is released till date. An allocation of Rs.2093.52 lakh is available including previous years unspent amount of Rs. 443.52 lakh. An amount of Rs. 1851.00 lakh is distributed as ex-gratia for the death of 37782 sheep/goat of 30834 beneficiaries.

Table 7.60(A) : Progress achieved under SCP and TSP

Sl No.	Schemes	Year	Amount release (in lakhs)	Physical in units of (10+1)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
				Sheep/Goat	Sheep/Goat		
1	SCP	2016-17	207.00	613	581	207.00	172.64
		2017-18	300.00	500	500	300.00	300.00
		2018-19 (Upto Nov. 2018)	180.75	356	-	214.00	-
2	TSP	2016-17	2.00	5	5	2.00	2.00
		2017-18	111.00	185	185	111.00	111.00
		2018-19 (Upto Nov. 2018)	65.25	145	-	87.00	-

Note: Sheep/goat unit cost is the same. Hence the target/ achievement in sheep/goat unit is merged.

Table 7.60(B): Details of Unit cost and subsidy of Sheep / goat (10+1) unit (Amount in Rupees)

Year	Scheme	SCP	TSP	GENERAL
2016-17	50% subsidy for SC/ST and 25% subsidy for general	33720	33720	16860
2017-18	90% subsidy or maximum Rs. 60,000/- for SC/ST and 25% subsidy for general	60000	60000	-
2018-19	90% subsidy or maximum Rs. 60,000/- for SC/ST and 25% subsidy for general	60000	60000	-
	Sheep/ Goat Unit total cost	67440/-	67440/-	67440/-

1. Farmers are trained at Dhangur Sheep Breeding Farm in Scientific management of Sheep and Goat, fodder production etc.
2. During 2017-18, under RKVY scheme Rs.530.00 lakh was allocated and the same is utilized as follows:
 - a) Rs.80.00 lakh is utilized to provide multiutility ambulatory clinic vehicles to 8 districts.
 - b) Rs.150.00 lakh spent to provide 51 shearing machines for wool cutting.
 - c) Rs.300.00 lakh provided to implement (100+5) sheep/ goat 171 units.

NEW SCHEMES 2018-19

1. Distribution of equipments to migratory shepherds: Under this scheme Rs. 4.00 crores is allocated and Rs. 2.00 crores released upto end of November 2018. Action has been taken to provide rain coat,

temporary tent, torch, iron wire fencing and rubber floor mats to 4,000 migratory shepherds.

2. Establishment of Skin Processing centre: Under this scheme Rs. 2.00 crores is allocated and Rs. 1.00 crores released upto end of November 2018. Action has been taken to establish Skin Processing centre at survey No.14 of Cheelanahally village, Sira taluk, Tumkuru district.

7.14.8: Poultry Development :

State of Karnataka has 156.70 million layers and 275.60 million broilers producing 412.30 million eggs and 81,828 tones of chicken meat respectively. There are 24 poultry farms functioning under the Department of AH&VS for development of poultry in the State. The major developmental activities are breeding and rearing of Giriraja parent stock and supply of day old chicks to the farmers. During 2017-18, 894 farmers were trained in poultry rearing

Scheme details:100+4/100+5 Sheep/Goat unit					
Sl. No	Year	Unit	Subsidy (Rs.)	Loan amount	Total unit cost (Rs.)
1	2016-17	100+4 Sheep/Goat	175000	525000	700000
2	2017-18	100+5 Sheep/Goat	175000	525000	700000
3	2018-19 (upto end of September 2018)	10+1 Sheep/Goat	60000	7440	67440

Sl. No	Year	Annual budget allocated	Budget released	Physical 100+5/100+4 Sheep/Goat unit		Financial Rs.in lakhs	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2016-17	345.00	345.00	187	187	345.00	345.00
2	2017-18	300.00	300.00	175	127	300.00	222.25
3	2018-19 10+1 sheep/ goat unit (upto end of September 2018)	600.00	300.00	1000	-	600.00	-

Note: Sheep/goat unit cost is the same hence the target/ achievement in sheep/ goat unit is merged.

and 379658 Giriraja chicks were produced. During 2018-19 up to the end November-2018, 210 farmers were trained in poultry rearing and 272810 eggs and 183911 chicks were produced.

The following departmental poultry farms are producing day old Giriraja chicks with the facility of breeding stock of parent Giriraja birds.

1. State Poultry Farm, Hesaraghatta.
2. Regional Poultry Rearing and Training Centre, Malavalli. Mandya District.
3. Regional Laboratory, Bangarpet, Kolar district.
4. District poultry rearing and training centre, Kudige Kodagu district.
5. District poultry rearing and training centre, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar district.
6. Poultry Extension centre, Koila, Dakshina kannada district.

The budgetary allocation for the year 2017-18 was Rs.566.00 lakh of which expenditure incurred was Rs.563.61 lakh. Budget allocation for the year 2018-19 is Rs.654.00 lakh and the expenditure incurred is Rs.453.00 lakh up to the end of November-2018. Financial and Physical progress is shown in **Table 7.61 and 7.62.**

7.14.9 Karnataka Co-Operative Poultry Federation

Presently 128 Primary Poultry Co-operative Societies are affiliated to Federation, Federation receives Grant in aid from the State Government, under Plan Head of Account, for its activities like:-

- (1) Short term training programme in Poultry Farming,

- (2) Rearing and distribution of Giriraja birds,
- (3) Maintenance of Regional Centers,
- (4) Providing Assistance to Unemployed youths for establishment of Broiler Poultry units (500 birds)
- (5) Production of backyard chicks for backyard poultry development
- (6) Organizing Seminar
- (7) Study & awareness tour programme to farmers
- (8) Refreshment Training to Veterinarians of Department of AH&VS.
- (9) Organizing World Egg day.
- (10) Incentives for newly registered societies under Federation.

For the Salary and allowances of the Officers and Staff of the Federation, Government has allocated Rs.350.00 lakh under Plan Head of Account and Rs.326.00 lakh under Non-Plan Head of Account to the Federation for the year 2018-19.

7.14.10 Piggery Development:

In the State, there are 5 pig Breeding Stations, which are located in Hesaraghatta in Bangalore District, Kudige in Kodagu District, Koila in Dakshina Kannada District and Bangarpet in Kolar District and Kalasa in Chickmagalur District. Among other activities, these stations are engaged in production and distribution of pure breed piglets, training and extension services in modern pig rearing to various socio-economic beneficiaries. In the state, most of the unemployed educated youths and farmers are interested in modern pig rearing as a result of which, production of good quality of pork and the lifestyle of the pig rearers are being improved. Under RKVY scheme, the District Pig Rearer's Cooperative Societies are established

Table 7.61: Financial Achievements Of Poultry Development

(Rs.in lakh)

Year	Plan			Non-Plan		
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Spent	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Spent
2016-17	130.00	130.00	128.81	311.00	311.00	311.00
2017-18	750.00	750.00	750.00	Merged with plan		
2018-19*	650.00	487.50	487.50			

(upto November- 2018)

Table 7.62 : Physical Progress of Poultry Development

Sl. No	Activity	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (upto November- 2018)		
		Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%
1	Short term training to farmers in poultry farming.	1000	1100	111	1000	1159	115.9	900	848	94.2
2	Rearing and distribution of giriraj birds.	3000	8440	281.33	10000	8220	82.2	4000	5026	125
3	Maintenance of regional centers	4	4	100	4	4	100	4	4	100
4	Assistance to un employed youths to establishment broiler poultry farm (500 birds) / (beneficiaries)	146	146	100	189	189	100	168	171	102
5	Production of backyard chicks for backyard poultry development (chicks)	75000	56646	75.52	100000	80166	80.16	97999	95825	97.78
6	Organizing workshop	4	4	100	1	1	100	2	2	100
7	Study & awareness tour programme to farmers	250	250	100	250	250	100	250	200	80
8	Refreshment training to veterinarians of department of ah&vs.	--	--	--	100	100	100	50	50	100
9	Organizing world egg day.	--	--	--	1	1	100	1	1	100
10	Incentives for newly registered societies under federation.	--	--	--	10	10	100	-	-	-

in 12 districts namely Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagar, Kolar, Mandya, Tumkur, Madikeri, Hassan, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chikkaballapura and Chikmagalur for good quality of pork. The progress is given in **Table 7.63(A)**.

7.14.11 Rabbit Development:

In order to popularise rabbit rearing for meat production, 3 Rabbit Rearing Centres are functioning at Hesaraghatta (Bangalore), Sirsi (Uttara Kannada) and Bankapur (Haveri). In these centres Newzealand white, California white, Russian Grey giant and Chinchilla breeds of Rabbit are being maintained. Rabbit

bunnies produced in these centres are being sold to interested farmers (at fixed rate) for breeding purposes. Farmers are being trained in scientific way of Rabbit rearing. The progress is given in **Table 7.63(B)**.

7.14.12 Feed and Fodder Development :

To mitigate the shortage of green fodder in the State livestock farms, fodder production, fodder seed production and training of farmers are being undertaken with the assistance of State disaster relief fund, RKVY Centrally sponsored scheme and Calamity Relief funds. The progress made under this programme in the last three years is given below.

During 2016-17, out of Rs.10.00 crore released under State Disaster Management funds, 4

lakhs Fodder minikits have been distributed to drought prone talukas, 21 to 25 lakhs metric tones green fodder has been produced from this.

During 2016-17, under NLM 3.98 lakh fodder minikits worth Rs.8.44 crores has been distributed from which 18 to 19 lakh metric tones green fodder has been produced. In the same year 3.30 lakh fodder minikit worth Rs.8.40 crores have been distributed under RKVY scheme from which 17 to 18 lakh metric tones green fodder has been produced.

During the year 2017-18, under State Disaster Management funds 2.80 lakh fodder minikits worth Rs.5.00 crores has been distributed to drought prone district from which 16 to 17 lakh metric tones green fodder has been produced. The progress is given in **Table 7.64**.

Table 7.63(A) : The progress achieved under pig breeding programme

(up to November-2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the pig breeding farm	Distribution of piglets (Nos.)		Farmers Trained (Nos.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Hesaraghatta	400	268	180	136
2	Kudige	400	123	360	141
3	Koila	150	-	360	198
4	Bangarapet	100	08	240	96
5	Kalasa	225	62	180	150
Total		1275	461	1320	721

Table 7.63(B): Progress achieved during 2018-19 (upto November-2018) in Rabbit farms (In Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the centre	No. of Rabbits maintained	No. of Rabbit produced	No. of Rabbits sold	No. of farmers trained
1	Livestock breeding farm, Hesaraghatta.	119	29	27	157
2	Assistant Director, veterinary Hospital, Sirsi.	86	33	113	--
3	Khillar Cattle Breeding & Training Centre, Bankapura.	109	49	30	148
Total		314	111	170	305

Table 7.64 : Progress under Feed and Fodder development

Sl. No.	Programme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Nov.2018)
1	Minikit Distribution Programme (in Nos.)	11,98,286	2,80,000	154702
2	Fodder Production in Farms(in MT)	10,278.30	9888.73	4585.67
3	Fodder seed production in farms (in MT)	4.23	577.36 Tonnes	-
4	Root slips distributed in farms (in nos.)	428400	475800	36500
5	Training to farmers regarding fodder development (in nos)	1282	1093	1363

During the year 2018-19, Under Department funds 154702 lakh fodder minikits worth Rs.4.00 crores has been distributed to drought prone district from which 7 lakh metric tones green fodder has been produced.

7.14.13 Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane:

The Budget allocation for the year 2018-19 is Rs.39.92 crore and the release is Rs.26.92 Crore, out of which Rs.19.23 crore is spent upto November 2018. The progress is given in **Table 7.65**.

7.14.14 Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases(ASCAD):

Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for systematic control of livestock diseases of national importance, Animal Disease Surveillance, upgradation of Diagnostic Laboratory and Biologicals production Units. For Organization of Seminars and training programmes 100% funding is provided by GOI. During 2018-19, action plan for Rs.1010.37 lakh has been sanctioned by GOI, which includes central share of Rs.546.07 lakh and state share of Rs.464.30 lakh.

During 2017-18, the approved action plan was for Rs. 4325.21 lakh, out of which Rs. 180.07 lakh was released from Government and the expenditure incurred was Rs.180.07 lakh.

During 2018-19, Rs.100.00 lakh of Central Share (60%) was released on 07-08-2018 and the proposal to release the matching grant of state share (40%) of Rs. 44.29 lakh was sent to Government of Karnataka on 14-09-2018 & the releases are awaited.

During 2017-18, 49.08 lakhs cattle and buffaloes were vaccinated against Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS). Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done for 196.88 lakhs of sheep and goats. As a part of surveillance work, 167 brain samples from clinically suspected animals and 85 brain samples from slaughtered animals were collected and forwarded to the laboratory and ascertained that BSE is not present in our state. In order to keep vigilance on the presence of Avian Influenza, 5515 serum samples, 6082 cloacal/tracheal and 2020 environmental samples were collected from all the district and forwarded to the laboratories for examination. An outbreak of Avian Influenza was recorded in the state during 2017-18 viz. Dasarhalli village of Bengaluru North taluk in Bengaluru Urban district (M/s KGN Chicken Center).

During December 2017, bird flu was seen at KGN Chicken Center, Dasarhalli village of Bengaluru North taluk in Bengaluru Urban district and 8 desi birds have been died. As per the GOI guidelines, 942 poultry and 2 kg poultry feed was destroyed scientifically. Within surveillance area of 10 km radius, 84 serum samples and 42 cloacal samples were tested at NIHSAD, Bhopal to confirm absence of bird flu.

During 2018-19, from April-2018 to November-2018, 27.94 lakhs cattle and buffaloes were vaccinated against Haemorrhagic Septicemia(H.S). Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done in 132.52 lakhs sheep and goats. As a part of surveillance work 49 no's of brain samples from clinically suspected animals and 84 no's of

Table 7.65: Financial Outlay for the Project Approved for 2018-19.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	5	6	7
1]	Strengthening of Farmers Training Centre and creation of Infrastructure for skill development				
a]	Creation of infrastructure for Training facility farmers at Hassan	AH&VS	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Sub Total:		1.00	1.00	1.00
2)	Comprehensive Development of sheep and Goat in Karnataka				
a]	Establishment of Goat Farms for Milk Production of Marketing Infrastructure of include Goat Milk Procurement	AH&VS, KLDA	1.80	1.00	1.00
	Sub Total:		1.80	1.00	1.00
3)	Dairy & Dairy Infrastructure Development in Karnataka				
a]	100 MTPD Capacity Milk Powder Plant with 12 LLPD capacity Liquied Milk Processing Unit at Kanva, Chennapattana Taluk	MD, KMF	6.68	3.80	3.80
b]	Mysore Mega Dairy		6.07	3.00	3.00
	Sub Total:		12.75	6.80	6.80
4)	Strengthening Animal Health, Animal Breeding and Extension Services in Karnataka				
a]	Strengthening of Diseases Dignosis Infrastructure by Supply of Digital WBC analyser and HB analyser and Large animal ultrasound scanning mechine for spot disease dignotsis to all 30 districts Polyclinic and 176 Mobile Veterinary Clinics.	AH&VS	2.02	2.02	0.00
	Sub Total:		2.02	2.02	0.00
5)	Strengthening Frozen Semen Production Centers and Livestock breeding farms for genetic upgradation				
a]	Existing Frozen Semen Production Centers at State Livestock Breeding and Training Center, Hesaraghatta.	AH&VS	1.10	0.50	0.50
b]	State Semen Production Center, Hessaraghatta.	AH&VS	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Sub Total:		1.60	1.00	1.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	5	6	7
6)	Piggery Development Programme				
	a) Strengthening of existing piggery farms and make these as self sustainable by utilizing the farm revenue at Hesaraghatta.	AH&VS	1.22	0.454	0.454
	Sub Total:		1.22	0.454	0.454
7)	Pashu Bhagya :- Animal Induction Programme for Milk and Meat, Egg Production at 50% for SC/ST and 25 % subsidy for others				
	Assistance to SC/ST beneficiaries for induction of dairy animals	AH&VS	10.55	5.670	0.00
	Sheep and Goat development by induction of 10+1 sheep/goat units to SC/ST beneficiaries	KSW-DCL	6.00	6.00	6.00
	Assistance to SC/ST beneficiaries for 500 broiler poultry units	KCPF	2.98	2.98	2.976
	Grand Total		39.92	26.92	19.23

brain samples from slaughtered animals were collected and forwarded to the IAH & VB laboratory and ascertained that BSE is not present in our state. In order to keep vigilance on the presence of Avian Influenza, 2629 serum samples, 2588 cloacal/tracheal and 927 environmental samples collected from all the districts and forwarded to the laboratories for examination. No evidence of Avian influenza was observed in the state during 2018-19 till date.

a) Mass vaccination Programmes :

Several mass vaccination programmes are being implemented in the State. Up to 2014-15, GOI has provided 100% assistance for FMD-CP, BCP, PPR-CP, NPRSM and NADRS. But under ASCAD, the sharing pattern was 75:25. The sharing pattern from 2015-16 onwards is 60:40 under ASCAD, FMD-CP, PPR-CP and BCP and 100% assistance for NPRSM and NADRS.

b) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Program (FMD-CP):

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Program (FMD-CP) is one of the Centrally Sponsored Programme is being implemented in the state under 60%-40% (GOI-GOK) sharing pattern.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) have severe, highly contagious viral disease of livestock with significant economic impact. The disease affects Cattle, Buffalo and swine as well as sheep, goats and other cloven-hoofed ruminants. The Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) have serious socio-economic implication. Therefore, in order to control FMD in the State, mass vaccination of all the cattle, buffaloes and pigs (Pulse Polio mode) once in every six months is being carried out under this programme. On '0' and 28th day, serum samples will be collected from identified animals in selected villages and percentage of animals having immunity against the virus will be measured. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP) is being implemented in the state since 2011 and 14 rounds of vaccination programme have been successfully completed.

During 2017-18, 109.13 lakhs (97 %-12th round) and 109.52 lakhs (97%- 13th round) cattle, buffaloes and pigs have been vaccinated. During 2018-19, 107.58 lakhs cattle, buffaloes and pigs were vaccinated (96.5%) in 14th round vaccination programme including Combing round.

With the effective implementation of FMD-CP, the number of outbreaks has been reduced in

the recent years. The percentage of population having immunity against virus, which was 5% in the pre vaccination samples and 18% in post vaccination samples at the beginning of the programme has increased to 49.7% in pre vaccination samples and 65.6% in post vaccination serum samples after 13th round, and 44.5% in pre vaccination samples and 59.1% in post vaccination serum samples after 14th round of FMD Vaccination Programme. 15th round of FMD Vaccination programme will be taken up in the month of November/December 2018.

During 2017-18, action plan for Rs. 3117.60 lakh has been submitted to GOI. Total amount of Rs.2716.15 lakh comprising of Rs. 1548.97 lakh with central share (of 60%) & Rs. 1167.18 lakh state share (of 40%) has been released including the unspent balance for the year 2016-17 has been released. Total amount of Rs.2707.89 lakh comprising of Rs. 1544.01 lakh of central share and Rs.1163.88 lakh of state share has been utilized during 2017-18.

During 2018-19, action plan for Rs. 3519.54 lakh has been submitted to GOI., comprising of Central share (60%) of Rs.2111.73 lakh and state share (40%) of Rs.1407.81 lakh. As a first installment Rs. 1364.61 lakh has been released comprising of Central share (60%) of Rs. 818.77 lakh including the Rs. 4.96 lakh unspent balance for the year 2017-18 and state share (40%) of Rs. 545.84 lakh including the Rs. 3.30 lakh unspent balance amount for the year 2017-18 has been released.

Out of Rs. 881.51 lakh comprising of Central share (60%) of Rs. 528.91 lakh and state share (40%) of Rs. 352.60 lakh has been utilized till the end of November 2018.

c) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)

This programme envisages periodical online reporting of outbreaks of diseases from the field veterinarians. All the 176 block and 30 districts and 1 center at state level have been provided with the hardware, software and internet facility. The state monitoring unit located in Bangalore consolidates the reports at state level and forwards to the state Govt and GOI. During 2017-18, Rs. 5.00 lakh was allocated in the action plan. But no grants were released during 2017-18.

During 2018-19, Rs. 5.00 lakh has been earmarked for this programme. A proposal has been submitted to GOI for revalidation of

unspent balance of Rs.0.99 lakh for the year 2014-15 for utilization during 2017-18.Revalidation is awaited.

d) National Programme on Brucellosis Control

This disease is characterized by abortions in the last trimester of pregnancy and it is communicable to persons who come in contact with the animals (Zoonotic). Vaccinating 6-8 month old female calves protects them for lifetime. Hence since 2011-12, screening of animals by Milk Ring Test (MRT) has been done and the incidence was found to be 3.5%.

During 2017-18, a grant of Rs.56.44 lakh (revalidated from 2016-17 grants), which included a central share of Rs.33.87 lakh and a state share of Rs.22.57 lakh. An amount of Rs.56.44 lakh was utilized. A total of 3.06 lakh 6-8 month old female calves are vaccinated during 2017-18.

During 2018-19, Rs. 302.00 lakh has been proposed in the action plan.From April 2018 to November 2018, 0.74 lakh 6-8 month old female calves are vaccinated.

e) National programme on Rinderpest Surveillance and monitoring (NPRSM) :

Rinderpest has been eradicated in the country. Surveillance work is being done continuously to ascertain that no cases of Rinderpest or cases with symptoms related to Rinderpest are prevalent in any village or presented for treatment in any veterinary institutions. During 2017-18 no funds were released under the scheme. For 2018-19, an assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed.

f) National control programme on Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR)

Control Programme:

The mass vaccination of Sheep and goats against PPR is being implemented since 2011-12, during which 116.33 lakhs sheep and goats were vaccinated. Subsequently, at 6 monthly intervals, newly born and adults left over during the previous round of vaccination ie, 30% of the population, are being vaccinated. A grant of Rs. 202.93 lakh was released during the year 2017-18 and could not be utilized due to non receipt of order in time. About 170.88 lakhs sheep and goats were vaccinated during the year.

During 2018-19, Rs. 356.00 lakh has been proposed in the action plan.Sofor, about

121.34 lakhs of sheep and goats have been vaccinated. (April 2018 to November 2018).

7.14.15 Details of State Sector Schemes for the year 2018-19

1. Direction and Administration

For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 6610.00 lakh out of this allocation of Rs.198.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.133.00 lakh earmarked for TSP. The budget will be utilized for payment of salary and allowances, procurement of drugs and chemicals to meet the requirement of 4215 Veterinary Institutions, to establish and maintain public grievance cell/call centre, expenditure towards the maintenance of vehicles at commissionerate, establishment of e-cell, printing of "Januvaru Mahiti pustaka" and "feed charts", to meet the payment for outsourced group D staff and other related activities.

The non recurring expenditure for upgradation of 404 Primary Veterinary Centers as Veterinary Dispensaries will be borne under this HOA. An amount of Rs.4958.00 lakh was released and Rs.3291.00 lakh expenditure has been incurred upto the end of November 2018.

2. Unspent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP act 2013

During 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs 1003.00 lakh. Out of this, Rs.694.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.309.00 lakh for TSP. Dairy (unit cost Rs.1,20,000/-), sheep/goat (unit cost Rs. 67,440/-)and piggery (unit cost Rs. 100000/-)units will be provided to SC/ST beneficiaries with 75% subsidy for Dairy & Piggery and 89% for sheep/goat rearing. SC beneficiaries will receive 384 Dairy, 480 Sheep/Goat and 80 Piggery units. ST beneficiaries will receive 159 Dairy, 239 Sheep/Goat and 30 Piggery units and Rs. 752.00 lakh released upto the end of November 2018.

3. Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Bangalore

For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs 3109.00 lakh. Under this scheme, amount of Rs.1911.00 lakh will be spent for production of vaccine to control livestock diseases, disease diagnosis and investigation, providing expert advisory services, trainings, office expenditures, salary and allowances. An amount of Rs. 2332.00 lakh is released and Rs.2332.00 lakh expenditure has been

incurred upto the end of November 2018.

4. Civil works

An amount of Rs.32.00 lakh is allocated under this scheme. Amount will be spent to take up civil works of the departmental farms and other state sector buildings. An amount of Rs. 24.00 lakh released upto the end of November 2018.

5. Control of Animal Diseases

For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 5846.00 lakh, out of this Rs. 3174.00 lakh is central share Rs.2672.00 lakh is state share and Rs.728.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.259.00 lakh is earmarked for TSP. Under this scheme, vaccination programmes for the diseases [FMD, Enterotoxaemia Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax] that are of economic and zoonotic importance will be carried out. Other activities being maintenance and repair of office buildings, de worming campaigns, disease surveillance disease monitoring programmes and the salary for officers & staff. An amount of Rs. 1792.00 lakh released and Rs.1238.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

6. Amrithmahal Kaval

For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 50.00 lakh. Allocation will be utilized for maintenance of Amrith mahal kavals of Chikkamagaluru, Tumakuru, Chithradurga and Hassan districts. An amount of Rs. 38.00 lakh is released and Rs.24.50 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

7. Livestock Farms and Training

For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs. 3127.00 lakh. Amount will be utilized towards salary and allowances, supply of chemicals and liquid nitrogen for semen production centers of the state, purchase of feeds for the livestock farms, repair and maintenance of farm vehicles and equipments, construction, repairs and maintenance of buildings in the farms. An amount of Rs. 2345.00 lakh is released and Rs.1752.00 lakh expenditure incurred upto the end of November 2018.

8. Support to Pinjarapoles and other Goshalas

For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs. 400.00 lakh. It is proposed to support pinjarapoles and goshalas for maintenance (water, feed, health care) of unproductive and abandoned animals and also to support State

Animal Welfare Board and strengthening district society for prevention of cruelty to animals (SPCA). An amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh released and Rs.125.00 lakh expenditure incurred upto the end of November 2018.

9. State Poultry Farms

For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs. 654.00 lakh. Amount will be utilized towards salary and allowances of KCPF and state poultry farms, daily wages, incidental expenditure, poultry feed for 6 poultry farms (10000 birds), minor repairs and maintenance of buildings, repairs and fuel for vehicles/ generators, and other essential items. An amount of Rs. 491.00 lakh released and Rs.453.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

10. Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation limited

For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 2475.00 lakh, out of this Rs.214.00 lakh for SCP and Rs.87.00 for TSP. Amount will be utilized towards salary and allowances of the staff and out source employees, office expenses, dewormers for sheep/goat, mineral mixtures and medicines, health coverage of sheep and Goats, maintenance of 6 sheep breeding farms of the State, trainings, distribution of rams for breeding purpose, "Certified Elite Breed Ram Producing Units, Ballary Sheep Breeding Centre and induction of (10+1) Sheep /Goat Units for SC/ST beneficiaries. An amount of Rs. 1856.00 lakh released and Rs.1856.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

11. Ex-gratia to Sheep Owners for accidental death of sheep and Goat.

For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs. 2200.00 lakh, out of this Rs.377.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.112.00 lakh for TSP. Ex-gratia will be paid to shepherds For the accidental death of sheep/goat that are not covered under any other insurances schemes or calamity relief funds, at rate of Rs.5000/- per adult sheep/goat and Rs. 2500/- for sheep/goat below six months of age. An amount of Rs. 1650.00 lakh released and Rs.1650.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

12. Pig Breeding Stations

For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 157.00 lakh. Allocation will be utilized for

salary and allowances of the staff, payment for outsource employees, purchase of concentrate feed for pigs, purchase of equipments, minor works and repairs of buildings, and farm maintenance. An amount of Rs. 118.00 lakh released and Rs.96.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

13. Livestock Development farms

Rs. 2577.00 lakh allocation is provided under this scheme for 2018-19. Allocation will be utilized for salary and allowances of the staff, payment for outsource employees, daily wages, purchase of concentrate feed for livestock in 11 farms and 3 frozen semen production centers, repairs and fuel for vehicles/ generators, agriculture activities, maintenance of equipments and machineries, installation of solar lights and pump sets for farms and semen centers. An amount of Rs. 1933.00 lakh released and Rs.1783.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

14. National Livestock Mission

An allocation of Rs. 1666.00 lakh is provided during 2018-19, out of this Rs.310.12 lakh is central share and Rs.1355.88 lakh is state share. Rs.739.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.282.00 lakh is earmarked for TSP. It is proposed to take up programmes approved by SLEC, viz, integrated poultry development, genetic improvement and breeding of sheep, supply of fodder seed minikits.

Rs. 10000/- ex gratia will be provided to the farmers for the accidental death of cattle that are neither covered under insurance nor under calamity relief fund. Out of this allocation Rs. 422.61 lakh is ear marked for this programme. An amount of Rs. 1460.00 lakh released and Rs.792.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

15. Veterinary Education and Training

An allocation of Rs. 341.00 lakh is provided during 2018-19. It will be utilized towards salary and allowances, training of farmers and staff, organil seminars and advertising the depzing state levertmental programmes through print /electronic media. Under this head provision has been made to meet the expenditure for "State Level Dasara Exhibition" at Mysore. An amount of Rs. 256.00 lakh released and Rs.195.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

16. Animal Husbandry Statistics & Livestock Census

An allocation of Rs. 237.00 lakh allocation is provided under this scheme for 2018-19. Allocation will be utilized for salary and allowances of the staff, maintenance of building, purchase of equipments, computer peripherals and other office expenses. An amount of Rs. 178.00 lakh released and Rs.177.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

17. Sample Survey Scheme of estimation of Milk, Egg and Wool

During 2018-19 ,an allocation of Rs. 428.00 lakh allocation is provided, out of this Rs.214.00 lakh is central share and Rs.214.00 lakh is state share. It is proposed to utilize the allocation towards staff salary, expenditure for carrying out Survey of major livestock producers like milk, egg, meat and wool during three seasons of the year viz. summer, rainy and winter. Survey will be carried out in randomly selected villages; reports will be compiled and sent to the government. Rs. 323.00 lakh is released and Rs.207.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

18. Animal Husbandry Statistics and Livestock Census

Rs. 1.00 lakh allocation is provided under this scheme for 2018-19 as notional allocation. This is 100 per cent central scheme, Rs.80 lakh is released by the GOI. During current year 20th livestock census is under progress hence the amount will be utilized.

19. Establishment of Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs 8882.00 lakh, out of this Rs.266.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.89.00 lakh for TSP. Allocation will be utilized for the salary and allowances of teaching and non teaching staff, state share of 25% of the expenditure towards ICAR schemes, student's stipend, study tour, maintenance of buildings, vehicles and animals, office expenditure, pensions, provision has been made to meet the expenditure of SC/ST students. An amount of Rs. 6662.00 lakh is released and Rs.6662.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

20. Grants to Animal Husbandry Co-operatives

Rs. 650.00 lakh allocation is provided under this scheme for 2018-19. The allocated amount will be utilized towards salary and allowances, to create awareness and interest in backyard poultry farming in rural areas. It is proposed to produce 1,30,000 backyard poultry birds and distribution to farmers ,Implementation of 500 Broiler birds unit for unemployed youths, conducting awareness tour for 250 progressive farmers and short term training for 1000 beneficiaries. Construction of Godowns at Sheep and Wool Producers Co-operative Societies, Establishment of Wool Processing Wool Processing Units, office expenses, salary and allowances of Karnataka Co-operative Sheep And Goat Rearer's Co-operative Societies Federation. An amount of Rs. 487.50 lakh has been released and Rs.487.50 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

21. Vacant Post Provision

During 2018-19, Rs.102.00 lakh allocation is provided. Need based expenditures will be made.

22. Payments under the Karnataka Guarantee of Services Act

During 2018-19, Rs. 50.00 lakh allocation is provided. Need based expenditures will be made

23. Additional Provision for Salaries- 6th pay commission:

During 2018-19, Rs. 5119.00 lakh allocation is provided to implement 6th pay commission.

Dairy Development:

24. National Plan for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development: NPBB &DD

For 2018-19, Notional Allocation is Rs 1.00 lakh and Rs. 9.03 lakh is released by GOI.

25. National Dairy Plan

During 2018-19 , no budget provided for this scheme.

26. Animal Husbandry Programme for women:

For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 1101.00 lakh, out of this Rs.331.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.166.00 lakh for TSP. Aim of this programme is to assist devadasis/

widows/ destitute women in attaining economic upliftment and social status. Implementation of 3 sheep / goats unit and dairy units comprising of 2 crossbred cows/ upgraded buffalo units. An amount of Rs. 826.00 lakh released upto the end of November 2018.

27. Incentive to Milk Producers

Allocation Rs.120600.00 lakh is provided for this scheme, out of this Rs. 20225.00 lakh is provided for SCP and Rs. 10058.00 lakh is provided for TSP. The allocated amount will be utilized to provide incentive of Rs.5.00 per liter of milk to the milk pourers of MPCs and also to assist Schedule Caste and Schedule tribe beneficiaries by giving subsidy to establish dairy units under unspent amount. An amount of Rs. 90450.00 lakh released and Rs.71088.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

Capital Outlay:

28. Construction of Dispensaries under RIDF

For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 5292.00 lakh. The allocated amount will be utilized for construction of 520 buildings for veterinary dispensaries / institutions of tranches 20 to 23 in rural areas with the assistance of NABARD. An amount of Rs. 3669.00 lakh released and Rs.2393.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

29. Education Extension & Research (KVAFSU) Bidar.

For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 1606.00 lakh. The allocated amount is proposed to take up approved civil works pertaining to Karnataka Veterinary Animal Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar, Providing infrastructure at 3 new diploma colleges of Koravangala (Hassan dist.) Bargi (Chamarajanagara Dist.) and Yadagiri districtis. An amount of Rs. 1205.00 lakh released and Rs.1205.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

30. Unspent SCSP-TSP Amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act 2013,

Budget not provided for this scheme during 2018-19.

31. Pashu Bhavana and Other Buildings

During 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 500.00 lakh, out of this Rs.58.00 lakh is

earmarked for SCP and Rs.38.00 lakh for TSP. Amount will be utilized for the continued civil works of Pashubhavana and for construction/ repairs of other state sector buildings. Rs. 375.00 lakh released and Rs.101.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES:

a. Zilla panchayat Programmes:

1. Executive Establishment : For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs.8232.86 lakh. Amount will be utilized for the salary and allowances of the officers and staff of 4215 veterinary institutions. Rs. 8232.86 lakh released and Rs.4877.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

2. Supply of Drugs and Chemicals and Equipments : For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 3190.00 lakh, the amount is allocated for purchase of Liquid Nitrogen which is required for preservation of Frozen Semen needed for Artificial Insemination, purchase and supply of emergency Drugs and Chemicals, vaccines & Frozen Semen Straws. An amount of Rs. 3190.00 lakh released and Rs.1038.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

3. Maintenance of Buildings: For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs.1513.00 lakh. The amount is allocated for repair and maintenance of buildings of various Veterinary Institutions in the ZP Sector. An amount of Rs. 1513.00 lakh released and Rs.51.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

4. Strengthening of Extension Units: For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs.508.00 lakh. Under this scheme, extension activities like Kissan Samparka Sabha, Grama sandarshana, Livestock shows etc. are being taken up. An amount of Rs. 508.00 lakh released and Rs.63.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

5. Cattle Breeding Farms: For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs. 1.14 lakh. Amount will be utilized for the maintenance of two AI centers in Uttara Kannada District. An amount of Rs. 1,14,00 lakh released and Rs.0.69 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

6. Rearing of Giriraja Bird and others: For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs. 514.00 lakh, out of this Rs.99.00 lakh is earmarked for SCP and Rs.46.00 lakh for TSP.

Amount will be utilized for rearing of Giriraja birds in the state Govt. farms and to be distributed to the public at the rate prescribed by the department, so that backyard poultry rearing is encouraged in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 514.00 lakh released and Rs.233.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

b. Taluk Panchayat Programmes:

1. Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries & their upgradation as Taluka level Dispensaries: For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs. 46773.00 lakh. Amount will be utilized for salary, allowance and other expenses of existing institutions and expenditure for Institutions to be opened newly and upgraded. Health, breeding and other Services are being provided to the farmers through these institutions. Rs. 46773.00 lakh released and Rs.27969.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

2. Disposal of Biomedical Waste: For 2018-19 the total allocated budget is Rs. 182.60 lakh. It has been allocated to maintain deep burial pits and sharp pits in the veterinary dispensaries for disposal of biomedical waste and also to keep the premises clean. An amount of Rs. 182.60 lakh released and Rs.66.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

3. Organization of sterile/ Infertile livestock Camps: For 2018-19, the total allocated budget is Rs.477.40 lakh. Free livestock health camps will be conducted to treat infertility and to enhance fertility rate in animals. An amount of Rs. 477.40 lakh released and Rs.163.00 lakh expenditure is incurred upto the end of November 2018.

NEW SCHEMES for the year 2018-19

1. Sheep and Goat rearing is a profitable sub-occupation of farmers in the State. Sheep rearing will be encouraged through financial assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C). Emphasis will be given for sheep rearing by establishing 25,000 units. Government will give guarantee for Rs.187.50 crore loans to be given by the N.C.D.C.
2. Government has taken all steps to overcome shortage of fodder to the livestock due to continuous drought situation in the State. To prevent shortage of fodder in future, 'State Fodder Security

Policy' for next five years will be formulated with programmes to increase fodder produce by expanding fodder growing area, seed production, jala krushi (Hydroponics), green fodder production etc., and it will be implemented through PPP model.

3. There are about 4,000 migratory shepherds in the State, who move from place to place with the herd for grazing unmindful of rain, wind and sun. To provide protection to these shepherds and their sheep, grant of Rs.4 crore will be provided for procurement of materials like temporary tent, iron wire fencing and other inputs during 2018-19.
4. About 50 to 60 lakh sheep and goats are being slaughtered annually for meat in the State. For value addition to the skin of sheep and goat, Skin Processing and Tanning Centre will be established at a cost of Rs.2 crore.
5. Presently, Disease diagnostic laboratories are functioning only in 14 districts of the State. It has been planned to extend the Disease diagnostic laboratory facilities to all the remaining 16 districts in the next three years. During 2018-19 Disease diagnostic laboratories will be established in Gadag, Koppal, Vijayapura, Raichur and Dharwad Districts, for which a grant of Rs. 3 crore is provided during 2018-19.
6. An amount of Rs.7.5 crore will be spent for modernization of 75 sheep/goat markets in the State by providing weighing machine, water facility and sheep yard with wire fencing and shade facility.
7. Incentive of Rs.55 crore will be provided to the staff of 14,000 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies functioning in the State on the basis of quality milk collection at 20 paise per litre. Out of this Milk Federations and Government will bear 10 paise each.
8. Outstanding dues of medium term loan upto a limit of Rs.50,000 availed by shepherds from Cooperative banks upto the end of 31.12.2017 for sheep and goat rearing will be waived. This will benefit 12,205 shepherds to the extent of Rs.52 crore.
9. Three Frozen Semen Distribution centres will be established at divisional level in Dharwad, Kalaburagi and Mysuru at an expenditure of Rs.2.25 crore.
10. On experimental basis, it is proposed to establish Green Fodder Production Units

using Hydroponics method, for which Rs.3 crore will be provided.

11. Due to increase collection of milk in Hassan Milk Union and to make processing of milk profitable, a mega dairy of 10 to 15 lakh litres capacity will be established with all basic infrastructures for which a grant of Rs.50 crore will be provided.

7.14.16: Future Challenges and Constraints:

The 12th Five year plan which laid greater emphasis on Agriculture, farming and development of need based and market demand driven programmes would pave for augmented productivity in livestock and poultry sector. This could be achieved through conservation and development of animal genetic resources, establishment of milk traits and value addition by training and extension methods, professional efficiency development programmes and quality health coverage system and disease control programme.

The ongoing programmes and activities of the 11th Five year Plan are also continued during 12th five year plan with more thrust given on:

1. Conservation of indigenous breeds of livestock for enhancement of milk production.
2. By managing all the Veterinary institutions of the state by qualified veterinarians better services will be provided.
3. Encourage crossbreeds without harming the native breed's purity.
4. Fodder Development by encouraging fodder growers, through supply of minikits, fodder and other inputs.
5. Providing dairy/piggery/sheep-goat/poultry units to widows/devadasis/down-trodden women to improve their economic status.
6. To provide healthy and quality meat.
7. Establishment of scientific and modern slaughter house.
8. Promotion of Giriraja and Desi poultry rearing by providing Assistance to SHGs/poultry co-operatives. And promoting women empowerment.
9. Piggery Development through up-gradation and strengthening of pig

breeding stations for more production of piglets for distribution.

10. Strengthening of Extension, Training and Animal Health units.
11. Enhancement of semen bank for development of Sheep and Goat breed.
12. Control of various animal diseases through mass vaccination/periodical Vaccination programme.
13. Strengthening of breed improvement and health protection programme through MAITRI workers.
14. Providing veterinary services to nomadic shepherds and to farmers at their doorstep through toll free call centres and ambulatory clinics.
15. Providing Ex-gratia of Rs.10000/- to farmer for the death of uninsured bullock/ cow/buffalo/bulls/heifers etc to compensate loss to the farmer.

Challenges:

a. Animal health sector:

1. Effective management of animal health protection programmes.
2. To promote export of animal products by creating disease free zones by controlling livestock/ poultry diseases of economic importance and contagious animal diseases.
3. Monitoring and control of animal diseases in view of constant migrations, bio- bio diversity and varied agro - climatic conditions.
4. Creation of awareness about communicable animal diseases.
5. Preparedness for control of Avian Influenza / Equine influenza.
6. Health coverage of livestock in remote villages
7. Online registration of animals and veterinary services provided.
8. Awareness creation and assistance to farmers regarding efficient utilization of available feed and fodder resources to formulate balanced ration for animals.
9. Creating awareness and management of situations arising due to climate change.
10. Effective implementation of state's cow and buffalo breeding policy.

b. Breeding, Production and Marketing Sector:

1. Conservation and development of indigenous breeds of cattle like Krishna Valley, Amruthmahal, Khillar, Deoni and breeds of Sheep and goat.
2. Genetic characterization of these native breeds and establishing milk traits.
3. Encouraging NGO's for development of local breeds.
4. Providing clean and hygienic milk, healthy and wholesome meat and meat products to consumers.
5. Selective breeding for sustainability of cross breeding programmes.
6. Developing permanent pasture land for zero input management system, a system that was traditionally followed.
7. Comprehensive development of farms.
8. Improving upon low digestibility of poor quality roughages for better utilization.
9. Reducing the gap between availability and requirement of cattle feed, fodder and essential nutrients.
10. Correcting low productivity by addressing the problem on animal reproduction, infertility, low fat and SNF etc.
11. Encouraging biomass fuel and organic farming practices.
12. Providing effective delivery systems for adopting new and innovative technologies.

7.14.17 Karnataka Milk Federation :

The Karnataka Cooperative Milk Federation has been formed on Co-operative basis which has three tier system.

- 1) Milk cooperative societies at primary level.
- 2) Cooperative unions at district level.
- 3) Federation at state level.

KMF is an 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 supplying pure milk and milk products to the consumers. The progress for the three years is given in the **Table: 7.66**.

The Federation has 25 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 66.10 lakh liters / day. Organization has 44 milk chilling centers and also 5 milk product dairies which manufacture 148 MT milk powder every day. The Karnataka Milk Federation in it's jurisdiction has 5 cattle feed plants which produce 45000 MT's of cattle feed / month, The plant have ISO 9001/2000 certification for quality production and supply of cattle feed to producers. At present, 14676 dairy co-operative societies are functioning, within the limit of 14 district milk federation and 24.92 lakh farmers are enrolled as members, out of which, 8.40 lakh farmers are active members.

Incentives to Milk Producers :

In order to encourage dairy farmers Rs.2/- has been given as remuneration per liter milk.

Table 7.66 : Progress On Dairy Development In Karnataka Cooperative

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov.18)
1	DCS registered	No.	461	525	708	262
2	DCS made functional	No.	552	558	786	275
3	Members enrolled	No	48367	65627	64894	35865
4	Milk procured	Lakh/Tonnes	23.75	23.91	25.85	18.67
5	Animals Treated	Lakh	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.12
6	Animals inseminated	Lakh	33.43	34.46	35.73	20.99
7	Animals examined for pregnancy	Lakh	25.00	26.53	26.65	17.48

Govt. of Karnataka increase Rs.4/- w.e.f. 14.5.2013 and again further increased to Rs.5/- effective from Dec-2016.

During the year 2018-19 Rs.331.17 crore has been released by end of June-2018. The amount is directly paid to the milk producers to the bank account linked with Adhaar. An average 8.5 lakh milk producers are benefited by this scheme.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY) :

Rs.206.00 lakh for Flexi pack unit at Belagavi, Rs.200.00 lakh for Flexi pack unit at Tumkur and Rs.400.00 lakh towards Koppala Dairy released under RKVY programme for year 2017-18 and this projects has been completed and it is functioning. During the year 2018-19 Rs.380.00 lakh released to establish 100 MTPD capacity of milk powder plant in Kanva, Channapatna Taluk of Ramanagar district and Rs.300.00 lakh has been released for the ongoing project of Mysore Mega dairy.

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) :

Under this scheme for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17, Rs.791.60 lakh has been approved to establish DCS under 100% grants to Kalaburagi, Bidar and Yadgir districts of North Karnataka. In order to establish 320 DCS in these districts Rs.395.80 lakh has been released as a part of 1st installment. During 2017-18, 320 DCS has been established and utilization certificate submitted to Govt. for Rs.378.41 lakh.

During the year 2017-18, Rs.260.00 lakh of grant amount released to install AMCU (RS.1.00 lakh/AMCU as grant) at DCS levels of Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Tumkur, Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Mandya, Shivamoga, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Belgavi and Bellary milk unions to implement the programme.

During the year 2018-19, under NPDD scheme Rs.20.22 crores of grant sanctioned for installation of 1348 AMCU's at DCS level with a grant of Rs.1.50 lakh per unit. Out of sanctioned amount Rs.10.11 crores released for installation of 674 AMCU's at different DCS of Bangalore, Kolar, Dakshina Kannada, Mandya, Mysore, Tumkur and Shivamoga milk unions. The programme is under progress.

During the year 2016-17, under "Special Central Assistance to schedule Tribe programme, Cooperative based (or other) dairy development including processing and chilling infrastructure to ensure better and reasonable price to /tribal households @ Rs.5.00 lakh per society (120 Beneficiaries)" Rs.600.00 lakh was released to KMF as this programme should be carried out in assistance with KMF for installation of 120 BMC's at DCS of shivamoga, Dhakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Kolar, Chamaraja Nagar, Mysore, Bellary, Belagavi and Hassan milk unions and this scheme was implemented during 2017-18.

Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) :

Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) initiated the Support to training and employment programme (STEP) for women in Karnataka from October 1997. Since then KMF has organized 1924 WDCS in STEP 1 to VIII Phases. Under STEP program the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI has sanctioned Rs.5647.00 lakh and released Rs.4536.46 lakh. The KMF and milk unions have spent Rs.5323.10 lakh to this project. As part of Women Empowerment, 2550 Self Help Groups are formed with a saving of Rs.3207.00 lakh. The Milk Procurement from these WDCS is 8.11 LLPD and a payment of Rs.218.34 lakh is made directly to Women member only (including GOK Rs. 5/- as incentive)

"Ksheera Sanjeevini"

KMF initiated 'Ksheera Sanjeevini' Phase-I project with the help of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS from April 2014. In this project, KMF has covered 250 existing Women Dairy Co-operative Societies(WDCS) in 30 District under the fold of Ksheera Sanjeevini scheme. Under this, 10,000 women as Target Group Members (TGMs) are enrolled. The outlay of the project is Rs.1710.00 lakh for three years.

From 2014-15 to 2017-2018, Rs.1353.00 lakh has been released from KSRLPS and covered 250 WDCS. In each WDCS there are 40 Target group members, totally 10,000 members are benefitted with trainings, Margin money for purchase of milch animal, Equipments to WDCS and Awareness Programmes are conducted at village level.

“KMF Sanjeevini”

After the very good impact of STEP & Ksheera Sanjeevini scheme in uplifting the rural women economically and socially, KMF also started a new scheme KMF Sanjeevini program in the same lines of STEP/ Ksheera Sanjeevini in all milk unions.

During 2016- 17, funds are allocated for “KMF Sanjeevini” under “KMF IBP”. This scheme is implemented in 100 WDCS and 4000 beneficiaries are covered in 14 milk unions with an outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakh. This scheme also covers Training, Animal purchase through margin money and Bank linkages. WDCS are provided with furniture, AMCU and Solar pack. Awareness programmes are conducted at village level. SHG groups are formed among the TG members with the initial grant of Rs. 15000/- per SHG is released to strengthening the SHG.

KMF Sanjeevini scheme is continued for the year 2017-18 covering 4000 beneficiaries in 100 WDCS of 14 milk union with an outlay of Rs.606.00 lakh.

KMF Sanjeevini scheme is further continued for the year 2018-19 covering 4000 beneficiaries in 100 WDCS of 14 milk union with an outlay of Rs.785.00 lakh.

Funds allocated for AMCU's purchase to facilitate women producers to know the precise weight of the milk, fat content in the milk, based on which the milk price is given. A computer slip would facilitate them to know the precise amount to be received per shift each day. This helps the transactions of the WDCS to be transparent and women will have more faith in the WDCS. Under the scheme Rs.75,000/-per unit as a grant to purchase AMCU with total of Rs. 73.50 lakh. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is allocated to North Karnataka milk unions including Shimoga milk union towards formation and strengthening of new WDCS.

Five more additional facilities are included for TG members in KMF Sanjeevini 2018-19

- 1) Cattle insurance for the existing animals
- 2) Premium for Janashree bhima yojane
- 3) Premium for Yashashiwini scheme
- 4) Mediclaim facilities for TG members and their dependents
- 5) Cow Mat for 40 TGms per WDCS

OUTCOME:

The Milk procurement, membership and the artificial insemination have considerably increased due to incentive to dairy development activities, there by bringing financial growth in the dairy sector. This growth has brought in socio-economic development at the grassroot level. Dairying has become a sustainable activity by providing continuous remunerative price for the milk.

“Kshree Bhagya yojane” wherein the school children/Anganwadi children are provided with 150 ml of milk a day to overcome nutritional deficiency .

- a) There is an average milk procurement of 67.00 lakh liters per day with an average liquid milk sales of 37.60 lakh liter per day and the balance being converted into different form of milk products.
- b) There is an increase in the number of Dairy Cooperative Societies organized at the village level covering almost all the districts of Karnataka,
- c) Women Dairy Co-operative Societies are being organized under the STEP Scheme only for Women to stabilize the livelihood.
- d) Landless farmers and other rural folk have taken up Dairy farming as a major source of income which resulted in the economic upliftment of these farmers.
- e) KMF owns 5 cattle feed production plants which supply an average of 43000-45000 MT per month of balance cattle feed to milk producers.
- f) Input activities such as Artificial Insemination, Health coverage, Urea Mollases Brick, Liquid Nitrogen etc. are being provided at the door step of these dairy farmers.

CHALLENGES:

- a. To ensure assured and remunerative market round the year for the milk produced by the farmer members,
- b. To make available quality milk and other premier dairy products to urban consumers,
- c. To ensure prosperity of the rural milk producers.

- d. To compete with MNC,s and private dairies with better quality of milk and milk products and in the process, sustain viability of cooperatives .

7.15 FISHERIES

In Karnataka State, fisheries has attained as an important sector contributing to fish production besides source of foreign exchange earner. Fish being one of the sources of quality protein, use of fish as food helps in eradication of malnutrition among rural population. Fisheries Sector contributes to production of quality animal protein required for human being besides provides more employment opportunities. The vast marine, brackish water and inland freshwater resources are the source of fish production in the State

Karnataka State has 320 Km long coast line along with 27000 Sq. km continental shelf area, 5.65 lakh hectares of various inland water resources and has vast scope for fisheries development. The brackish water area of 8000 hectares also provides good scope for shrimp/fish culture. There are about 9.61 lakh fishermen in the state of which 3.28 lakh fishermen in marine and 6.33 lakh fishermen are in inland who are involved in various fisheries activities. Karnataka is in 6th position in marine fish production and 8th position in inland fish production when compared to fish production in the country. The total fish production during 2018-19, is 3.31 lakh tonnes.

The major objectives of Department of Fisheries are

- ❑ To enhance fish production utilizing all the available and useful fisheries resources.
- ❑ To execute and adopt the essential management measures required for sustainable fish production in the marine

sector and also to bring awareness among the fishermen community about this.

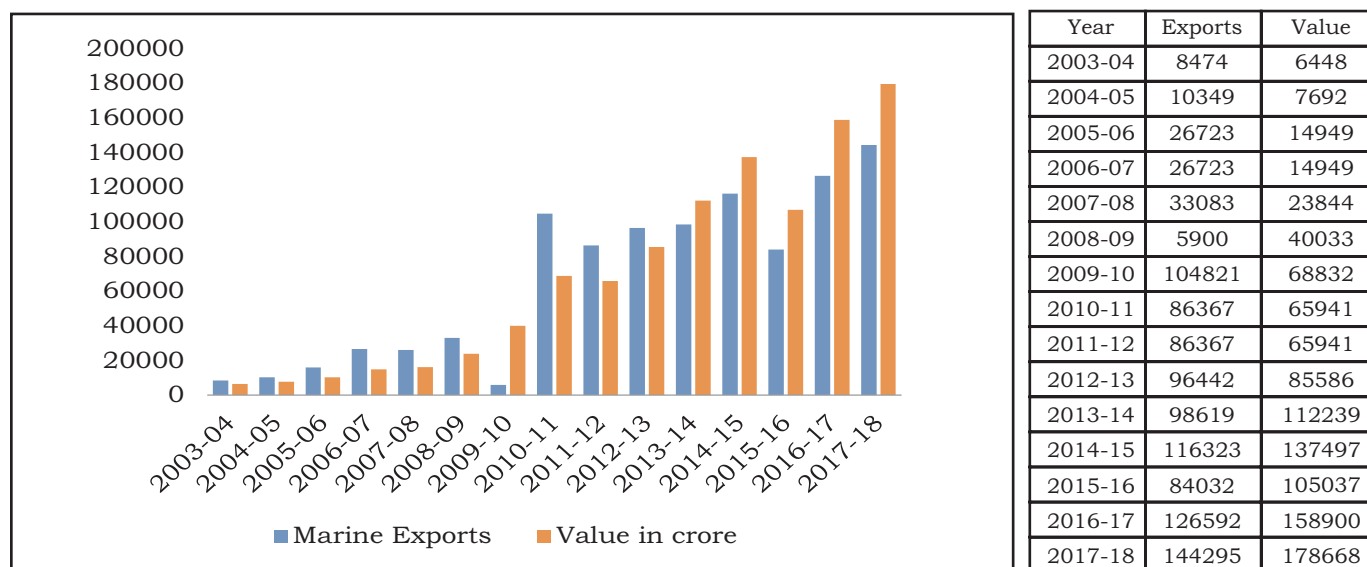
- ❑ Development and maintenance of infrastructure for fishing, fish landing, preservation, processing and marketing both in marine and inland sector.
- ❑ Adoption of new technologies for fish seed production and fish culture
- ❑ Improvement in fish marketing network.
- ❑ Extending scientific and extension services to the fish farmers.
- ❑ Exposure of new technologies to technical officers and staff of the department.
- ❑ Improvement of the socio-economic conditions of fishermen community.

7.15.1 Marine Fisheries

Development of marine fisheries sector is taken up with a focus on sustainability through empowering the traditional sector, enhancing of sea safety and rational exploitation of untapped deep-sea resources, achieving employment generation, social security of fishers, increased food security and augmenting sea food exports. Most important in the fisheries sector is development, expansion and maintenance of infrastructure facilities like fishing harbours and landing centres. In this direction, Department of Fisheries has taken up construction and expansion of major fishing harbours and landing centres with assistance of Central Share. Besides this, desilting programme in fishing harbours is also being implemented. During 2016-17 the marine exports including fishmeal and fish oil exports from Karnataka was 1.26 lakh metric tons worth Rs.1589.00 crores and the production of the marine fishe for the year 2017-18 is 1.44 lakhs Metric tonnes. Trends in fish exports of Marine Produce from Karnataka for the last thirteen years are given in **Figure A**.

The budget allocation for the department from the year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as follows (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Allocation	26789.00	27224.50	34636.81	24834.00

Fig A Exports of Marine Products from Karnataka

7.15.2. Fish Production

The annual fish production in Karnataka has shown a considerable increase from 2.51 lakh metric tons in 2004-05 to 6.02 lakh metric tons in 2017-18. Details of fish production for the last 5 years are given in **Table 7.67**.

7.15.3. Fishing Fleet Operating In Karnataka

Detail of fishing boats operating is furnished given in **Table 7.67A**.

7.15.4: Inland Fisheries

Immense scope exists for development of inland fisheries with the available vast inland fisheries resources in Karnataka as shown in **Table 7.68**.

7.15.5: Fish seed production

The fish seed production detail of the state is provided in **Table 7.69**.

7.15.6 Fish Sanctuaries in Karnataka

River stretches are declared as fish sanctuaries due to conservation of endangered and rare native fish species. Because of their unique and delicate ecosystem, any type of fishing is banned in these declared river stretches. These rivers stretch help in developing natural breeding of fish species. Details of fish sanctuaries in Karnataka declared by Department of Fisheries are given in **Table 7.70**.

7.15.7. Infrastructure in Fisheries Sector

The State government has given importance for the development of infrastructure facilities like fishing harbours, landing centres, auction halls, ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants and frozen storages. An overview of the infrastructure in fisheries sector is given below.

MARINE:	
HARBOURS	: 8
FISH LANDING CENTRES & JETTIES	: 26
BEACHLANDING CENTRES	: 81
SHRIMP HATCHERY	: 5

FARMS (INLAND):	
PRODUCTION	: 19 (Govt 17 Private 02)
REARI	: 30, Govt, Private 300
TALUK LEVEL NURSERY	: 60
Total	: 409

FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:	
497 (INLAND), 128 (MARINE)	
FEDERATION	: 1 (INLAND), 2 (MARINE)

COLD STORAGES	: 25 (INLAND), 29 (MARINE)
ICE PLANTS	: 70 (INLAND), 199 (MARINE)
FROZEN STORAGE	: 1 (INLAND), 14 (MARINE)
TRAINING CENTRES	: 4 (INLAND)

Table 7.67: Details of Fish Production in Karnataka (in lakh fry)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2014-15	389822	223419	613241
2015-16	411762	168828	580590
2016-17	399000	158000	557000
2017-18	414348	188174	602522
2018-19*	231696	99479	331175

*Upto November 2018

Table 7.67A: Fishing fleet operating in Karnataka

Mechanized boats	Motorised boats	Traditional boats	Total
4434	8434	8997	21865

Source: Department of Fisheries

Table 7.68 : Inland fisheries resources in Karnataka

Type	Area/Length
Department Tanks	1.77 lakh ha
Grama Panchayat Tanks	1.21 lakh ha
Reservoir	2.72 lakh ha
Rivers	5813 km
Canals	3187 km
Brackish water areas	0.08 lakh ha
Production Potential	4.02 lakh MT

Source: Department of Fisheries

Table 7.69 : Fish Seed Production (in lakh fry)

Year	Target	Achievement
2013-14	6800.00	4966.22
2014-15	6750.00	5299.67
2015-16	6800.00	5915.20
2016-17	7080.00	4999.00
2017-18	7080.00	4962.28
2018-19*	6159.00	6030.70

*Upto November 2018

Source: Department of Fisheries

Table 7.70 : Fish sanctuaries in Karnataka

Sl. No	Place/Taluk/District	River	Length of protected area
1	“Vahini Puskarani” (Ramanathapur) Arakalgud, Hassan	Cauvery	-
2	Ranganathittu, S.R.Patna, Mandya	Cauvery	5km
3	Muttathi area Malavalli, Mandya	Cauvery	-
4	Shishila, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Kumaradhara	500m
5	Abhirama fish sanctuary (Hariharapura) Koppa,Chikmagalur	Tunga	-
6	Dharmasthala, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Nethravathi	1km
7	Kelkaru, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Palguni	-
8	Marakatha, Sulya, D.Kannada	Yenekkal (Kumaradhara)	-
9	Seethanadi, Karkala, Udupi	Seethanadi	-
10	Nakurgaya, Puttur, D.Kannada	Nethravathi	-
11	Nisargadhama, Kushalnagara, Kodagu	Cauvery	-
12	Uppukala, Sulya, D.Kannada	Kallaje	-
13	Bachanayakanagudi, Sulya, D.Kannada	Yenekkal (Kumaradhara)	2.0 Km
14	Thodikana, Sulya, D.Kannada	Chandragiri	500m
15	Thingale, Karkala, Udupi	Seethanadi	500m
16	Sringeri, Sringeri, Chikmagalur	Tunga	1km
17	Jammatagi (Hariharapura), Koppa, Chikmagalur	Tunga	500m
18	Chippalagudda, Thirthahalli, Shimoga	Tunga	500m
19	Mattur-Hosahalli, Shimoga Taluk & Dist.	Tunga	1.5 Km
20	Shivanasamudra, Malavalli, Mandya	Shimsha	1.4 Km
21	Bhagavathi Chaya Kolla, Surpura Taluk, Gulbarga	Krishna	-
22	Harangi Dam to Kudligi Dyavakere, Somwarpet Taluk, Kodagu District	Cauveri	5. 8 Km

Source: Department of Fisheries

7.15.8 Labour Employed in Fisheries Sector

Fisheries sector has been faring high in terms of its foreign exchange, earning potential and employability of vast majority of coastal community in fisheries sectors associated with fishing. Improvements in technology has led to unbridled capital investment in this sector and has attracted more and more people from the adjacent coastal transects who do not necessarily belong to the fishing community. Seafood exports from Karnataka is exploring new heights with increasing opportunities for value addition and branding of products. Further, over the years, there is increase in the coastal fisher folk population inducing more and more people into fishing and allied activities. Employment status and opportunities in marine fisheries sector of Karnataka has increased over the years along with mechanization and increased replacement of labour-intensive fishing technologies. Fish, being a highly perishable product, needs the services of several people for its fast movement from harvesting point to consuming centres without deterioration in its quality. The size of fisher folk in Karnataka population in the State is given in **Table 7.71**.

7.15.9 Major programmes of the department

A) Marine Fisheries

1) Construction of fishing harbours (CSS)

Under this scheme, the construction and expansion of major fishing harbours and landing centres will be taken up for the marine infrastructure development in the State. Apart from this preference will be given for new harbour and jetties for the moment of motorised boats. During 2018-19, Rs.1504.25 lakh was spent for construction of fishing harbours at Malpe, Mangalore and Honnavar fishing harbours. Under the scheme

development of 3rd stage fishing harbour at Mangaluru and Malpe, development of fishing harbour at Honnavar and construction of break water works at Gangolli were taken up.

During the year 2018-19 budget provision of Rs.1504.25 lakh has been provided. Rs.1504.25 lakh expenditure has been incurred during the current year as on November 2018.

2) Dredging of fishing harbours and landing centers (CSS)

In the State, under centrally sponsored scheme and other schemes major fishing harbours and small landing centres have been constructed and after construction due to lack of periodic dredging and other natural reasons some of these harbours and landing centres have severe problem of siltation. To solve the problem of siltation, dredging of harbours has been taken up. The dredging works are under progress at Kandathapalli in Mangalore at a cost of Rs.453.40 lakh, Kodi bengre, Hangarkatte and Bhatkal at a cost of Rs.486.00 lakh, Malpe Udyavara at an estimated cost of Rs.550.00 lakh, Kodikanyana at Rs.646.00 lakh, Malpe basin at Rs.225.00 lakh, Belikeri at Rs.300.00 lakh.

During the year 2017-18 an allocation of Rs.400.00 lakh was made under this scheme. The expenditure incurred under this scheme is Rs.224.35 lakh.

During the year 2018-19, budget provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been allocated. No expenditure is incurred upto the end of the November 2018

3) Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

Along with above programmes, Upgradation of fish farms and assistance for fishery requisites & fiber glass coracle programmes have been taken up at Rs.61.00 lakh for the

Table 7.71: Fisherfolk in Karnataka

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Number of fishermen	No. of active fishermen
Marine	3.28	1.57
Inland	6.33	1.39
Total	9.61	2.96

Source: Department of Fisheries

year 2018-19. Under this programme, 1270 fisherman will be distributing kits by giving Rs.100.00 assistance by the department.

4) Maintenance of coastal link roads

The state has 366.51 Km long 266 fisheries link roads connecting fishing harbours and landing centres to National Highway and major processing centers in the coastal area. Every year budgetary provision is provided for construction and maintenance of these roads. In the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.513.00 lakh was provided and Rs. 513.00 lakh was spent for development and maintenance of 123 link roads.

Against the budget outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh during 2018-19, expenditure of Rs.214.57 lakh has been incurred for 17 roads up to end of November 2018.

5) NABARD assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) scheme

In the budget of 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.645.00 lakh was provided. An additional allocation of Rs.331.58 lakh was provided by re-appropriation. Thus the total allocation was Rs.976.58 lakh and an amount of Rs.971.74 lakh was spent.

During the year 2018-19, Rs.1653.00 lakh NABARD assistance has been provided and as on November 2018, Rs.480.25 lakh has been spent.

6) Development and maintenance of fishing harbour and landing centers

Allocation has been made for the maintenance, cleaning, electricity, drinking water supply and repairs of fishing harbours and fish landing centres of the State. During 2017-18, an expenditure of Rs.211.00 lakh was incurred as against the allocation of Rs.221.26 lakh. Under this scheme allocation of Rs.232.00 lakh has been provided during 2018-19 and an expenditure of Rs.129.56 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2018.

7) Subsidy on the electricity used by ice plants

The subsidy on electricity used by Ice plants has been increased to Rs.1.75 per unit from the existing Rs.1.50 per unit and the ceiling to Rs.3.50 lakh from the existing 3 lakh per plant per year.

An allocation of Rs.625.00 lakh was made during 2017-18. Subsidy of Rs.623.36 lakh was released to 190 Ice plants

During 2018-19 an allocation of Rs.400.00 lakh has been provided and expenditure of Rs.260.62 lakh has been incurred and distributed to 112 plants up to end of November 2018.

B. Inland Fisheries

During 2017-18, the total fish seed produced from different fish seed production centres of department and private centres was 4962.25 lakh fry fingerlings. During the year 2017-18, 2030.72 lakhs fish fingerlings were stocked in 3044 department tanks, 489.44 lakh fish fingerlings were stocked in 1796 Gram Panchayat tanks and developed. During the year 2018-19, 2759 departmental tanks and 1585 Gram Panchayat tanks have developed by stocking 1577.83 lakh and 396.23 lakh fish fingerling and 0.47 lakh M.T. of fish from inland resources has been produced upto November 2018.

Various Programmes under inland fisheries are given below

1) Subsidy for purchase of fish seed

Under the scheme 50% subsidy on cost of fish seed or maximum of Rs.25000/- is provided to fish farmers for purchase of fish seed at the rate of 50.00 lakhs spawn or 10.00 lakh fry per ha. Further maximum subsidy of Rs.25,000/- is provided to each co-operative society under this scheme. With this, quality fish is made available to fish farmers and besides this prevents purchase of poor quality fish seed from other states.

During the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme and Rs.29.98 lakh has been spent for 509 beneficiaries. During the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh budget has been provided and Rs.6.40 lakh expenditure were incurred on 146 beneficiaries as on November 2018.

2) Supply of fishery requisite kits

Under the scheme "Supply of fishery requisite kits" and other supplementary materials required to catch fish is provided to marine and inland fish farmers at 100% subsidy (Unit cost maximum Rs.10,000 for kit) . During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh was provided and out of this Rs.99.54 lakh has been spent to provide benefit to 1000 beneficiaries. For the implementation of the scheme Rs.300.00 lakh budget has been

provided for the year 2018-19, Rs.8.90 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2018.

3) Distribution of Fibre glass coracle for inland fishermen

The programme, distribution of fiber glass coracle was formulated keeping in mind the safety of inland fishermen. These fiber glass coracles are not only durable but also very strong and it also helps the fishermen to fish in deeper waters and also ensure the safety to the life of fishermen. During 2017-18, 765 fishermen were provided with this facility by spending Rs.49.08 lakh out of budget Rs.50.00 lakhs. The cost of each unit was Rs.10,000/-.

An amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2018-19 and Rs.2.30 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2018.

4) Assistance for Inland fisheries development

During 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.1239.00 lakh was made. Under "Matsya Krishi Asha Kirana." Scheme there was a budget cut of Rs.100.00 lakh and Rs.104.85 lakh was re-appropriated to other schemes. However, for payment of salary to outsource personnel and for development of fish seed farms Rs.551.84 lakh was provided by re-appropriation. The revised budget was Rs.1585.99 lakh and the expenditure under the scheme was Rs.1521.97 lakh.

A budget allocation of Rs.766.00 lakh has been provided during 2018-19 for this purpose and Rs.343.99 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2018.

5. Stocking of fish seed in reservoirs

There are 82 reservoirs in the State. The total water spread area is 2.72 lakhs hectare. There are thousands of fishermen families who depend solely on these reservoirs for their livelihood. In the recent days the fish catch in these reservoirs has reduced and life of fishermen has become difficult. Therefore in this scheme provision has been made to stock good quality fish seed. An allocation of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been made for Under this scheme, reservoir development is being taken up in selected reservoirs and advanced fingerlings are stocked. During 2017-18, Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided and additional amount of Rs.50.00 lakh was provided. Rs.150.00 lakh has been spent.

150.00 lakh fingerlings have been stocked in selected 24 reservoirs.

During the current year Rs.50.00 lakh budget has been provided for implementation of scheme. 35.00 lakh fish seed have been stocked. An amount of Rs.37.49 lakh has been spent upto end of November 2018.

6. Cluster based development of Fisheries

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been sanctioned for this purpose. Currently, the expenditure on November 2018 was Rs. 10.51 lakh under the scheme.

7. Reimbursement of sales tax on diesel used by fishing boats

The project has been allocated Rs.13500.00 lakh in 2018-19 and an expenditure of Rs. 7858.57 lakh has been incurred up to November 2018.

8. Research, Extension, Exhibition and Training

An amount of Rs.167.00 lakh has been sanctioned for 2018-19 and an expenditure of Rs. 62.44 lakh has been incurred up to November 2018.

C. Schemes for Preservation, Processing and Development of Marketing Facilities

1) Assistance for construction of fish market : A scheme to assist fishermen co-operative societies for construction of Fish Collection and Marketing Building of a minimum size of 500 sq feet, on their own site with water, electricity and other facilities by providing 75% subsidy at an estimated unit cost of Rs.10.00 lakh has been sanctioned in 2017-18. Sanction has been accorded for construction of 24 handling and marketing centres through Fishermen Co-operative Societies. An allocation of Rs.150.00 lakh was earmarked and Rs.81.71 lakh was spent.

A budget allocation of Rs.30.00 lakh was made for construction of markets and Rs.27.52 lakh was spent. This amount has been provided for construction of market at Thekkatte, Kinnigoli and Virajpet.

In 2018-19, an allocation of Rs.150.00 lakh has been provided and up to end of November 2018, Rs.112.43 lakh has been spent towards construction of 5 co-operative societies and 10 fish markets.

D. Fishermen Welfare Schemes

1) Group Accident Insurance Scheme

Under this Centrally Sponsored Group Accident insurance Scheme, the premium amount of Rs.20.27 per fisherman, shared equally by State and Centre has been paid to the National Federation of Fishers Co-operative Ltd.,(FISHCOFED) New Delhi towards insurance coverage of 2.05 lakh fishermen of the State. During 2017-18, Rs.2.94 lakh has been paid to FISHCOFED, New Delhi towards premium by the State Government. During 2017-18, Rs.20.00 lakh has been distributed as relief in 10 cases.

An allocation of Rs.13.00 lakh is provided for this purpose during 2018-19. Now, this scheme has been converged with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and premium amount of Rs.12.28 lakh has been paid till November 2018.

2) Reimbursement of differential interest to commercial banks

Provision has been made to reimburse the difference of interest to the Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks that will provide loans to fishermen @ 2% interest up to Rs.50,000/- for fisheries activities. An allocation of Rs.300.00 lakh was made during the year 2017-18. But since there were lot of claims Rs.1045.14 lakh additional allocation was provided. Rs.1345.14 lakh has been incurred to clear claims of 35,000 fishermen.

An allocation of Rs.500.00 lakh has been provided during 2018-19 and Rs. 294.51 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to end of November 2018.

3) Distress Relief Fund

Distress Relief Fund was started to provide relief to fishermen/their dependents in case of death/permanent disability while fishing. From the Distress Relief Fund compensation of Rs.2,00,000 for death/permanent disability and Rs.100,000 in case of partial disability is provided to fishermen/their dependents in case of death / accident while fishing. Provision of Rs.25,000/- has been fixed as relief for loss/damage of boat/net and medical expenses. In some of the cases where the fishermen die during fishing or due to natural calamity or accident in sea Rs.6.00 lakh is provided as relief to the dependents.

During 2017-18, Rs.25.00 lakh was given to the fund. 71 cases have been settled. For these, Rs.142.84 lakh relief has been given

An allocation of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for contribution towards the Relief fund in the year 2018-19 and Rs.0.75 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2018.

4) Matsya Ashraya Yojane

Under this scheme provision has been made to provide housing facility to houseless fishermen. Rs.1.20 lakh is being given as subsidy to general category fishermen under Matsyashraya Scheme to construct the house. The subsidy given to beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is Rs.1.75 lakh to beneficiaries living in rural areas and Rs.2.00 lakh to beneficiaries living in urban areas. 3000 houses have been distributed in 2017-18.

In the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.1500.00 lakh was made. This amount has been released to the Nodal Agency, Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation, Bangalore.

During 2018-19, an allocation of Rs.400.00 lakh has been earmarked and an expenditure Rs. 300.00 of lakh has been incurred up to end of November 2018.

5) Unspent SCP-TSP amount as per the SCP-TSP Act 2013

Under this scheme an allocation of Rs.1449.00 lakhs was made and Rs.1446.06 lakhs expenditure was incurred during 2017-18. An allocation of Rs.8.00 lakh is provided during 2018-19 and Rs.3.80 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2018.

6) Tribal area sub plan

Under this scheme an allocation of Rs.87.00 lakh was made and Rs. 86.57 lakh expenditure was incurred during 2017-18. An allocation of Rs.103.00 lakh is provided during 2018-19 and Rs. 35.00 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2018.

E. District Sector Programmes

1. Construction and maintenance of fisheries buildings and facilities : Budget provision has been provided for construction and maintenance of office buildings, repair and improvements to fish farms and taluk level nurseries, construction and maintenance of fish landing jetties, auction halls in coastal

districts and for operational costs and purchase of equipments for the aquaria at Karwar, Hassan, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Dakshina Kannada, Bidar, Kolar, Kodagu and Bijapur.

During 2017-18, an allocation of Rs. 390.15 lakh was made under this scheme and an expenditure of Rs.369.87 lakh was incurred.

An allocation of Rs.418.00 lakh has been made in the year 2018-19 and so far Rs.189.97 lakh has been spent upto November 2018.

2. Assistance for development of inland fisheries : Under the scheme of assistance for development of inland fisheries, subsidy for construction of fish ponds in their own land in water logged areas, assistance for supply of grass carp seed, assistance for development of fisheries in wells and ponds, etc are being implemented in district sector. During the year 2017-18 against an allocation of Rs. 461.95 lakh an expenditure of Rs.441.38 lakh was incurred.

In the year 2018-19, an allocation of Rs.575.30 lakh has been made and Rs.173.67 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to November 2018.

3. Assistance to construction of fish markets and fish marketing(ZP sector): In order to help fisher folk, to sell and transport harvested fish in fresh and hygienic condition, assistance is being provided for the purchase of a bicycle and insulated boxes with 50% subsidy, subject to a maximum limit of Rs.2000/- and 25% subsidy for purchase of 2 wheeler and ice box subject to maximum of Rs.10,000/- .

For quick transportation of fresh fish in hygienic condition from fish landing centres to marketing places, financial assistance is provided under "Matsya Vahini". Under this scheme, 25% subsidy to a maximum of Rs.30,000/- for the purchase of a 3 wheeler tempo rickshaw and 25% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs.35000/- for the purchase of 4 wheeler will be provided to a group of 3-4 persons.

Apart from this, under this scheme provision has been made for fishermen who possess non motorised (pathi doni) boats to purchase fishery requisites for unit cost of Rs.10,000/- and avail subsidy of 50% or maximum of Rs.5000/- .

During 2017-18, an expenditure of Rs.142.48 lakh has been incurred against the budget provision of Rs.145.10 lakh .

During 2018-19, an allocation of Rs.157.50 lakh has been provided and Rs. 18.28 lakh expenditure is incurred up to end of November 2018.

4. Exhibition and training : Under this scheme allocation has been provided for preparation of suitable exhibits on fisheries activities and to participate in exhibitions at State, District and Taluk level. Also there is provision to conduct one-day workshop to impart training to interested fish farmers on fish culture activities and to provide information on departmental schemes.

During the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs. 79.80 lakh has been provided and Rs.77.17 lakh has been spent.

An allocation of Rs. 91.20 lakh has been made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of Rs.47.27 lakh has been incurred up to the end of November 2018.

5. Blue Revolution- Integrated Development and management of Fisheries: Central Government has introduced a flagship programme called Blue Revolution- Integrated development and management of fisheries to bring about a significant growth in the fisheries sector in the next 5 years. Under this scheme the following programmes have been included for the overall development of the fisheries sector and socio economic development of fishermen.

1. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities,
2. Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture,
3. Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations,
4. Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector,
5. Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector
6. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need-based Interventions
7. National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

In the 2017-18, a budget allocation of Rs.1172.00 lakh has been earmarked. The central Government has revalidated Rs.967.10 lakh balance amount of 2016-17 and also released Rs.123.94 lakh as 1st instalment for the schemes of 2017-18. Under this scheme a state share of Rs.82.62 lakh including the additional allocation of Rs.1.67 lakh was released. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 1173.67 lakh, an expenditure of Rs.941.46 lakh was made. {Rs.734.90 lakh was spent for the schemes approved in 2016-17 and Rs.206.56 lakh (Central share: Rs.123.94 lakh; State share:Rs.82.62 lakh) was spent for the schemes approved in 2017-18}. Rs.900.37 lakh was released as 2nd instalment during the last week of March 2018 is made during 2018-19 for implementation of this scheme.

An allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made during 2018-19 and expenditure of Rs.201.04 lakh(including Opening Balance) has been incurred up to the end of November 2018.

The constraints and gaps identified in the Department:

- ❑ Resources of the state are Rain dependent. Utilization of resources and production depends on rain fall.
- ❑ Shortage in availability of quality seed in required quantity at appropriate time.
- ❑ High Cost of feed and non availability of feed locally affecting the progress of feed based culture species.
- ❑ Non-availability of alternative fast growing candidate species into culture system.
- ❑ Impacts of climate change hindering the progress.
- ❑ Need of effective extension programmes to propagate the recent advances that have taken place elsewhere.

Results (Achievements) and challenges

Achievements

- ❑ Overall improvement in the socio economic status of fishermen
- ❑ Introduction of new candidate species for culture like Pungasius, GIFT Tilapia and local varieties of carps.
- ❑ Utilization of all resources effectively, efficiently and safely for enhancing fish production and to uplift the socio-economic status of Fishers through package of schemes.

Future Challenges

- ❑ Open sea cage culture to enhance fish production.
- ❑ Implementation of “MISSION FINGERLINGS” to address the problems of seed shortage.
- ❑ Strengthening Inland fish marketing infrastructure.
- ❑ Diversification of culture practices.
- ❑ Introduction of high yielding and eco friendly culture systems.
- ❑ Totally creating the opportunities for the prime objective of “BLUE REVOLUTION” to take off in fisheries sector.

7.16 FOOD SECURITY THROUGH PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

7.16.1 Provision of Food to the Poor through Public Distribution System in Karnataka

1. The Public Distribution System (PDS) evolved as a system of management of scarcity and for distribution of food grains at affordable prices. Over the years, PDS has become an important part of Government's policy for management of food economy in the country. PDS is supplemental in nature and is not intended to make available the entire requirement of any of the commodities distributed under it to a household or a section of the society.
2. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The Central Government, through Food Corporation of India (FCI) has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments. Food grains are distributed through the PDS to the poor at fixed rates throughout the year. The PDS runs parallel with the market mechanisms to provide food at free and controlled rates to the poor to provide sustenance and food security to the people for whom food at market prices are beyond reach. As in other states, rice, wheat, sugar, and kerosene oil are distributed through the Fair Price Shops(FPS) in Karnataka as well. Distribution of sugar has been discontinued from April 2017.

3. The operational responsibility including allocation within state, identification of families below the poverty line, issue of Ration Cards and supervision of the functioning of FPS, rests with the State Governments.

7.16.2 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

The PDS was revamped as targeted public distribution system (TPDS) in 1997 in order to target the system towards the poor. The State Government identifies such poor families that shall be eligible for PDS entitlement under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories. Necessary arrangements are made for the delivery of qualitative, fixed quantity of food grains at free and concessional rate in a transparent and accountable manner to the poor through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs). The term BPL has been discontinued under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and instead the term Priority Household has been introduced in place of BPL. This indicates wider coverage as compared to the earlier concept of BPL. Accordingly, the State Government in its order dated 16-08-2016, 25-03-2017 and 20-05-2017 has notified 04 exclusion criteria.

National Food Security Act-2013 has been implemented in the State from January 2014. Under this Act, Central Government releases 35 kg of foodgrains to AAY and 5 kg foodgrains for each unit or member of priority household in the State. Households belonging to both AAY and Priority Household (PHH) families are being distributed foodgrains as specified under NFSA and as per the NFSA foodgrain allocation. But the foodgrains are distributed free of cost by the State Government.

7.16.3 Wholesale Depots and Fair Price Shops

At present, release of foodgrains to the state from the Central Government are being lifted from the district FCI godowns to the taluk wholesale depots by the Wholesale transporters, selected by the department through a process of tender. As per the earlier practice, foodgrains from the taluk wholesale godowns upto the fair price shops were lifted by the respective fair price shop owners. With the implementation of Door Step Delivery system, foodgrains from the Taluk Wholesale Godowns upto the Fair Price Shops are being lifted by the Retail Transporters who are selected through the tender process. In Taluks where retail

transporters have not been selected, foodgrains from the wholesale godowns are lifted by the Fair Price Shop Owners.

Depending on the topography and existing cardholders, there is one FPS in every Revenue village. Keeping in view the economic viability of the Fair Price Shops, minimum number of ration cards in fair price shops in rural and urban areas has been specified in the Karnataka Essential Commodities Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2016. In the hilly areas of Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Raichur, Mysore and Chamarajanagara, 9 mobile FPS are also working which are operated by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation. Currently, 19938 FPSs are operating in the State as on November-2018. Details of the number of FPS in various districts of the State are given in **Appendix 12.5**.

7.16.4 National Food Security Act-2013 (NFSA)

National Food Security Act-2013 is in force w.e.f. January-2014 in the State. The Act aims to provide for Food and Nutritional security in Human like cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. NFSA has adopted the concept of "Priority households" and "Non-Priority households" in place of BPL and APL. Under this Act the Central Government has specified percentage population coverage under priority household as 76.04 % in rural area and in 49.36% urban area.

In Karnataka State AAY and BPL cards families has been considered as Priority Families under this Act. According to this Act AAY families are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains and each member of the Priority household are entitled to 5 kg foodgrains under NFSA. Besides 5 kg foodgrains, an additional 2 kg foodgrains is being distributed to each member of priority household. During November-2018 there are around 3.72 Crore PHH beneficiaries under Public Distribution System which is according to the directions of the Central Government. APL families are considered as Non-priority families and they have been issued foodgrains at concessional rate with effect from June 2015. Presently the Central Government is releasing 2,17,403 MTs of Rice to the State as NFSA allocation. The State Government requires around 50000 MTs of additional foodgrains to meet the requirement of 2 kg

allocation given by the State. The entire expenditure of the said additional quantity is borne by the State Government.

7.16.5 Anthyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY)

The Central Government has implemented Anthyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY) which is in force w.e.f. August-2002 in the State. It considers the poorest of the poor and the concept has been evolved for those who are not able to afford two square meals per day. They are the poorest segment of the BPL population such as landless agricultural laborers, households headed by widows, terminally-ill persons affected by HIV, households headed by old age person with meagre income or non-income come under this scheme. Such beneficiaries are identified in the Grama Sabha by the concerned Grama Panchayath. Accordingly, during November-2018 around 7,81,937 families have been identified as AAY and these families have availed 35 kg of foodgrains under NFSA.

7.16.6 Annabhagya Yojane

Annabhagya scheme is in force w.e.f. July-2013 in Karnataka. From the date of implementation of Annabhagya yojane the beneficiaries of BPL card holders are availing enhanced quantity of foodgrains. Earlier to this a BPL card family having one member were availing a minimum quantity of 4 kg rice and 1 kg wheat and a maximum quantity of 20 kg rice and 3 kg wheat. According to New Scheme a BPL family having 1 member is availing quantity 10 kg, 2 members family is availing 20 kg, 3 members and above family is availing 30 kg of foodgrains. Under Annabhagya Scheme upto April 2015 the price of issue of foodgrains per kg is also reduced to Rs. 1.00. Unit system of foodgrain distribution was introduced from May 2015 onwards. Accordingly, every unit of priority household are being distributed 5 Kg of foodgrains at free of cost.

From the Year 2017-18, each member of priority household is being distributed 7 kg foodgrain and AAY households are given 35 kg foodgrains. Foodgrains are distributed free of cost. These cardholders are also entitled to 1 kg Dal per card as subsidized rates. Under this scheme during the month of November-2018 around 1.28 crore BPL (AAY+PHH) families have been the beneficiaries. Distribution of foodgains at no cost has not only ensured food security but has also contributed to the purchasing power of the AAY and PHH

households. Sugar, Salt and Palmoil/Sunflower Oil distribution has been discontinued from the year 2017-18.

Uniform rate for Kerosene is introduced throughout the state. Presently, non-gas cardholders are being distributed 3 ltrs of kerosene. In rural areas, cardholders with LPG connection who register their willingness to obtain kerosene in their respective gram panchayats are being distributed 1 litre of kerosene every month. Kerosene is distributed at Rs.30 per litre. Districtwise Kerosene Card counts and willingness registered card details as shown in **Appendix 12.6**.

Kerosene is also being allocated for fishing purpose during fishing season. Based on the permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners, each permit is entitled to 300 Ltrs of Kerosene in the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Presently 1355 KL of subsidized kerosene is being allocated for fishing purpose every month.

Bangalore IRA, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural and Shimoga Districts have been declared kerosene free along with the urban areas of Dakshina Kannada District.

With the implementation of Annabhagya Yojana there is more positive effect in the production on Agricultural field. In addition to Central supporting price, the local attractive bonus on the crops of paddy, ragi and jowar is also declared. Because of this the requirement of foodgrains in the state under PDS system can also be stored locally and conveniently.

The Central Government NFSA-2013 and the State Annabhagya schemes are implemented in combination in the State. According to this combined scheme the requirement of food grains for every month is 3 lakh MT. But the Central Government monthly allotment of foodgrains is 2.17 lakh MT, which is insufficient to meet the actual foodgrain requirement of the State. As such this shortage is met from foodgrains like Rice (Custom Milled Rice), Ragi and Jowar procured under Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme in the State. The additional requirement of the state is fulfilled from the Open Market Sales Scheme [OMSS (D)] foodgrains purchased in the e-auction held by Food Corporation of India. Foodgrains Distribution under Annabhagya Scheme rates and Quantity details are given in **Table 7.72**.

Table 7.72 : Food Grains Distribution under Annabhagya: Rates and Quality

Sl. No	Category of ration cards	Rice		Wheat/Ragi/ Jowar		Toor dal	
		scale of issue (in Kg)	Rate per kg (in.Rs.)	scale of issue (in kg)	Rate per kg (in.Rs.)	scale of issue (in Kg)	Rate per kg (in.Rs.)
1.	AAY	35 K.G	Free	0	0	1	38.00
2.	PHH (Priority Household)	7 K.G per member	Free	0	0	1	38.00

Table 7.73 : Details of number Of PDS cardholders**(In Nos)**

Card type	Number of Card Holders									
	2014-15	%ge to the state total	2015-16	%ge to the state total	2016-17	%ge to the state total	2017-18	%ge to the state total	2018-19*	%ge to the state total
AAY	1017034	8.27	801845	7.61	793321	7.38	782776	6.52	781937	5.92
PHH	9325498	75.81	9597173	91.12	9728718	90.57	10884899	90.73	12094537	91.44
NPHH	1957100	15.92	132779	1.27	220755	2.05	329388	2.75	349987	2.64
Total Cards in the State	12299632	100	10531797	100	10742794	100	11997063	100	13226461	100

* Upto November-2018 .Source: Based on monthly allotment data, Food and Civil Supplies Department.

As per Government order No. Aanasa/ 116/ DRA/2015/16-08-2016, 25-03-2017 and 20-05-2017, Four Parameters have been prescribed. The Category wise beneficiaries identified as AAY, PHH and NPHH are shown in **Table 7.73**.

7.16.7 Padithara Khatari Scheme

As per Government modification Order no. Aanasa 284 DRA 2014 Dated 28.06.2018 Padithara Khatari Scheme has been revised in the state.

1. This scheme has ensured availability of foodgrains from the beginning of the month and during the entire month.
2. As per the scheme the fair price shops are to issue PDS commodities from 1st of every month to the cardholders and the Fair price shops shall function on all the days from 7-00 AM to 12-00 noon and 4.00PM

to 8.00PM (Except every Tuesday and State Government holidays).

7.16.8 Annabhagya Adalath

Annabhagya Adalat has been introduced from 01.06.2014 vide Government Order No. Aanasa 125 DRA 2014, Dated 09-06-2014. Adalaths are conducted on 7th of every month near select fair price shops in the presence of any Government Officer.

At the Annabhagya Adalat, apart from tackling the issues raised by the public, the following issues are to be looked into:

- i) Complaints regarding ration card and the shop.
- ii) Verification regarding quality, rate and scale of issue of PDS commodities issued to card holders as per their entitlements.

- iii) Correctness of the weighing scale/ measuring equipments for PDS commodities.
- iv) Functioning of the shop as per prescribed schedule.
- v) Functioning of the Vigilance Committee
- vi) Diversion of PDS commodities to Black Market by the shop owner or possession of bogus ration cards with shop owner or some other person etc.

Officer conducting adalat should verify display of mandatory information by the shop keeper like price, scale of issue, stock etc. and also verify the correct maintenance of mandatory books of accounts like stock register etc.

The complaints received during Annabhagya Aadaalat and the discrepancies noticed by the adaalat conducting officer need to be brought to the notice of the concerned Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners have been directed to redress the grievances and take necessary action to set right the discrepancies notified by the adaalat.

7.16.9 Action taken to implement Annabhagya yojane effectively

To implement Annabhagya yojane effectively and transparently, the state government has taken sustainable measures. It is necessary that the functioning of fair price shops is transparent. It is also necessary that sufficient information regarding the PDS entitlement, rates etc., is provided to the ration cardholders so that they obtain the same without fail. In order to avoid the possibility of misuse of PDS foodgrains by negative elements in the society the following measures have been undertaken by the state.

❑ Computerisation of Public Distribution System

In order to induce transparency and efficiency in implementation of public distribution system, measures like creation and maintenance of ration card database, provision for online application for new ration card, installation of computers in wholesale godowns, enabling of online billing, installation of Point of Sale (POS) machines at fair price shops in a phased manner have been initiated.

❑ Right to information regarding the Fair Price Shops (FPSs)

The card holders have the right to know the address of the FPSs to which their ration card is assigned in order to avail foodgrains. They also have a right to know other information about their FPSs like the number of cards attached to the shop, the actual entitlement of PDS commodities received by the shop, rate at which the PDS commodities are to be distributed, timings of distribution etc. Hence each FPS should maintain basic information with regard to number of cards, category of such cards assigned to their shops, name of the card holder, the number of units of each card etc. District wise, Taluk wise Fair price shop wise allotment and card wise details have been made available on the department's website www.ahara.kar.nic.in for public information and scrutiny.

❑ Statement of eligible beneficiaries

The list of eligible BPL beneficiaries is available with the FPS holder and it will be displayed in the notice board of the particular FPSs. This will help to the card holders to know the details of Foodgrains/ Kerosene quantity, assigned to that particular card. During the time of lifting, all the card holders can ascertain the quantity of foodgrains/ kerosene that will be issued to them. Then the card holders can sign in that particular statement and avail their foodgrains.

❑ Display of stock details in the notice board.

The details of foodgrains lifted from the FPS holder for that particular month will be displayed in the notice board of that particular FPS. The card holders related to that shop can easily avail their foodgrains quota in time. Any violation of the rules by the FPS holder severe action will be initiated against that FPS.

❑ Distribution of new ration cards

The procedure for issue of ration cards has been simplified. The facility of intimating to the card holders is implemented in the system whether the ration card application has been accepted or rejected. With the help of computer system available at Grama Panchayath one can apply for new ration card. Government has to accord permission to issue ration card at Grama Panchayath level. At present in the urban area Bengaluru-one, Karnataka-1 and

Atal Janasnehi Centers has been appointed as agencies, for the public to apply for ration card on online facility. In the rest of the other taluks private franchise centers has been identified to apply for new ration cards.

At present 805868 applications have been received for new ration cards and till November-2018, around 13318 ration cards have been issued.

□ **Verification of ration cards**

To verify whether the eligible beneficiaries have received ration card or not and also to check whether the concerned ration shop holder has issued the correct scale of issue and rate of food articles to the card holders the fair price shop level officer has been appointed by the State Government. By this one can identify the duplicate card and also can ascertain whether the ration shop holders have issued correct foodgrains to the beneficiary or not.

□ **SMS system**

For the first time in the nation state government has introduced SMS system free of cost to the card holders to know the entitlement of quantity of food articles and the amount to be paid to FPS.

□ **Identification of ineligible ration cards**

Identification and cancellation of ineligible ration cards in the State is a continuous process. Accordingly, during 2018-19 upto November-2018 around 18703 ration cards have been identified and cancelled.

□ **Reward Scheme**

With a view to curb leakages in public distribution system, reward scheme has been introduced to identify ineligible ration cards with active participation of general public. As per the scheme, for information on proven ineligible ration cards, the complainant shall receive cash reward of Rs.400/- per such card. Besides this, the informant who shall provide information regarding illegal diversion and backmarketing of PDS commodities shall receive cash reward of upto 5% of the market value of such commodities if the case stands proved.

□ **Complaint redressal**

“AHARAVANI” Toll free No. 1967 and 1800 425 9339 facility has been provided to receive complaints with regard to the distribution of foodgrains in “ANNABHAGYA YOJANE”. Also, online facility in the department website has been provided to lodge the complaint.

□ **Sanction of Fair Price shops to Government agencies and co-operative bodies**

During sanction of new FPSs priority has been considered as per the Government Notification No. FCS/17/RPR/2011(1) Dated: 21-05-2018, and action has been taken not to sanction the private individuals.

- i. State Government Owned Corporation / undertakings or Companies or Gram Panchayats/ Urban local bodies.
- ii. Societies.
 1. Taluk Agricultural Primary Societies, Co-operative marketing society
 2. Primary Agricultural Co-operative society or VSSMS.
 3. HOPCOMS.
 4. Registered Co-operative society.
 5. Registered primary consumer Co-operative society
 6. LAMPS (Large size Adivasi's Multi Purpose Society).
 7. Registered weavers co-operative society.
 8. Registered women multipurpose co-operative society.
 9. Registered multipurpose co-operative society.
 10. Physically disabled welfare co-operative society.
 11. Banks run by co-operative societies or co-operative banks.
- III. Individuals:
 - a) Persons with benchmark disability category (400 shops to start with) and
 - b) Persons of transgenders category (30 shops to start with)

7.16.10 Monitoring of Annabhagya Yojane

For effective implementation of “Annabhagya yojane” which is one of the flagship programmes of the State Government and to avoid diversion of foodgrains the following steps have been undertaken.

- Directions have been issued to the concerned Executive officers/ staff to

initiate stringent action under EC act 1955 and Karnataka Essential Commodities Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2016 against those who misuse PDS commodities distributed under Annabhagya Yojane.

- ❑ Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act 1980 has been strengthened and the executive officers/officials have been directed to initiate action as per the provisions of this act.
- ❑ Fair Price Shop Level Vigilance Committees have been constituted. The State Level Vigilance Committee has also been constituted. Constitution of Taluk and District level committees is in progress.
- ❑ Ineligible ration cards are being cancelled after a detailed inspection of FPD by the food inspectors. Due instructions have been given to the Food Inspectors to conduct such inspections frequently.
- ❑ While issuing foodgrains and kerosene at Wholesale Point and FPD, the Eligibility List of the ration card holders can be obtained, certified and PDS commodities can be distributed after obtaining signature of the eligible card holders in the eligibility list.
- ❑ Aadhaar numbers of all ration card holders have been seeded to their respective Ration cards. Presently, around 99% of seeding of members is complete.
- ❑ The ration card details have been displayed in the department website. On the basis of this, one can record any opinion regarding ration card and also by this information regarding ineligible ration card holders can be ascertained and action will be initiated against such card holders.
- ❑ Presently PDS commodities are being distributed through POS machines as against the earlier system of bio authenticated aadhaar based coupon system for distribution of PDS commodities.
- ❑ To ascertain whether the ration card holder have availed correct quantity and rate of foodgrains the fair price shop owners have to upload the information through IVRS on the same day.

- ❑ Under Annabhagya Yojane, around 193 cases during 2014-15, 118 cases during 2015-16, 63 cases during 2016-17, 81 cases during 2017-18 and during 2018-19 around 99 cases have been booked upto the month of November 2018 under Essential Commodities Act. Foodgrains stock has been seized and action has been initiated against concerned persons.

7.16.11 Food grains Allotment and Offtake

Foodgrains allotted by the FCI godown to the State are being transported to the concerned taluk godown by the agencies appointed by the State Government.

The State Government has identified agencies for lifting and distribution from FCI wholesale godowns to the taluk godowns in the State. The State Government has two agencies, Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd, (KFCSC) which is a Government organization and Taluk Agricultural Produce Cooperative Marketing Societies (TAPCMS) as wholesale nominees. Under PDS, food grains are lifted from FCI godowns and godowns owned or hired by the wholesale nominees. The total capacity of State-owned godowns and hired godowns is indicated in **Appendix 12.7**. National Food Security Act (NFSA) is in force w.e.f. January-2014. Under this act foodgrains are distributed only for Priority households (AAY and BPL cardholders only). The percentage of allotment and off take of food grains by the state in the past 5 years is given in **Table 7.74**.

7.16.12 Allotment of foodgrains to the welfare institutions under "DASOHA" scheme

The Central Government provides foodgrain allocation to the state under other Welfare Scheme for supply to welfare institutes such as Nariniketans, Old Age Homes, Orphanages, Hostels, Homeless/Beggar rehabilitation Centres etc. This foodgrain allocation is released to the State at BPL rates. The State Government vide Government Order No. Aanasa/14/2017, dated 20-05-2017 has ordered issue of foodgrains free of cost to such welfare institutes in the state under "DASOHA" scheme. Accordingly, from September 2017 onwards 15 kg foodgrains including 10 Kg rice and 5 kg wheat per inmate is being distributed to the welfare institutes in the state.

In order to induce transparency in selection of eligible welfare institutes and allocation of

Table 7.74 : ALLOTMENT AND OFF TAKE OF FOOD GRAINS**(In MTs)**

Year	Allotment	offtake	Percentage	Allotment	offtake	Percentage
2014-15 (including AAY)	Rice			Wheat		
	949826	904054	95	208535	206683	99
2015-16 (including AAY)	Rice			Wheat		
	1873543	1873462	99	333746	333595	99
	Ragi			Jowar		
	101043	101043	100	6838	6838	100
	Palm Oil (in KL)			Iodized Salt		
	89721	89721	100	87844	87844	100
2016-17 (including AAY)	Rice			Wheat		
	1404806	1404806	100	280412	280412	100
	Ragi			Jowar		
	203769	203769	100	7128	7128	100
	Palm Oil/Sunflower oil (in KL)			Iodized Salt		
	97784	97784	100	97784	97784	100
	Green Gram			-		
21033	21033	100				
2017-18 (including AAY)	Rice			Turdal		
	3039039	3039039	100	109252	109252	100
	Wheat			-		
123987	123987	100				
2018-19 (including AAY)*	Rice			Turdal		
	1634225	1634225	100	72473	72473	100
	Wheat			Ragi		
46186	46186	100	41495	41495	100	
APL	Rice			Wheat		
2014-15	No Allotment					
2015-16	2379	2379	100	2452	2452	100
2016-17	6911	6911	100	6788	6788	100
2017-18	28907	28907	100	No Allotment		
2018-19*	19478	19478	100	No Allotment		

* Upto November-2018

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department.

foodgrains to verified inmates of the institutes, software has been developed for online registration of institutes and for collection of aadhaar number and biometric of inmates of registered institutes. Also, exemption has been provided to certain category of inmates like blind, leprosy patients, terminally ill, mentally retarded etc from providing aadhaar number and biometric. Certain institutes like hospital dharmashala, remand homes, distress homes for women etc have been exempted from providing inmate details. As per November-2018 allocation 37336 inmates of 441 welfare institutes have been allotted 373.360 MT of Rice and 186.680 MT of Wheat. From April 2017-18 Sugar distribution has been stopped.

7.16.13 Reformation by increasing the margin for FPS holders

- A) As per Government Order Number Aanasa/36/RPR/2016 dated 06-10-2016, retail transportation charge of fair price shop owners has been revised to Rs.14/- per quintal per kilometre for a distance of 0-10 kilometre and Rs.1.40/- per quintal per kilometre for distance covered beyond 10 kilometer. Also, loading/ unloading and hamali charges have been revised to Rs.14/-.
- B) Vide Government Order Number Aanasa 13 DRA 2016 dated 21-07-2016, retail margin per quintal has been increased from Rs.36/- to Rs.70/-. As per GO No. Aanasa 114 DRA 2016 (Part-2) dated 05-05-2017, those fair price shops which have not installed POS machines shall be paid retail margin of Rs.13/- per card.
- C) As per Government Order number Aanasa 114 DRA 2016 (Part -2) dated 05-05-2017, Fair Price Shops having POS machines and distributing foodgrains through POS transaction shall be paid an additional retail margin amount of Rs. 17/- per quintal besides Rs.70/-.

- D) As per Government Order number Aanasa 110 DRA 2018 (Part -1) dated 17-12-2018, Fair Price Shops having POS machines and distributing foodgrains through POS transaction shall be paid an additional retail margin amount of Rs. 13/- per quintal besides Rs.87/-.

7.16.14 Food Subsidy and Transportation

The expenditure incurred under PDS for purchase, transportation, storage and maintenance of PDS commodities is termed "Subsidy on PDS Commodity". Out of the total cost incurred towards transportation of NFSA allocation 50% of the cost is borne by the State Government while the other 50% is reimbursed by the Central Government. With respect to PDS commodities other than NFSA allocation, the entire cost is borne by the State Government. The details of Subsidy on PDS commodity (including transportation) is given in **Table 7.75**.

7.16.15 Retail Margin and transportation charges

As per the Central Assistance Rules framed by Government of India under NFSA, out of the total expenditure incurred towards payment of retail margin, transportation and handling charges by the State Government, Central Government will reimburse 50% of the cost subject to maximum limit of Rs. 70/- per qtl towards retail margin and Rs. 65/- per qtl towards transportation / handling charges. Also, out of the additional retail margin of Rs. 17/- payable to Fair Price Shops for POS transactions, 50% of the cost is reimbursed to the state.

7.16.16 Computerisation of Public Distribution System in the State

1. The Department of Food has a digitized database of all ration cards. It includes Priority households (BPL and Anthyodaya families) and Non priority households (APL

Table 7.75 : Subsidy and transportation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Expenditure including Subsidy and transportation	253328.00	219585.02	185387.76	254171.80	103867.11

*Upto November-2018

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department.

families). The database is stored in the servers maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC; Rashtriya Suchna Vigyan Kendra) at a centralized location in Bangalore.

2. Public can visit the department website: ahara.kar.nic.in and if they find any ineligible family possessing BPL Ration Card and other irregularities, they can register their opinion. Based on their opinion necessary action can be taken from the department. Provision is also made to verify the ration cards statistics by visiting Web page: ahara.kar.nic.in/fcsstat. Supply chain is also computerized. Online Billing is done in all the wholesale points. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) related data and information have been made available for Public in the Departmental Web page: ahara.kar.nic.in.
3. Computers have been installed in all the 213 offices of the Department right from the taluk level to the state level and also in 295 PDS Whole Sale Points. All these Computers have been connected to the NIC's Central Server through Broad band. Apart from this the facilities of the Computers connected to the central server through Broad band in the 6024 Panchayaths in the state, are also being used to process the application regarding ration cards in the village level. Web Cameras and Bio-metric devices have also been supplied to all these Panchayaths.
4. Services of the Bangalore-one, Karnataka-one centres and Atalji Jana snehi centres and where there is no such centres, services of the Private Photo-bio centres are also being utilized to Capture the photos and Bio-metric of the ration card holders and new applicants.
5. Allotment of Public Distribution System Commodities up to the level of Fair Price Shops and up to the RC level is made online. It can be seen by anybody by visiting department website.
6. Biometric of the ration shop owners are collected and the bio authentication in wholesale point billing is being done to confirm that the authorized person is going to the wholesale point to collect food grains.
7. Departmental officers and public can visit department website <http://>

ahara.kar.nic.in Karnataka PDS Data Centre and they can see the foodgrains details, stocks etc., and stock supplied to the Fair Price Shops from wholesale godowns in the State.

8. In order to identify cases where same family is in possession of more than one ration card or more than one ration card has been issued to the same residential address and in order to identify the residential address of the ration cardholder, aadhaar number of Head of the Household and all member of the ration card are being collected and seeded to the ration cards. In rural area, the department data has been linked to the PANCHATANTRA database of RDPR department to access property tax numbers.

7.16.17 Establishment of E-POS Machines

In order to curb irregularities in the fair price shops, Electronic Weighing-cum Point of Sale Machines(E-POS) having special features were established in 3877 fair price shops in the state by the government itself and it was intended to install such POS in all the fair price shops in the state. But the scheme has been dropped due to huge expenditure that could be incurred on installation and maintenance of such machines. The Department adopted coupon system to distribute PDS commodities. As per this system, the beneficiaries could obtain monthly coupon from the designated kiosks like Bangalore One Centre, Karnataka One, Jansnehi Kendra, Gram Panchayat and authorised Private Centres against their biometric authentication. The printed coupons contained information regarding the PDS commodities, quantity and price which the beneficiary is entitled to. This ensured awareness among PDS beneficiaries regarding their monthly entitlement and assured them a right to obtain the same with due clarity. The system of obtaining coupon was further simplified by providing Interactive Voice Response System(IVRS) service wherein the beneficiary could obtain coupon code on his/her registered (with aadhaar number) mobile number by dialling 1614. The beneficiary could generate One-Time Password(OTP) and obtain coupon.

Through the coupon system aadhaar based bio authenticated distribution of foodgrain was introduced. And further the system was simplified by introducing distribution of foodgrains through POS machines. Fair Price

Shop owners could use computer / laptop / tablet or any smart phone as POS and utilise the webbased service to distribute foodgrains to the cardholders. Fair Price shop owners are paid and additional retail margin of Rs.17/- per quintal for POS transactions. During November-2018, out of 19938 fair price shops, around 18911 fair price shops have installed POS.

7.16.18 Action taken as per NFSA 2013

As per National Food Security Act 2013, obtaining PDS foodgrains has become a right. The ration card holders shall be eligible for payment of food security allowance if their entitlement is denied. NFSA has been implemented from January 2014 in the state.

Accordingly AAY card holders are given 35 kg and each member of PHH ration card are being given 5 kg foodgrains as NFSA allocation. Besides 5 kg PHH beneficiaries are being given additional 2 kg foodgrains. The entire expense incurred towards 2 kg additional foodgrains is completely borne by the State Government.

7.16.19 Measures have been undertaken by the State Government regarding Grievance Reddressal, Social Audit etc., as per NFSA 2013 is given in **Table 7.76**.

7.16.20 Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya Yojana (MMABY)

In order to make the State Kerosene free and to provide pure fuel to the households in place of

Table 7.76: Details of Sate Government Grievance Reddressals

Sl. No.	Government Order Number	Subject
1.	Aanasa 52 DRA 2012, dated 05-09-2013	Deputy Commisioners of the districts have been designated as District Grievance Reddressal Officers (DGRO)
2.	Aanasa 52 DRA 2012(1), dated 18-6-2016	Guidelines have been framed for Grievance Reddressal by District Grievance Reddressal Officers (DGROs)
3.	Aanasa 52 DRA 2012, dated 5-9-2013 and 24-3-2017	Assistant Directors of Food department and Tahasildar grade 1 have been designated as district level and taluk level nodal officers respectively as part of internal grievance redressal mechanism
4.	Aanasa 52 DRA 2012, dated 18-6-2016	Guidelines with respect to duties and responsibilities of nodal officers have been framed.
5.	i) Aanasa 100 DRA 2017 dated 05-07-2017 ii) Aanasa 52 DRA 2012, dated 10-06-2017 and	State Consumer Forum had been designated to function has State Food Commission and a separate State Food Commission has been constituted.
6.	i) FCS 144 DRA 2013, dated 30-5-2016 and 8-11-2016 ii)Aanasa 52 DRA 2012(5), dated 18-6-2016	i) Regarding constitution of Vigilance Committees at Fair Price Shop, Taluk and District Level. ii) Rules with regard to duties and responsibilities of the fair price shop level vigilance committee members has been framed.
7.	Aanasa 52 DRA 2012(4), dated 18-6-2016	For conducting social audit of implementation of PDS at FPS, through the Directorate of MGNREGA which has been constituted under the State MGNREGA Social Audit Rules 2011.

kerosene Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya scheme has been introduced from 31-10-2017. The schemes of departments like Food, Forest, Labour and Social Welfare Department related to providing of LPG connections have been brought together under MMABY for implementation by Food Department which is the nodal department for implementation of the said scheme. Under the scheme, households having non gas ration card, will be provided gas connection at a cost of Rs.4254/- (This includes single LPG connection, 2 burner gas stove, 2 cylinder refill cost). Presently, a target of 10 lakh beneficiaries has been fixed for the scheme. Upto November-2018 about 1 lakh applications have been approved in different stages and action has been taken to distribute about 30000 gas stoves to the beneficiaries.

7.16.21 Punarbelaku Yojana

Government has issued GO for implementation of "Punarbelaku" scheme vide GO dated 31-10-2017. According to this, if the rural ration card holders presently availing 1liter kerosene express their willingness at the Gram panchyats regarding their preference for the same instead of kerosene, they shall be entitled to rechargeable LED bulb costing Rs.300/-

Creation of awareness among the card holders is being taken.

7.16.22 Expected Outcome of Annabhagya

Annabhagya Scheme was introduced with the vision of creating Hungerfree state. This scheme has to a large extent achieved this vision by distributing foodgrains in the form of rice, wheat, ragi and jowar, double fortified edible oil, double fortified salt and pulses either free of cost or at subsidized prices thereby fulfilling the nutritional needs of the card holders. This has contributed to the purchasing capacity of the card holder i.e., the cardholder has been able to afford purchase of other day to day essentials due to fulfilment of basic need. The distribution of ragi and jowar procured from the local farmers under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations under Annabhagya Scheme has helped the local farmers to get assured rates and a market for their commodity. This has not only contributed to the financial security of farmers but has also given a boost to production of these commodities locally. It may be concluded that Annabhagya Scheme has improved the standard of living, ensured food security and assured a life with dignity to all the beneficiaries.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER

8

8.1 FORESTS

Forests are an integral part of the natural resources and integral part of environmental and ecological systems. The State's dense forests are located in the Western Ghats region. About 60% of the Western Ghats of the country is located in the State. In order to protect and develop bio-diversity, the State has formed 4467 Bio-diversity Management Committees at Grama Panchayat level. Bio-diversity heritage sites (such as the 400-year old tamarind grooves at Nallur, Devanahalli taluk) have been developed to conserve and develop the unique genetic diversities.

In recent years, due to fundamental and proximate factors, Western Ghats, one of the hot spots of the world's bio-diversity has been under severe threat. Although the depletion of forest cover is halted to a large extent and forest cover has quantitatively increased in the recent years, the natural forest stock is qualitatively still under degradation. Increased deforestation and degradation of the environmental resource base has serious implications for production and resilience of the ecosystem. The loss of forest cover is a serious threat to the environment, sustainable development and the livelihoods of millions of people in the State.

Forest resources significantly contribute to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by being a major source of timber, medicinal plants,

Non timber forest products (NTFPs), grazing, recreational activities, carbon sequestration, watershed provisions etc. Forest resources are under severe pressure due to rapid population growth and in this scenario, meeting developmental, livelihood, agricultural and industrial needs and conserving forests for productive and ecological services is a major challenge. The main factors responsible for the depletion of the forest resource base are diversion of forest areas for developmental activities, encroachment of forest area, destruction of natural habitat, mining and quarrying, wildlife poaching, smuggling of timber, erosion of common property resources, excessive fuel wood collection and live stock grazing. **The Forest Department of Karnataka has succeeded in halting quantitative depletion of forest cover through afforestation programmes** but the deteriorating quality of forests continues to be a major threat to the sustainability of both human beings and animals.

8.1.1 Area under forests

Karnataka's geographical area of 1,91,791 sq. km. constitutes 5.83% of India's area. Forest accounts for the second largest land use after agriculture. As on November 2018, the total area under forests in the state is 43,441.06 sq. km. Thus, about 22.65% of the State's geographical area is under forest (**Table 8.1**).

Table 8.1: Classification of total forest area in Karnataka (Source-Annual Report 2017-18)

Sl. No.	Legal Status	Area (Sq. Km.)	% age of geographical area
1	Reserved Forest	29,772.96	15.51
2	Protected Forest	3,540.07	1.85
3	Village Forest	49.05	0.03
4	Unclassified Forest	10,024.91	5.23
5	Private Forest	54.07	0.03
Total		43,441.06	22.65

Source: Annual report 2017-18 of Karnataka Forest Department.

The estimates of Forest Survey of India (FSI 2017) on the basis of satellite data show that the forest cover within and outside recorded forest area of the State is 43263 sq.km, which is lower than the State's estimates. Thereby, about 22.56% of the geographical area of the state is under forest and tree cover (**Table 8.2**). The estimation of forest cover, classified on the basis of forest canopy density, shows that the State has 4502 sq. km of very dense forest, 20,444 sq. km of moderately dense forest and 12,604 sq.km of open forest. District wise forest canopy density estimates along with the changes (as compared to the 2013 assessment) are given in (**Table 8.3 & Figure 8.2**).

(A) Reasons for change detected in 2017 assessment

The main reason for net increase of 1101sq.km in forest cover and 161sq.km in tree cover in the state can be attributed to plantations and conservation activities both within and outside the recorded forest area as well as improvement in interpretation due to better radiometric resolution of the recent satellite data from Resources at-2. Large scale increase

in commercial plantation of palms outside the forest areas, density improvement in scrub forests and expansion of mangrove cover due to conservation, planting activities in forest and non forest areas and rehabilitation efforts are also the other important reasons for the net increase of forest and tree cover in the state (**Table 8.4 & 8.5**)

B. Comparison with southern states

Forest cover in Karnataka is 19.58% to total geographical area of the state as per Forest Survey of India, where as, in southern states Kerala has highest proportion of forest cover to its total area. The comparison with neighboring states is given in **Table 8.6 & Figure 8.3**.

C. Forest cover in Different Forest Types

The forest vegetation is classified into seven types based on gradients of rainfall, length of dry season and temperature. About 16.70% of forests are wet evergreen, 13.56% is semi-evergreen, 24.20% is moist deciduous and 24.34% is dry deciduous. Thorn forests form 11.93%, plantations form 8.24% and broad-leaved hill forests form 1.03% (**Table 8.7**).

Figure 8.1: Classification of total Forest Area

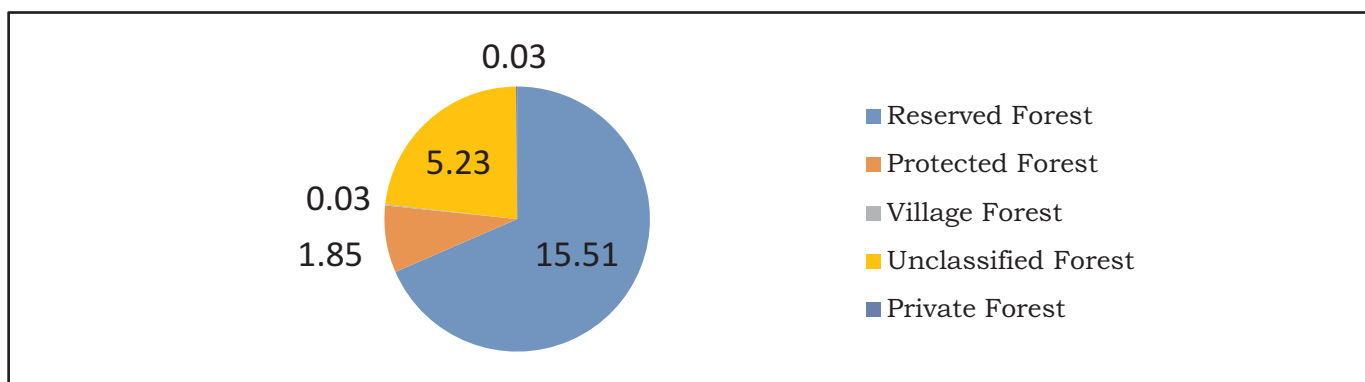


Table 8.2 : Forest cover within and outside recorded Forest Area as per Forest Survey of India -2017

Forest Area	Area in Sq. km
Forest cover within Recorded Forest Area	22384
Forest cover outside Recorded Forest Area	15166
Tree cover	5713
Total	43263
Of State's Geographical Areas	22.56%

Table 8.3: District –wise Forest Cover along with Geographical Area in 2017 (sq.km)

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Area	% of Geog.area	Change	Scrub
Bagalkot	6552	0	19	234	253	3.86	54	399
Bengaluru Rural	2298	0	16	99	115	5.00	-136	23
Bengaluru Urban	2196	0	19	215	234	10.66	117	8
Belgavi	13433	36	738	360	1134	8.44	40	688
Bellary	8461	0	110	624	734	8.68	-53	466
Bidar	5448	0	22	63	85	1.56	30	37
Vijayapura	10498	0	0	24	24	0.23	11	10
Chamarajnagar	5648	91	1524	1105	2720	48.16	62	129
Chikkaballapura	4244	0	17	232	249	5.87	71	181
Chikmagaluru	7202	902	2530	504	3936	54.65	264	74
Chitradurga	8436	0	51	503	554	6.57	53	595
D.Kannada	4861	558	1105	1262	2925	60.17	-74	3
Davangere	5924	11	167	531	709	11.97	171	320
Dharwad	4260	0	224	158	382	8.97	-5	3
Gadag	4657	0	0	143	143	3.07	20	117
Kalaburagi	10954	0	92	100	192	1.75	22	29
Hassan	6814	148	734	562	1444	21.19	81	68
Haveri	4823	0	148	213	361	7.48	-36	103
Kodagu	4102	796	1880	575	3251	79.25	-102	2
Kolar	3979	0	55	265	320	8.04	17	68
Koppal	5570	0	0	30	30	0.54	16	172
Mandya	4962	0	110	262	372	7.5	50	97
Mysuru	6307	125	586	318	1029	16.32	-18	30
Raichur	8442	0	1	43	44	0.52	20	149
Ramnagara	3516	0	190	421	611	17.38	48	170
Shivamogga	8478	477	2826	1017	4320	50.96	-87	23
Tumkuru	10597	0	65	911	976	9.21	66	387
Udupi	3582	215	1336	587	2138	59.69	86	0
Uttara Kannada	10277	1143	5862	1113	8118	78.99	293	2
Yadgiri	5270	0	17	130	147	2.79	20	131
Total	191791	4502	20444	12604	37550	19.58	1101	4484

Source: Forest survey of India 2017.

Table 8.4 : Forest cover according to Forest Survey of India (sq.km)

Sl. No.	Forest Class	Yearwise Forest cover (area in Sq km)						
		2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
1	Dense Forest	21968	21958	21968	21956	21956	21844	21960
2	Open Forest	14232	14232	14232	14238	14176	14577	14489
Total		36200	36190	36200	36194	36132	36421 701673	36449
3	India	690171	690899	690171	692077	697898	701673	701495
4	Percentage forest cover of state vis-a vis India	5.25	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.17	5.19	5.19

Table 8.5 : Forest Cover Change Matrix of Karnataka according to Forest Survey of India (area in Sq. km)

Forest class	2017 Assessment					Total ISFR 2015 updated
	VDF	MDF	OF	SCRUB	NF	
Very Dense Forest	1422	317	28	0	16	1783
Moderately Dense Forest	2713	14857	1594	21	992	20177
Open Forest	367	4171	7910	508	1533	14489
Scrub	0	61	640	2251	230	3182
Non-Forest	0	1038	2432	1704	146986	152160
Total ISFR 2017	4502	20444	12604	4484	149757	191791
Net Change	2719	267	-1885	1302	-2403	

Figure 8.2: Forest areas according to Forest survey of India

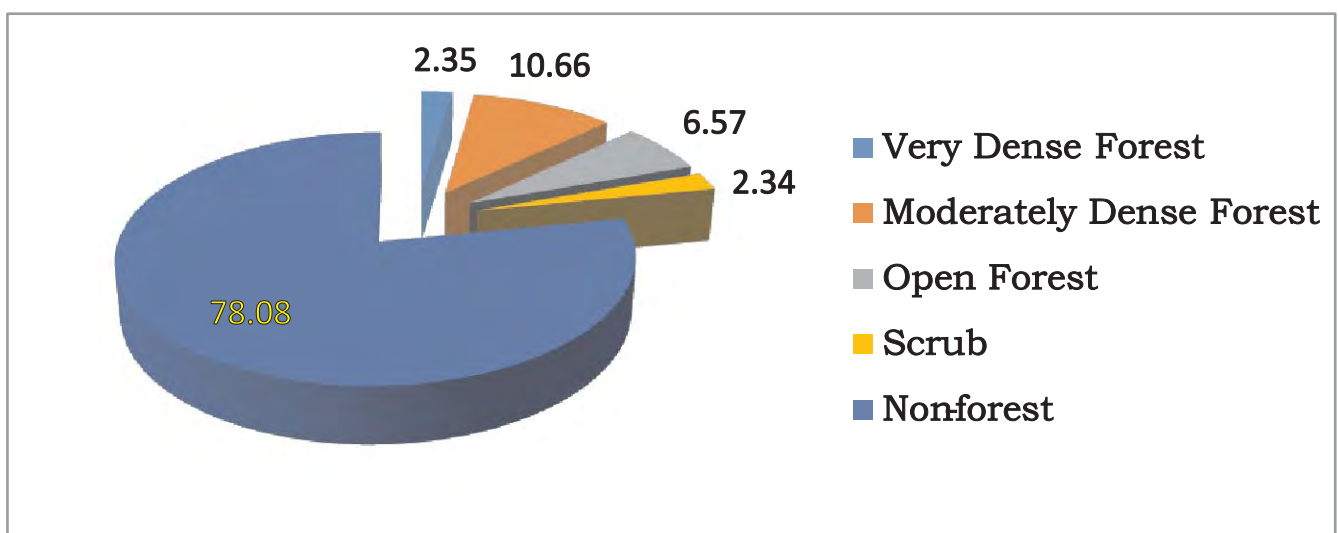
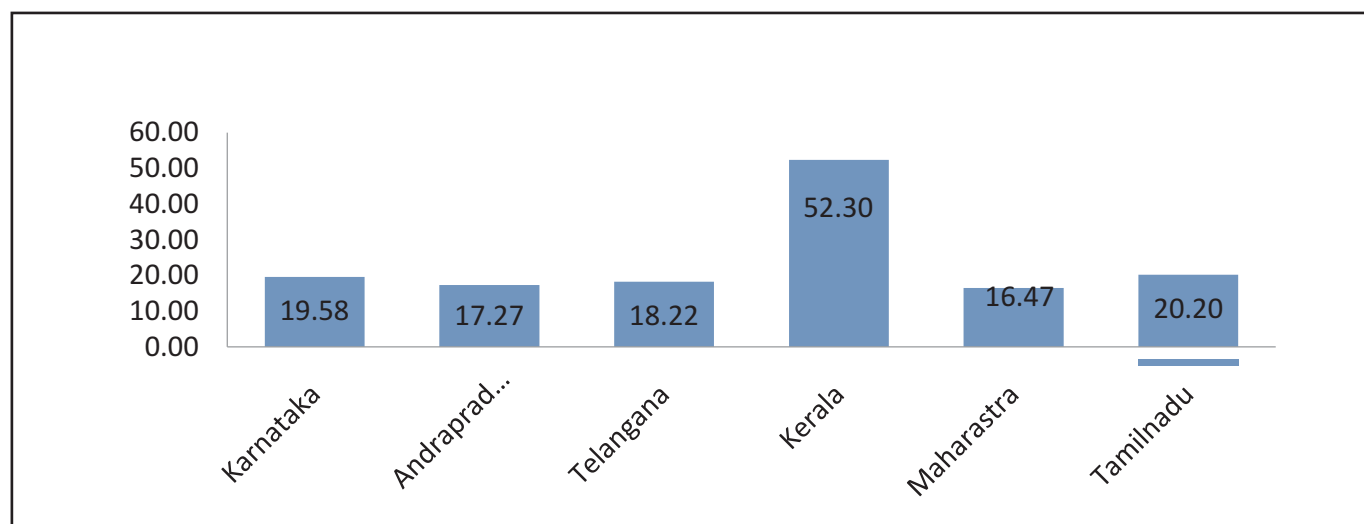


Table 8.6 : Comparison with southern states

State	Geographical area	Total Forest cover	Percent of Geographical area
Karnataka	191791	37550	19.58
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28147	17.27
Telangana	112077	20419	18.22
Kerala	38852	20321	52.30
Maharashtra	307713	50682	16.47
Tamilnadu	130060	26281	20.20
India (Total)	943461	183400	19.44

Figure 8.3 : Proportion of Forest cover to Geographical Area in percentage**Table 8.7 : Forest cover in Different Forest Types**

Sl. No	Types of Forests	% of forest area
1	Wet Evergreen Forests	16.70
2	Semi-Ever green Forests	13.56
3	Moist Deciduous Forests	24.20
4	Plantation/TOF	8.24
5	Dry Deciduous Forests	24.34
6	Thorn Forests	11.93
7	Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forests	1.03
Total		100.00

D. Tree Cover and Forest Cover

The estimated forest cover is 19.58% and the tree cover is 2.98% of the geographical area totaling 22.56% (**Table 8.8**).

8.1.2. National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries

The forests of Karnataka support a wide range of flora and fauna (bio-diversity) through a

network of well-connected and protected Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks (**Table 8.9 and 8.10**). The State has 5 National Parks and 30 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 9,586.02 sq. kms. Apart from the National Parks and Sanctuaries, the State has 15 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve comprising of 652.37 sq. kms. All these areas form 23.57% of the total forest area. These are spread over evergreen to scrub

Table 8.8: Forest and Tree Cover

Category	Area (in sq. km.)	% of Geographical Area
Tree Cover	5713	2.98
Forest Cover	37550	19.58
Total Forest & Tree Cover	43263	22.56

Table 8.9: Wildlife Preservation: National Parks / Bird Sanctuaries/ Wildlife Sanctuaries

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)
1	2	3	4	5
1	CCF Bangalore Circle	1. DCF, Bannerghatta National Park	1. Bannerghatta National Park	260.51
		2. DCF, Ramanagara Dvn.	2. Ramadevara Betta Vulture Sanctuary	3.46
2	CCF, Mysore Circle.	3. DCF, WLD, Mysore	3. Adichunchanagiri Peacock Wildlife Sanctuary	0.84
			4. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	0.67
			5. Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary	13.50
			6. Melkote Wildlife Sanctuary	49.82
3	CCF, Chamarajanagar Circle,	4. CF & Director Chamarajanagar	7. BRT Tiger Reserve	539.52
		5. DCF, Cauvery WLD, Kollegal	8. Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	1027.53
		6. DCF M.M.Hills WLD, Kollegal	9. Malai Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	906.187
4	CCF, Kodagu Circle	7. DCF, WLD, Madikeri	10. Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	102.92
			11. Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	105.59
			12. Bramhagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	181.29

Table 8.9: Wildlife Preservation: National Parks / Bird Sanctuaries/ Wildlife Sanctuaries

Sl. No.	Circle		Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq.Kms)	
1	2		3	4	5	
5	CCF, Mangalore Circle		8. DCF, Kudremukh WL Dvn, Karkala	13. Kudremukh National Park	600.57	
				14. Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	314.25	
				15. Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	370.37	
6	APCCF, FDPT, Shimoga	CCF Shimoga Circle	9. CCF & Director, Dandeli	16. Dandeli Tiger Reserve	886.41	
				17. Anshi Tiger Reserve	417.34	
7	CCF, Shimoga Circle		10. DCF, WL Dvn., Shimoga	18. Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary	395.60	
				19. Sharavathi Wildlife Sanctuary	431.23	
				20. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	0.73	
8	APCCF, FDPT, Shimoga	CCF Chikmagalur Circle	11. CF & Director, Bhadra T.R.	21. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary	500.16	
9	CCF, Dharwad Circle		12. ACF, WL Sub-Dvn, Ranebennur	22. Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary	119.00	
				23. Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	2.23	
10.	CCF, Bellary Circle		13. DCF, Bellary, (T)	24. Daroji Bear Sanctuary	82.72	
				14. DCF, Davanagere (T) Dvn, Davanagere	25. Rangayyadurga Four Horned Antelope Wildlife Sanctuary	77.23
				15. DCF, Bellary	26. Gudekote Sloth Bear Sanctuary	47.61
				16. DCF, Chitradurga	27. Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary	100.48
11	APCCF Field Director Project Tiger, Mysore.		17. CF & Director Bandipur	28. Bandipur Tiger Reserve	872.24	
				29. Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary	30.32	
			18. CF & Director Hunsur	30. Nagarhole Tiger Reserve	643.39	
12	CCF, Belgaum Circle		19. DCF, Belgaum (T) Dvn, Belgaum	31. Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary	190.42	
				20. DCF, Gokak (T) Dvn, Gokak	32. Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary	29.78
				21. DCF, Bagalkote (T)	33. Yadahalli Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary	96.36
13	CCF, Gulbarga Circle		22. DCF, Gulbarga (T) Dvn. Gulbarga	34. Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary	134.88	
14	CCF, Hassan Circle		23. DCF, Tumkur (T) Dvn., Tumkur	35. Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary	50.86	
				Total Area:	9,586.02	

Table 8.10: Wildlife Conservation Reserve & Community Reserves

Sl. No.	District	Conservation / Committee Reserves	Area (in Sq. Kms)
1	Haveri	Bankapura Peacock Conservation Reserve	0.56
2	Tumkur	Mydhanahalli (Jayamangali) Black Buck Conservation Reserve.	3.23
3	Chikmagalur	Basur Amruth Mahal Kaval Conservation Reserve	7.36
4	Uttar Kannada	Hornbill Conservation Reserve	52.50
5	Uttar Kannada	Aghanashini Conservation Reserve	299.52
6	Uttar Kannada	Bedthi Conservation Reserve	57.30
7	Uttar Kannada	Shalmala Riparian Eco-system Conservation Reserve	4.89
8	Bellari	Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve	20.00
9	Bengaluru Urban	Puttenahalli Lake Birds Conservation Reserve	0.15
10	Gadag	Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve	0.54
11	Mandya	Melapura Bee Eater Bird Conservation Reserve	0.0318
12	Mandya	Kokkare Bellur Community Reserve	3.12
13	Tumkur	Thimlapura Conservation Reserve	17.38
14	Gadag	Kappathaguda Conservation Reserve	178.72
15	Bellary	Ankasamudra Birds Conservation Reserve(Hagari Bommanahalli Tq.)	0.9876
16	Chamarajanagar	Ummatthur Conservation Reserve	6.08
		Total:	652.369
		G. Total	10,238.39

forests, representing different ecosystems with rare and endangered species of plants, animals and birds.

State has 25% of the country's Elephant population. As per 2012 population estimation, there are 6072 elephants. The All India Synchronized Elephant Population Estimation was conducted during 2017-18 as per the directions of Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Ecology & Climate Change, New Delhi (in Mysore Elephant Reserve and Bhadra Elephant Reserve, Karnataka). The Estimation Report is still awaited. The State has 5 Tiger Reserves and as per 2014 Tiger population estimation, the State has 406 tigers.

(a) Eco-tourism Activities

Information of visitors to National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries :

1. Among the visitors to the sanctuaries, 98.73% are domestic visitors while 1.27% are foreigners (**Table 8.11**)
2. Maximum number of Foreigners visited to Nagarhole National Park followed by Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary and Bandipur Tiger Reserve
3. From this analysis it is clear that some of the Protected Areas are having high pressure of Eco-tourism while others are underutilized. Therefore to reduce the

Table 8.11: Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Park / Sanctuary	Indians	Foreigners	Total
1	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	1,20,313	6,001	1,26,314
2	Bandipura Tiger Reserve	1,68,596	3,940	1,72,536
3	Kudremukh National Park	15,217	20	15,237
4	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	26,313	68	26,381
5	Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	1,97,789	-	1,97,789
6	Kali Tiger Reserve (Dandeli-Anshi)	3,879	01	3,880
7	Bhadra Tiger Reserve	34,189	122	34,311
8	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	37,677	-	37,677
9	Ranganatittu Bird Sanctuary	3,40,632	4,509	3,45,141
10	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	82,226	30	82,256
11	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	717	-	717
12	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	2,25,824	677	2,26,501
13	B.R.T. Tiger Reserve	302	-	302
14	Sharavathi, Wildlife Sanctuary	600	-	600
15	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	8,787	-	8,787
16	Shettyhalli Wildlife sanctuary	-	-	-
17	Sakarebyle Safari	92,720	1,773	94,493
18	Daroji Bear Sanctuary	7,387	348	7,735
19	Ranebennur Black Buck Sanctuary	165	-	165
	Total :	13,63,333	17,489	13,80,822

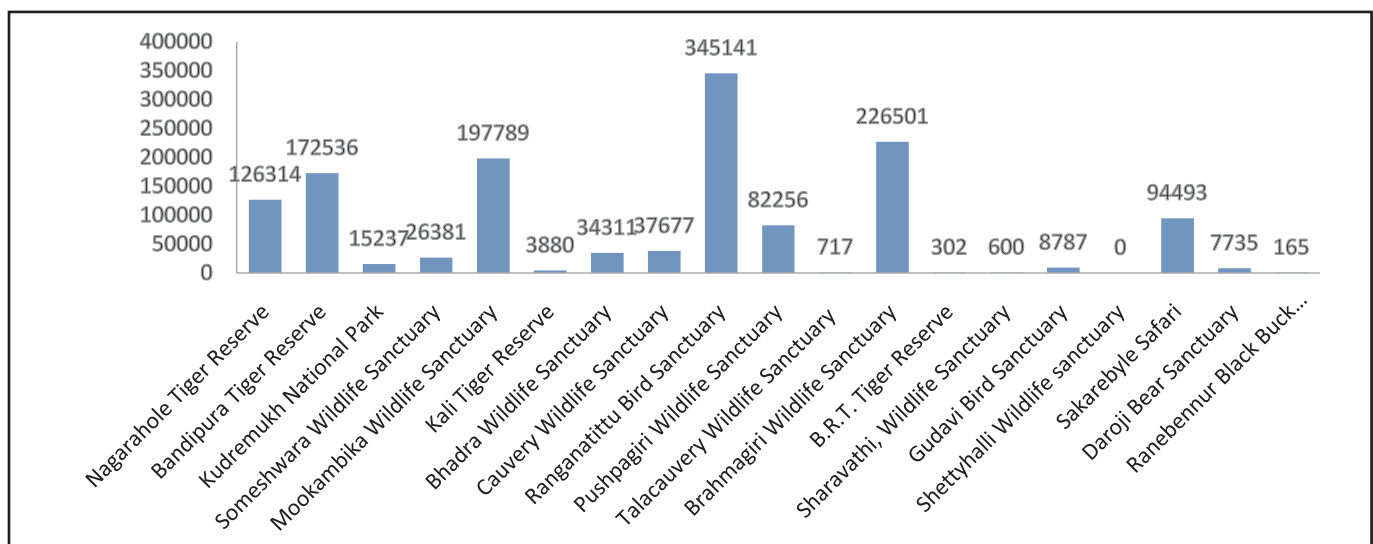
Figure 8.4 : Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries during 2017-18

Table 8.12 Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries for the year 2018-19**Upto November -2018:**

Sl. No.	Park / Sanctuary	Indians	Foreigners	Total
1	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	54,536	2,270	56,806
2	Bandipura Tiger Reserve	1,31,581	3,201	1,34,782
3	Kudremukh National Park	5,464	6	5,470
4	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	12,850	14	12,864
5	Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	1,05,466	0	1,05,466
6	Kali Tiger Reserve (Dandeli-Anshi)	3,414	0	3,414
7	Bhadra Tiger Reserve	24,675	18	24,693
8	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	32,805	0	32,805
9	Ranganatittu Bird Sanctuary	1,51,213	3,019	1,54,232
10	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	24,885	3	24,888
11	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	219	0	219
12	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	1,03,571	239	1,03,810
13	B.R.T. Tiger Reserve	453	0	453
14	Sharavathi, Wildlife Sanctuary	151	0	151
15	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	7,619	0	7,619
16	Shettyhalli Wildlife sanctuary	0	0	0
17	Sakarebyle Safari	69,717	625	70,342
18	Daroji Bear Sanctuary	4,470	198	4,668
19	Ranebennur Black Buck Sanctuary	0	0	0
	Total :	7,33,089	9,593	7,42,682

pressure on the Protected Areas like Bandipura, Nagarahole etc., it is necessary that the less visited Protected Areas like BRT, Bhadra, Dandeli and some other Protected Areas may be provided with better Eco-tourism facilities / infrastructure. Their potential may also be given more publicity. Once they become popular they may also have more tourists. This will help in sensitizing the people and also creating awareness about the Wildlife conservation in the State.

(b) Deaths of humans and wild animals

In the year 2017-18, among the reported deaths of wild animals (due to natural and unnatural) elephants has the maximum

number (48.41%), followed by other animals (47.13%) and tigers (4.46%). Due to attacks by wildlife, 35 persons were killed. Ex-gratia at Rs. 5.00 lakhs per person amounting to |Rs. 175.00 lakhs was paid, as given in the **(Table 8.13 and 8.14)**.

(c) Expenditure on wildlife development activities and Revenue realized from National parks and wildlife sanctuaries

Among the schemes of the Forest Department concerning wildlife and national parks, Long Term Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict incurred an expenditure of 48.39%, Project Tiger 30.62%, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats 4.67%, Nature conservation activities attracted 2.73% and

Table 8.13: Death of wild animals during 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the animal	No. of deaths	
		2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov -2018)
1	Elephants	76	59
2	Tiger	7	5
3	Other animals	74	35
Total		157	99

Table 8.14 : Man – Animal conflict – Loss of Human Life & Compensation paid

Sl. No.	Loss of Human Life and Ex-gratia paid	Year	
		2017-18	2018-19 (Upto November-2018)
1	No. of persons killed due to wild animals attack by wild animals.	35	14
2	Total Compensation paid (Rs)	175.00 lakhs	70.00 lakhs

Rs.8.00 crore total expenditure was incurred towards Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks during 2017-18 (**Table 8 . 15**).

(d) Revenue Realized from Forestry

The State has realized revenue to the tune of Rs.10745.40 lakhs during 2018-19 (upto end of November 2018) from marketing of forest produce such as timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos, canes and other non timber forest produce (**Table 8.16**).

8.1.3 Developmental Programmes

(A) Afforestation

Afforestation programmes are being under taken periodically. During 2017-18, area to an extent of 63002 hectares has been afforested by planting 465.06 lakh seedlings. Under the farm forestry 315.16 lakh seedlings were distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

In 2018-19 upto the end of November - 2018, 44178 hectares have been covered by planting 275.34 lakh seedlings. 240.25 lakh seedlings have been distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

(B) District Sector Schemes

Social Forestry Scheme

During the year 2017-18 a budget provision of Rs.5265.00 lakh was provided. Out of which expenditure of Rs. 5213.80 lakh incurred for raising 4275.57 ha of plantation, for maintenance of 7098.86 ha of older plantation, 4584.71 ha of advance work and for raising 32.93 lakh seedlings.

During the year 2018-19, raising of 5786.38 ha of plantation, maintenance of 9081.38 ha of older plantation, 109ha of advance work, raising of 13.389 lakh seedlings, maintenance of 21.94 lakh seedlings have been carried out up to the end of November 2018, by incurring expenditure of Rs.3276.01 lakh.

During 2017-18 District Sector New Building and Maintenance:- 37 new buildings were constructed and 147 old buildings were maintained by incurring expenditure of Rs.650.73 lakhs.

In the year 2018-19, upto the end of November 2018, 8 new buildings have been constructed and maintenance of 39 old buildings have been carried out by incurring expenditure of Rs.101.76 lakh.

Table 8.15: Expenditure under Wildlife and National Parks / Sanctuaries (Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Expenditure				2018-19 upto Nov-18
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1.	Project Tiger	2,031.16	2,000.53	6,102.739	4,730.83	1,412.77
2.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	556.59	557.51	495.400	721.78	97.75
3.	Project Elephant	275.05	178.65	400.820	623.538	125.53
4.	Long term measures to address Man-Animal conflict / Eco-tourism Works / Nature Conservation - Wildlife / Newly declared Sanctuaries	-	-	-	7,475.51	2,096.29
5.	2406-02-110-0-01-Nature Conservation - 139 - Major works	-	-	-	420.98	100.95
6.	2406-02-110-0-46-Protected Area Development Fund-139 - Major works	-	-	-	378.01	102.54
7.	Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks	3,633.37	1,690.00	2,000.000	800.00	285.00
8.	Eco-tourism- Chinnara Vana Darshana	-	159.86	173.83	174.46	22.69
9.	Solar Powered Fencing-(50:50 Subsidies)	-	32.72	25.860	24.87	-
10.	Grants-in-Aid-Eco-tourism Board	-	-	75.00	86.00	59.50
11.	Contract / Out Source	-	-	-	12.47	-
12.	Kudremukh National Park for Rehabilitation	500.00	50.00	750.000	-	-
13.	Eco-Tourism	73.83	99.00	150.000	-	-
14.	Nature Conservation	1,393.05	1,186.75	2,686.300	-	-
15.	Long Term Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict	3,962.64	8,364.37	4,978.520	-	-
16.	Development of Newly Declared Sanctuary	793.62	1,525.33	1,997.520	-	-
17.	SCSP-TSP 422-SCP	-	-	167.00	-	-
18.	SCSP-TSP 423-TSP	-	-	70.00	-	-
	Total:	13,219.31	15,844.72	20,072.99	15,448.45	4303.02

8.1.4. State Sector Plan Schemes

i. Special Component Plan

The LPG gas connection, distribution of Solar Lamp was given to the beneficiaries of Schedule caste families to reduce the pressure on forest. In addition to this, Bee-hive boxes are also given to them to improve their economic conditions. Initiative is taken to maintain avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Schedule Caste population.

During 2017-18, Rs.2940 lakh was provided for implementing the above programme. 47129 Nos of beneficiaries have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.2923.58 lakh has been spent up to the end of March-2018 for providing 51576 Nos of LPG gas connection, 1893 Bee-hive boxes have been distributed, 257nos of Solar Lamps have been distributed and 26 nos of training conducted for bee-keeping (25 member per training). The above benefit has been provided to the respective SC beneficiaries.

Table 8.16: Revenue Realized from Forest Produce (upto end of November 2018)

Sl. No.	Forest Produce	Revenue realized (Rs. lakh)
1	Timber	4234.30
2	Firewood and charcoal	1221.50
3	Bamboos	37.80
4	Sandalwood	1139.70
5	Non-timber Forest Produce	81.10
6	Other source of revenue	4032.80
	Non taxable revenue of the Dept.	10745.40
	Forest Development tax (FDT) collection	1116.00

During 2018-19 Rs. 2493 lakhs earmarked out of which Rs. 1513.87 lakhs will be transferred to Food & Civil Supplies Department for distribution of LPG under Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya Yojane to the SC beneficiaries residing in the fringes of the forests. Remaining amount of Rs. 979.13 lakhs shall be utilized for refilling of gas cylinders, providing solar lamps, solar water heaters, bee hive boxes and conducting bee keeping, gas booking through mobile and minor forest produce training.

ii) Un spent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act -2013 -422 SCP

During 2017-18, Rs.18.00 lakh was provided for implementing the programme. 398Nos of beneficiary have been identified for LPG gas connection.

Financial assistance of Rs. 52.00 lakhs has been allocated out of which Rs.14.67 lakhs shall be utilised for refilling of LPG cylinders during 2018-19 for the Schedule caste beneficiaries. As per the Govt order no. FEE 02 FDS 2017, Bangalore dated 09.10.2018 remaining amount of Rs.37.33 lakhs has been withdrawn from this budget head and reallocated to the SMAF programme to take up the state SCP activities.

iii) Tribal Sub-Plan

The LPG gas connection, distribution of Solar Lamp was given to the beneficiaries of Schedule Tribe families to reduce the pressure

on forest. In addition to this, Bee-hive boxes are also given to them to improve their economic conditions. Initiative is taken to maintain raise avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Schedule Tribe Caste population.

During 2017-18, Rs. 3676.00 lakh was provided for implementing the above programme. 62118 Nos of beneficiary have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.3671.97 lakh has been spent up to the end of March -2018 for providing 66672 Nos of LPG gas connection, 104 nos of Solar Lamp, 2858 bee hive boxes have been distributed to the respective ST beneficiaries. Further 32 nos bee hive training (25 members per training) have been conducted. The above benefit has been provided to the respective ST beneficiaries.

During 2018-19 Rs. 3117 lakhs earmarked out of which Rs. 1535.24 lakhs will be transferred to Food & Civil Supplies Department for distribution of LPG under Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya Yojane to the SC beneficiaries residing in the fringes of the forests. Remaining amount of Rs. 1581.76 lakhs shall be utilized for refilling of gas cylinders, providing solar lamps, solar water heaters, bee hive boxes and bamboos, conducting bee keeping training and training for preparation of handicrafts items from bamboos, gas booking through mobile and minor forest produce training.

iv) Un spent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act -2013 -423 TSP

During 2017-18, Rs.9.00 lakh was provided for implementing the programme and the same was utilized upto end of March 2018 by providing 215 LPG Connecitons to the beneficiaries.

Financial assistance of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been allocated out of which Rs.12.67 lakhs shall be utilised for refilling of LPG cylinders during 2018-19 for the Schedule caste beneficiaries. As per the Govt order no. FEE 02 FDS 2017, Bangalore dated 09.10.2018 remaining amount of Rs.15.33 lakhs has been withdrawn from this budget head and reallocated to the SMAF programme to take up the state SCP activities.

v) Sirichandana Vana

Protection and maintenance of Sandalwood plantation and naturally grown sandalwood trees area through erection of chain link mesh, watch and ward, soil working, cultural operation and other protective measures are taken up.

In the year 2017-18, Rs.522.69 lakh has been earmarked, out of which Rs.516.46 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March-2018 towards creation of 131 ha plantation, maintenance of 638 ha. Plantation,1019 ha.for Advance work, 1.08kms erection of Chainlink mesh, Maintenance of 20 dogs. Maintenance of 38.50 km Inspection path, maintenance of 138.50 km firelines, engaging and maintenance of 47 nos of watchman, maintenance of 2.69 lakh seedlings and raising of 6.64 lakh sandal seedlings.

In the year 2018-19, Rs.632.76 lakh has been earmarked out of this Rs.209.36 lakhs has been spent upto the end of November 2018 for recruiting and maintaining the watchers, maintaining the dogs, maintenance of 1019 ha. plantations, seedlings, inspection paths, firelines maintenance, raising of plantation, distribution of 6.64 lakh seedlings and raising of 11.039 lakh sandal seedlings.

vi) Development of Degraded Forests

Under this scheme, degraded forests are rejuvenated through afforestation, besides soil and water conservation measures. Wherever there is adequate rootstock, such areas are protected from biotic pressure thereby encouraging natural regeneration. Alternatively, plantations are raised in other

areas based on the requirement of small timber, fuel wood and fodder. In the year 2017-18, Rs.1441.36 lakhs has been earmarked out of which Rs.1414.33 lakh has been spent upto the end of March- 2018 for raising of 899 ha, plantation, maintenance of 949.59ha. older plantations and 4561.99 ha. Advance work.

In the year 2018-19, Rs.1332.14 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs.555.04 lakh has been spent upto the end of November 2018 for raising of 4727 ha. Plantation and maintenance of 1480.59 ha. older plantations.

vii) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution

Seedlings have been raised for public distribution and to implement the programme "Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane (KAPY)".

(a) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution

Under this Scheme, seedlings are being raised for Distribution to Public, Farmers and organizations at subsidized rates through VFCs to plant in their lands. For this purpose, seedlings of suitable local species as per the demand are raised in 6"X9" and 8"X12" sized bags every year by the department.

In the year 2017-18, an allocation of Rs.3351.72 lakh was earmarked for implementation of this scheme and KAPY programme. But with the savings amount of different programmes under this scheme has been utilized by distributing to the eligible beneficiary for incentive payment. Hence, Rs. 3380.51 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March-2018 towards maintenance of 173.56 lakh seedlings for distributing the same to the public, farmers and Organisations at subsidized rate in 2017 monsoon and 149.99 lakh seedlings have been raised for distribution during 2018 monsoon.

In the year 2018-19, an allocation of Rs.3147.76 lakh is earmarked, out of which Rs.601.92 lakhs has been spent upto the end of November 2018 towards maintenance of 149.99 lakh seedlings and same distributed in 2018 rains to Public, Farmers, organizations at subsidized rates and raising of 178.92 lakhs seedlings.

(b) Krishi Aranya Prothsaha Yojane

As per National Forest Policy of 1988, 33% of the Geographical area must be under forest and tree cover. To achieve the goal, the

Department is implementing various afforestation programmes. Since the target of afforestation and tree planting is very high, planting must be done in a massive scale. This can be achieved successfully by voluntary involvement of farmers, public and NGOs.

To enlist the cooperation of farmers and general public in the noble task of increasing tree cover, Government of Karnataka has launched a programme titled "KRISHI ARANHYA PROTHSAHA YOJANE" from the year 2011. As per the guidelines of the programme, the farmers may obtain the seedlings at subsidized rates at nearest nurseries of the department. Seedlings so obtained be planted in their lands and nurtured, At the end of first, second & third year an incentive of Rs.30/-, Rs.30/-, & Rs.40/- respectively will be paid to the beneficiary for each survived seedling. Besides, provision has been made to utilize the usufructs by the beneficiaries.

Further, interested organizations, NGO's, VFC's and EDC's have to enroll in the respective Forest Divisions of their jurisdiction in order to participate in this programme. Those who have enrolled have to visit the villages of the respective Forest Divisions and appraise the farmers about the benefits of the scheme and motivate them to participate and enroll them in this programme. Besides, they have to be informed timely about excavation of pits and other forestry operations.

To guide them for obtaining the seedlings at the right time and planting the same. Besides, rendering all assistance to the departmental officers, staff and organisations during evaluation of the survived seedlings planted by the farmers under this programme.

Service charges of Rs. 5/- will be paid as mentioned below for a period of 4 years to the organizations, NGO's, VFC's and EDC's who will motivate the farmers to plant the saplings in their land under this programme.

- In the first year Rs 2/- per planted seedling will be paid to the beneficiary for having planted in their agricultural land
- In the second, third and fourth years Re 1/- for each survived seedling will be paid every year.

During 2017-18 75.44 lakhs seedlings has been distributed to 18614 nos registered farmers. From 2014-15 to 2016-17 Rs. 1150.44 lakhs incentives have been given to

the registered farmers for 8014.91 lakhs survived seedlings. Rs. 57.11 lakhs service charge is given to the registered organizations through whom the farmers have obtained the saplings to plant in their lands.

In the Govt order No. FEE 94 FAP 2017 dated 19.06.2017 incentive has been enhanced to Rs.100/- applicable from 2018 for the seedlings planted during 2017-18 to the farmers at the rate of Rs.30/- in the first and second year and Rs 40/- during third year amounting to Rs. 100/- for each survived seedlings out of the seedling planted during 2017 rains

viii) Roadside Plantation Scheme

Karnataka State has an area of about 4000 Km National Highway, 21,000 Km State Highway and 38,000 Km Districts Roads. Under various afforestation programmes, about 15000km of roadside planting has been taken up by the forest departments since 1980. From 2000 onward a large number of trees have been felled for the purpose of widening roads. The department has felt the urgency to take up road side plantations in all the districts under the roadside plantation scheme from 2011-12.

During 2017-18, Rs.3194.07 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs.3179.34 lakh has been spent up to the end of March-2018 for raising of 597.50 kms monsoon plantation and maintenance of 4119.90 km older plantations works along the road side and advance works of 1252.40 kms.

During 2018-19, Rs.2034.37 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs.729.82 lakh has been spent up to the end of November-2018 for raising of 382.00 kms roadside plantation and maintenance of 3099 km roadside plantations.

1. Roadside Plantation: Special Component Plan

This scheme is in progress from 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to raise avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Schedule Caste population.

In the year 2017-18 an allocation of Rs. 288.55 has been allocated and Rs 276.35 lakh was spent upto the end of March 2018 for maintenance of 1203.46 kms plantation.

During 2018-19 Rs. 197.52 lakh is allocated for maintenance of 582.62 kms avenue plantations along the roads leading to the

colonies inhabited by Schedule Caste population.

2. Roadside Plantation: Tribal Sub Plan

This scheme is in progress from 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to raise avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Schedule Tribe population. In the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.123.28 lakh has been allocated and Rs.116.87 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March 2018 for maintenance of 543.39 plantation.

During 2018-19 Rs. 94.56 lakh is allocated for maintenance of 254 Kms avenue plantations along the roads leading to the colonies inhabited by Schedule Tribe population.

ix) A Tree for every child and a park for every school

(Maguvigonda mara Shalegonda vana): In order to create awareness regarding ecology and environment among school children and to encourage them to plant trees voluntarily. Open areas around educational Institutions will be identified for planting seedlings by providing seedlings at subsidized rate to school authorities for planting. Schools from the primary level, colleges and even universities are involved.

In the year 2017-18, Rs.50.00 lakh has been earmarked, and spent towards distribution of

4.323 lakhs seedlings to schoolchildren and to raise plantation in the premises of school/college/universities during 2018 rains and for raising of 3.27 lakh seedling.

During 2018-19 Rs.44.63 lakhs has been allocated, out of which Rs.9.57 lakhs has been utilized upto end of November 2018 towards maintenance of 3.265 lakhs seedlings and raising of 2.483 lakhs seedlings for distribution to school children during 2019 rains. 2.153 lakh seedlings have been raised upto end of November 2018.

8.1.5. Talukigonda Hasiru Shala Vana" (Green school for each Taluka)

To implement this scheme in the relevant taluks, government primary/higher primary/high school/colleges within a distance of about 3 to 5 kms to the forest area having own land or the schools which are having minimum 3 to 5 acres of government land will be selected. Seedlings of naturally grown and nelli, nerale, mango etc which are nutritious and medicinal value, useful to the school children are being grown in co-ordination with students and education department.

This program is implemented for a period of 5 years from 2015-16. In the year 2017-18, Rs.30.00 lakh has been allocated and released. The same has been utilized to implement the programme in the following districts. (Table 8.17)

Table 8.17: Talukigonda Hasiru Shala Vana Programme

Sl No	Circle	Division	Taluk	Details of School	Extent (in cres)
1	Bangalore	Bangalore Rural	Devanahalli	Govt. Higher Primary School, Yeliyur	5.00
2			Hoskote	Govt. High School, Korati	2.00
3			Nelamangala	Govt. High School, Yelekyathanahalli	2.00
4	Bellary	Bellary	Bellary	Govt. Primary School, Raravi	2.00
5			Hospete	Govt. High School, Ramsagar	7.50
6			Sandur	Govt. Primary School, Taralu	7.50
7			Koodlagi	Morarji Desai Residential School, Kallangeri	5.00
8	Kalburgi	Bidar	Bidar	Govt. High School, Kagavada	8.50
9			Aurad	Govt. High School, Konamelakunda	5.00
10	Kanara	Sirsi	Sirsi	Govt. High School, Hallibyle	2.50
11	Mangalore	Kundapur	Karkala	Govt. Pre-University College, Bajagoli	3.00
Total:					50.00

x) Greening of Urban Areas :

The main objective of this scheme is to minimize effects of pollution caused due to high intensity of population, vehicles and industries in urban areas by planting ornamental, shade and fruit-bearing trees. Tree parks, woodlots and avenue plantations are also established in towns and cities to improve aesthetics.

In the year 2017-18, Rs.3497.45 lakh has been earmarked out of which, Rs. 3458.47 lakh has been spent upto the end of March-2018, for raising of 937 ha. plantations, maintenance of 8909 ha. older plantations, besides raising of 6.47 lakh seedlings.

In the year 2018-19, Rs.2705.24 lakh has been earmarked out of which, Rs. 1046.92 lakh has been spent upto the end of November - 2018, for raising 1084 ha. of plantations, maintenance of 8076.48 ha. of older plantations and 6.47 lakh seedlings.

xi) Samrudda Hasiru Grama Yojane (SHGY):

The Government is implementing "Samrudda Hasiru Grama Yojane" in the selected villages across the state on experimental basis to make villages self reliant. Accordingly, 80 Village Forest Committees (VFC's) were selected for implementation. The objectives of the scheme are as under.

To enhance the natural resource base and the development of forests and their conservation, raising up plantations works are being implemented.

To recharge and enhance the availability of ground water through Soil and Moisture Conservation Works.

To reduce the dependency on forest resources and to promote energy efficient lifestyle by the villagers, the distribution of Gobar Gas, Sarala vole, LPG etc., works are being implemented.

During 2017-18 Rs. 115.26 lakh was released out of which Rs. 115.16 lakh was utilized for 350ha. Raising of plantation, 225 ha maintenance of plantation and maintenance of 55,980nos 8"X12" seedlings for distribution.

In the year 2018-19 Rs. 54.1 lakh have been allocated out of which Rs. 24.00 lakh have been utilized upto end of November 2018 for maintenance of 350 ha plantation and maintenance of 10,000 nos 8"X12" seedlings for distribution.

xii) Talukigonda Hasiru Gram (One Green Village for each Taluka) :

During 2015-16 budget speech, a new scheme called "Talukigonda Hasiru Grama Yojane" was announced. The scheme envisages developing one model village with green technology in each taluk.

In the year 2017-18 Rs. 109.26 lakh has been released out of this Rs. 108.93 lakh was utilized for raising of 440 ha plantation, maintenance of 170 ha. plantation, maintenance of 97,300 8"X12" seedlings for distribution.

During 2018-19 Rs. 45.20 lakh was allocated out of which Rs. 22.60 lakh was released in which Rs. 17.00 lakh expenditure was incurred upto end of November 2018 for maintenance of 610ha older plantation

xiii) Village Forest Committees :

This scheme is being implemented from 2013-14 for Revitalization of 150 inactive VFCs. In the year 2017-18 Rs.75.60 lakh has been released out of which Rs. 75.58 lakh was utilized for raising of 130 ha plantation, Maintenance of 160 ha. plantation, maintenance of 42900 8"X12" seedlings for distribution and Facilitation activities have been implemented.

During 2018-19 Rs. 54.94 lakh was earmarked out of which Rs. 25.90 lakh was released and Rs.12.10 lakh was spent upto end of November 2018 for maintenance of 130 ha. Plantation and for facilitation activities.

xiv) Development of Tree Parks and Urban Forests :

In order to provide better environment to public in urban areas, it is envisaged to setting-up of 4 urban forest parks near Bangalore city and 30 such forest parks near each of District Headquarters in the state during 2011.

The tree park development works is taken up in the minimum 15 acres and maximum 250 acres limitation of the area in the districts / taluks which are near to the cities pertaining to forest or non-forest areas and other community lands.

During the year 2017-18 Rs. 2453.80 lakh has been released under this scheme out of which Rs.2436.30 lakh has been spent for construction of 34 nos Salumarada Thimmakka tree parks and maintenance of 56

nos tree parks. Further, Rs. 700 lakh was released under the budget head 2406-01-102-1-KFDF-03-139 Major Worksout of which Rs. 699.50 lakh was utilized for creation of 16 nos Salumarada Thimmakka tree parks.

During 2018-19, Rs.1457.30 lakh was allocated out of which Rs. 552.00 was released from which Rs.347.30 was spent upto end of November 2018 for 84 tree parks maintenance, creation of 1 tree park and development of 85 tree parks.

xv) Devarakadu (Dyvivana) :

Devarakadu Forests are very unique and significant from religious and Eco-systems points. This scheme has been introduced to conserve the valuable Eco-systems in their pristine conditions as sacred groves and allowing them to have their natural evolutionary process to continue without any disturbance and this scheme has been started to construct and develop one Daivivana at every district.

In the year 2017-18 under the scheme "Devarakadu Development and Conservation Plan" Rs. 300 lakh was released out of which Rs. 294.99 lakh was utilized for the protection and development of 19 nos new and 23 nos old Devarakadu

During 2018-19, Rs 100.00 was allocated out of which Rs.46.00 lakh was released from which Rs. 15.40 lakh was spent up to end of November 2018 for development of 42 nos old devarakadu.

xvi) Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas & Medicinal Plants Development Areas (MPCA & MPDA)

Under the Scheme revitalization of MPCA & MPDA in the forest areas components are being implemented. The development and maintenance works of the 17 nos identified MPCA is implemented.

During 2017-18 Rs. 75 lakh was released for the development and maintenance of the 17

nos MPCA &MPDA out of which Rs.74.80 lakh was spent upto end of march 2018.

In the year 2018-19 Rs. 35 lakh is earmarked. As per the Govt order No. FD 804 Exp-12/18 dated 16.07.2018 it is ordered to directly avail the service of a Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bengaluru (FRLHT), with an expenditure of Rs. 15.14 lakh for rapid assessment of population of conservation concern species at Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas in Karnataka.

8.1.6 Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Plan Schemes :

i) National Afforestation Programme - Forest Development Agency (NAP-FDA) :

The scheme titled National Afforestation Programme (NAP) has been formulated by merger of four 9th Plan Centrally Sponsored Afforestation schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The scheme is operated by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) as a 100% Central Sector Scheme. The scheme involves two tier set up namely Forest Development Agency at the division/district level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC's) at the village level.

In Karnataka, NAP is being implemented from 2002-03 under 10th and 11th year plan in 45-FDA's with the following objectives.

1. Sustainable development and management of Forest resources.
2. Increase and improve forest and tree cover.
3. Rehabilitation of degraded forest and other areas by institutionalizing decentralized participatory forest management and supplementing livelihood improvement process.

In the year 2017-18, a budget provision of Rs.900.00 lakh has been provided in the State

Table 8.18: Physical and financial progress of NAP-FDA

Year	Plantations raised (ha)	Financial Progress (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	2850	7.97
2016-17	2580	12.21
2017-18	-*	5.39

* Only maintenance.

Budget for implementing the scheme under National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission under the budget head 2406-02-110-0-53-GIM-139-Major works. GOI has approved the programme for Rs.719.14 lakh in the ratio of 60:40(Central share 60% and State share 40%) and released Rs.323.61 lakh to State Government. In turn, State Government has released Rs.539.35 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.215.74 lakh being the 40% of its share. This amount has been distributed to the implementing officers for Advance Work of 2095 ha. 2580 ha of 1st year maintenance, 2750 ha of 2nd year maintenance, 320 ha of 3rd year maintenance of plantations.

In the year 2018-19, a budget provision of Rs.900.00 lakh has been made in the State Budget for implementing the scheme under National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission GOI has approved the programme for Rs.632.86 lakh in the ratio of 60:40(Central share 60% and State share 40%) and accorded sanction for release of Rs.695.75 lakh and released Rs.686.63 lakh by adjusting Rs.9.12 lakh which is in the KSFDA Account as unspent amount to the State Government which includes 379.72 lakh being the Central share of 60% of Approved APO as 1st instalment, Pending payment of Rs.97.38 lakh for 2015-16, Rs.110.81 lakh for 2016-17 and Rs.107.84 lakh being the 2nd instalment of 2017-18 amounting to Rs.316.03 lakh. In turn the State Government has released Rs.900.00 lakhs including its share of Rs.213.37 lakh.

ii) National Agro Forestry and Bamboo Mission :

The Department of Agricultural and Co-Operation, GOI has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled National Bamboo Mission with 100% Central assistance from 2007-08 onwards. The main objective of the Scheme is to develop bamboo in forest lands through Forest Development Agencies (FDA's) with the support of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC's) and in non forest areas

through Bamboo Development Agencies (BDA's).

In the year 2017-18 Rs.210.00 lakh has been provided in the State Budget. The GOI has approved the work programme for Rs.210.00 lakh towards Maintenance of plantation and released Rs.94.50 lakh as 1st and 2nd instalment to State Government in the ratio 60:40. In turn the State Government has released Rs.157.50 lakh to the Department including its share of Rs.63.00 lakh. This amount has been distributed to the implementing officers for 2nd year maintenance of 2000 ha plantations raised during 2015-16.

In the year 2018-19 the Government of India has restructured National Bamboo Mission programme and approved the work programme for Rs.2787.70 lakh in the sharing pattern of 60:40(Central share Rs.1672.64 lakh and State share Rs.1115.08 lakh) and released Rs.1000.00 lakh as 1st instalment to the State Government.

iii) Conservation and Management of Mangroves:

The main objective of the scheme is to check and prevent sea erosion in the coastal region. Under this scheme, activities like raising of mangrove plantations, maintenance of older mangrove plantations in coastal Divisions, besides creating awareness, training and publicity among the local population are being undertaken. This Programme is being implemented in Honnavara, Mangalore, Karwar and Kundapur Divisions.

In the year 2017-18 a budget provision of Rs.167.00 lakh has been provided in the State Budget. APO for Rs.221.16 lakh has been submitted to Government of India for approval for implementing the programme in Honnavar, Karwar and Kundapur divisions. The Government of India has approved the work programme of Honnavar and Karwar for Rs.109.13 lakh in the ratio 60:40 and released

Table 8.19 : Progress of National Agro Forestry Bamboo Mission:

Year	Plantations raised (ha)	Financial Progress (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	2000	6.47
2016-17	-*	1.96
2017-18	-*	1.57

* Only maintenance.

Rs.52.38 lakh being its share of 60% to the State Government. In turn, the State Government has released Rs.87.30 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.34.92 lakh, the same has been released to Honnavar and Karwar divisions to incur the expenditure. The Central Government has revalidated Rs.8.70 lakh being the unspent amount of Kundapur Division for the year 2016-17. The same has been spent by Kundapur division.

In the year 2018-19 a budget provision of Rs.343.00 lakh has provided in the State Budget. APO for Rs.343.00 lakh has been submitted to Government of India for approval for implementing the programme in Honnavar, Karwar, Mangalore and Kundapur divisions. The Government of India has approved the work programme of all these 4 divisions amounting to Rs.245.33 lakh in the ratio 60:40 and transferred Rs.107.848 lakh being its share of 60% to the SB Account maintained in this office.

iv) Green India Mission:

The main objective of the scheme is to increase forest/tree cover in forest/non forest lands to an extent of 10 million ha in total. To provide Improve eco-system services including biodiversity, Hydrological services etc., to increase forest based livelihood income of about 3 million households residing in and around forests

This programme is under implementation in Klaburgi, Hassan and Sirsi forest divisions since 2015-16. In the year 2017-18 a budget provision of Rs.900.00 lakh has been provided in the State Budget for implementing the scheme under National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission under the budget head 2406-02-110-0-53-GIM-139-Major works. In the year 2017-18 Government of India has approved the programme for Rs.93.90 lakh in the ratio of 60:40 towards maintenance of 760 ha. of 1st year plantations and accorded sanction for release of Rs.42.25 lakh and released Rs.41.12 lakh by adjusting Rs.1.13 lakh which is in the KSFDA Account as unspent amount and accorded sanction for release of Rs.45.74 lakh and released Rs.44.61 lakh again by adjusting Rs.1.13 lakh which is in the KSFDA Account as unspent amount. Amounting to Rs.85.73 lakh to the State Government. Intern the State Government has released Rs.144.39 lakh to the department

including its share of Rs.58.66 lakh. This amount has been released to the above 3 divisions for executing the approved works.

In the year 2018-19, a budget provision of Rs.900.00 lakh has been made in the State Budget for implementing the scheme under National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission Proposal for Rs.397.62 Lakh has been sent to Government of India for approval.

v) CSS Intensification of Forest Management Scheme:

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.172.68 lakh has been released under this scheme. Out of which an amount of Rs.168.46 lakhs has been spent upto end of March-2018 for maintenance of 2534 Km fire lines in forest areas, 24 fire protection camp, engaging 235 fire watchers, construction of six water storage structures in Dharwad and Kalburgi Circles.

During 2018-19, this scheme has been renamed as Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme and Rs.425 lakh have been earmarked for this scheme. The GOI has approved the APO for Rs.219.53 lakh and Rs.172.38 lakh has been released to the Department and this amount will be spent for maintenance of 4984 km fire lines, 190 nos fire protection camps, engaging 373 fire watchers, fire tracing works, purchase of logistics and fire fighting equipments, construction of water storage structures, fire mapping, preparation of fire protection plans and training of staff by Fire Force Department in Dharwad, Kalburgi and Mangalore Circles.

vi) Nagaravana Udyan Yojane:

“Nagaravana Udyan Yojane” Scheme is implemented from 2015-16 to create parks in cities within Mahanagar Palike and Class-I cities.

During 2016-17 for the total area of 500 ha. in 6 cities coming under Mahanagara Palike area and Class-I cities, as per guidelines Rs 2.00 lakh per ha. an amount of Rs.1000 lakh for 500 ha for 5 cities pertaining to Mahanagar Palike and Class-I cities out of the said amount Rs. 800 lakh central share and Rs. 200 lakh state share. The Central Govt has released Rs.400 lakh and the State Govt has released Rs. 100 lakh. Out of the released amount Rs. 398.60 lakh of central share and Rs.20 lakh state share was utilized. The balance was surrendered.

During 2017-18 Rs. 80 lakh was released and the same has been utilized.

During 2018-19 Rs.355.60 lakh was provided and Rs. 215.11 lakh was released out of which Rs. 125.00 lakh was spent upto November 2018 for the implementation of components in the Nagara Vana in the Mahanagar Palike area and class-1 cities of 5 Districts as per guidelines (Central Share 80% and State Share 20%)

8.1.7 Revenue and Expenditure :

Table 8.20 presents the details of revenue realized by sale of forest produce such as timber, firewood, bamboos, sandalwood, non-timber forest produce and also revenue realized from sanctuaries, and other miscellaneous revenue items etc. The expenditure component includes the establishment cost as well as cost of afforestation and other departmental programmes.

8.1.8 Newly declared schemes during 2018-19 budget

I. "Hasiru Karnataka"

In order to give more impetus for development of social forestry action is being taken to plant seedlings suitable to each area in the government lands of small hills, gomals and areas surrounding tanks. By involving students of school, colleges and environmental organization with their active participation. A tree to each house, a grove to each village, a small forest to each taluk, a forest to each district. With this motto a scheme titled Hasiru Karnataka has been launched. A budget provision of Rs. 10.00 crore has been earmarked in 2018-19 budget.

In order to implement this programme extensively all over the State as per Government Order No:FEE 108 FAP 2018 dated 14.08.2018 from 15.08.2018 to 18.08.2018 planting of seed ball, distribution of seedlings, planting of seedlings in open land of schools and in front of houses, in government and private vacant lands, besides railway lines, in premises of government offices, court, police station, school and colleges and in other places has been done by involving volunteers, organization, corporation, municipality, railway under the leadership of district minister, elected representatives, local MLA's permanent persons of the areas the programme has been successfully executed.

- To bring awareness about this programme among the public, action has been taken for its wide publicity through radio, television, advertisement in newspapers, road shows, displaying pamphlets, distribution of printed hand bills etc
- The details of the programme proposed to be implemented under this scheme during 2018-19 is shown in **Table 8.21**. 13.38 lakhs seedlings are raised upto end of November 2018

II. River Conservation:

In the year 2018-19 a new scheme titled Conservations of Rivers has been announced and a budget provision of Rs.10.00 crore is provided. Under this programme action is being taken to bring awareness to conserve rivers. This programme is proposed to be implemented in various forest divisions coming under 13 Forest circles by planting seedlings in watershed areas of the various rivers. State

Table 8.20 : Revenue and Expenditure from Forest Department (Rs. crore)

Y ear	Revenue	Expenditure
2014-15	174.11	1161.52
2015-16	155.47	1253.81
2016-17	286.81	1389.13
2017-18	310.62	1425.31
2018-19 (upto Nov 2018)	131.99	401.39
2018-19(A)	75.00	1607.89

Anticipated(A)

Table 8.21 Details of Programmes**(Rs. crore)**

Sl. No.	Programme details	Phy target	Fin target (Rs in lakhs)
1	Advance work of 25 ha. for creation of one forest/vana in one district	325 ha.	69.260
2	Advance work of 25 ha. for creation of minor forest in one taluk	325 ha.	69.260
3	Advance work of 25 ha. for creation of a groove in one village	325 ha.	69.260
4	Raising of seedlings for distribution in 2019 monsoon	50.00 lakh	354.345
5	For celebration of Hasiru Karnataka programme at district level	-	210.000
6	For celebration of vanamahotsava programme	-	124.310
7	For Publicity, awareness etc	-	103.570
Total			1000.000

Government in their order No FEE 60 FAP 2018, dated 14-08-2018 has accorded sanction for Rs.10.00 crore for implementing the programme under Budget head 2406-01-111-02-84-059.

Initially it was decided to implement this programme in the area of the river Malaprabha flowing in Dharwad and Belagavi circles and in the areas of the river Kaveri flowing in Mysore, Madikeri, Bangalore and Hassan circles by taking up afforestation work.

III. Monthly Pension for the deceased person's family and permanently disabled person due to wild animal's attack

In the budget speech 2018-19 the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka has announced a monthly pension of Rs. 2000/- per month for a period of 5 years to the family of the deceased killed by wild animal's attack and to the permanently disabled person along with an ex-gratia of Rs. 5.00 lakh which is already in existence. Action is being taken to implement the same from the current year.

IV. Fencing & protection in Government hill areas

In the areas where rainfall is more than 750 millimeters, mere provision of fencing protection without human interference is enough for the development of forest on its own. In support of this, for fencing protection and for the development of forest in the Government hill areas in the State a Programme titled "Fencing & protection in Government hill" has been launched. A budget

provision of Rs.40.00 crore has been earmarked in 2018-19 budget.

8.1.9 Karnataka State Pollution Control Board:

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has been established on dated 21.09.1974, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It is a statutory body vested with the duties of implementing the provisions of both the Water and the Air Acts for control of pollution. The Board is also enforcing rules and regulations framed by Government of India under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 viz., the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 and the Batteries (Manufacturing and Handling) Rules, 2001 and its amendment 2010. In addition to this, it is also discharging the duties entrusted to it both by the State and Central Governments from time to time on other environment related matters.

I) Industrial Pollution:

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is covering all the industries/activities generating effluents and emissions under the consent mechanism. The industries/activities are categorized as Red, Orange, Green and White based on their pollution potential. The Red category activities with high pollution

potential are given priority in monitoring mechanism. The effluents/emissions discharge is regularly monitored as per the statutory norms to ensure compliance to the standards prescribed. Industries/Organizations covered are given in **Table 8.22**.

KSPCB has adopted CPCB directions issued under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 vide letter No.B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16, dated:07.03.2016 regarding harmonization of classification of industrial sectors under Red/Orange/Green/White categories. Also, as per the directions, White category industries are exempted from consent management.

As on 31.12.2018, a total of 106068 (Operating - 77125) industrial sectors / organizations are covered, out of which 4449 Red, 12293 Orange, 12769 Green and 47614 White category industries/institutions are operating in the State.

8.1.10 Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI):

The industrial clusters/areas having aggregated Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) scores of 70 and above are considered as critically polluted clusters / areas by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India vide Memorandum No. J-11013/5/2010-IA.II (I) dated 13.01.2010. Baikampady Industrial cluster in Dakshina Kannada District and Bhardavathi industrial cluster in Shivamogga District were categorized as Critically Polluted Areas with CEPI score 73.68 and 72.33 respectively. The industrial clusters/areas having aggregated CEPI score 60 to < 70 were

considered as Severely Polluted Areas. Three industrial clusters viz., Peenya industrial area in Bengaluru (CEPI score 65.11), Bidar Industrial area in Bidar (CEPI score 67.64) and Raichur industrial area in Raichur (CEPI score 68.07) have been classified as severely polluted areas in Karnataka.

Status of Critically Polluted Areas:

The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Government of India had imposed a moratorium on 13.01.2010 on consideration of projects for environmental clearance to be located in critically polluted areas / industrial clusters identified by CPCB. It was envisaged that during the period of moratorium, time bound action plans will be prepared by the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) for improving the environmental quality in the industrial clusters/areas. The action plans so prepared would be finalized by CPCB. In view of the above, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) in series of consultation and co-ordination with Regional Directorate Office, Central Pollution Control Board Bengaluru and industries located in the respective cluster / area developed Action Plans in the year 2011 and submitted to CPCB/MoEF & CC for consideration.

Accordingly, the moratorium imposed was lifted by the MOEF vide their letter dated 23.05.2011. The present status of CEPI Scores in the respective areas is as follow: **(Table 8.23)**

State Level Monitoring Committee and Local Area Committees have been constituted to review the progress of action plans and review meetings are being conducted.

Table 8.22 Number of industries/institutions covered by KSPCB

Sl.No.	Category	Operating
1.	Red	4449
2.	Orange	12293
3.	Green	12769
4.	White	47614
Total		77125

Status of Severely Polluted Areas:

The severely polluted areas viz., Peenya, Raichur and Bidar are kept under surveillance and action is taken to get the pollution control measures implemented effectively.

The Central Pollution Control Board has issued direction under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act and the Air Act to calculate CEPI as per revised criteria for calculating CEPI Index on 26.04.2016. The "Revised Criteria of CEPI" is based on the following principles;

1. Retaining the existing algorithm based on Source, Pathway and Receptor.
2. Develop the Revised CEPI considering the sources of pollution, real time observed values of the pollutants in the ambient air, surface water and ground water of the industrial cluster and health related statistics. The concept is based on the selection of 3 criteria pollutants for each of the environment components i.e., air, surface water and ground water which together indicate the well being of ambient environment.
3. Assessment of environmental quality of the area based on the concept of SNLF to which is a surrogate number representing the level of exposure (a function of percentage sample exceedence and Exceedence factor).
4. Health related statistics to be based on health data available from major hospital in the area.

As per the revised criteria the Board has initiated the following action;

- a) Constituted the Local area committee with TOR as specified earlier to review action plan and action taken.
- b) State Level Monitoring committee meetings are convened to review the issue related to critically polluted and severely

polluted area under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary.

- c) Entrusted the work of monitoring of environmental parameters at Mangaluru, Shivamogga (critically polluted areas) and Peenya and Raichur (severely polluted areas). The work of environmental monitoring in case of Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar has been awarded to Regional Laboratory, National Environmental Engineering Research Laboratory, Hyderabad on 22.03.2017.

8.1.11 Environmental compliance by some of the identified industrial sectors:

Mining, Thermal Power, Petro Chemicals, Sponge Iron, Chemical & Pharmaceutical industries and Stone crushers are some of the focus areas of concern in terms of pollution load and their impact on environment.

a) Pollution control status in mining sector:

Mining is one of the main industrial activities in Karnataka. The major minerals being mined are Iron Ore, Limestone and Dolomite. Iron Ore mining is mainly confined to Ballari, Chitradurga & Tumakuru District and the Limestone mining is located mainly in the districts of Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bagalkot, Belagavi & Vijayapura. During 1980's major mining activity was started in Chikkamagaluru District with the setting up of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) and the same is now closed. In recent time, due to high demand in the market, large scale mining has taken place in Ballari, Chitradurga & Tumakuru Districts.

In Karnataka 751 mines are covered under the Pollution Control Acts and only 196 are operating as on 31.03.2018. Initially, KSPCB started covering only few major mining companies under the Water & Air Acts like National Minerals Development Corporation (NMDC), Donimalai and KIOCL, as they were

Table 8.23 Present status of CEPI score

Area & State	CEPI SCORE			Status of Moratorium
	2009	2011	2013	
Mangaluru – KA	73.68	73.86	67.62	Lifted on 23.05.2011
Bhadravati – KA	72.33	62.64	45.27	Lifted on 23.05.2011

using water for mining activity and discharging tailings. These mines were also covered under the Air Act keeping in view emissions from crushers, D.G.Sets and other point and non point sources.

Action initiated by KSPCB for control of pollution in mining activity:

KSPCB has taken steps to strictly implement the provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 irrespective of the size of mining area. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has constituted Central Empowering Committee(CEC)for resumption of mines. The mines have been categorized as A, B and C categories. The Hon'ble Supreme Court during September 2012 has given direction to start A and B category mines as per the Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R&R plan) approved by the CEC.

The CEC has approved 46 mines under A category, 70 mines under B category and 51 mines under C category. The details relating to production, water & air pollution control measures adopted by the mines, compliance to previous consent conditions, etc., are verified thoroughly while issuing consents for operation. Further, the Board stipulates and advises the following pollution control measures while issuing consents to the mining activity in line with the Reclamation & Rehabilitation Plan (R&R).

- To provide check dams, gully-traps etc., to prevent the runoff from carrying the fine particles of ore and silt.
- Fines, sub-grade ore, mineral rejects, over burden and side burden. etc., to be stored as dumps in the mine lease area and to be stabilized.
- Retaining walls have to be provided to stabilize the dumps.
- Afforestation has to be carried out on the slopes of the dumps.
- Sprinkling of water constantly in the mine lease area including approach roads.
- To metal and asphalt the roads inside the mine lease area as well as the approach road to the mines.
- To transport ore in a covered truck in wet conditions always.

- Even at stock yards, moisture contents have to be maintained to prevent the dust nuisance.
- Providing conveyor belts within the mine lease area for ore transportation to avoid fugitive emissions due to movement of trucks.

b) Pollution Control Status in Sponge Iron Sector:

In Karnataka 36 Sponge Iron units are operating. Most of the units are located in the district of Ballari(25), Koppal(8), Dharwad(1), Tumakuru(1) & Chitradurga(1). All the units use coal based technology.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), GoI has notified standards for sponge iron units vide Notification No. GSR 414(E), dated:30.05.2008. As per the Notification, the chimney height for the Kilns is calculated based on the fuel consumption and the sulphur content of the fuel. Further a minimum chimney height of 30m. is stipulated for all de-dusting facilities.

Sponge iron units are not significant from water pollution point of view and water is used only for domestic purposes and cooling water is completely recycled. However, these units are very significant from air pollution point of view. The main sources of air pollution from these units are kiln and de-dusting facilities, loading and unloading of raw materials, crushing and processing of raw materials, storage of raw material and solid waste vehicle movements. Following conditions are stipulated and implemented by the Board to mitigate air pollution from these industries.

- Storage of raw materials within the closed sheds.
- Bag filter for all raw material processing and de-dusting facilities.
- Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) to the Kiln with interlocking between the working of kiln and the ESP.
- Metalled roads within the premises.
- Sprinkling of water in raw materials storage, process area and on roads raw materials transportation.
- Regular monitoring of ambient air quality.

c) Pollution Control Status in Stone Crushers:

There are 4328 Stone Crushing units in Karnataka State and as on 31.03.2018, 1871 are in operation. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is covering the Stone Crushing activity under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The State Government has passed an ordinance on 07.09.2011 called The Karnataka Regulation of Stone Crushers, Ordinance 2011, later enacted as The Karnataka Regulation of Stone Crusher Act, 2011 on 05.10.2012. The Rules have been framed on 22.06.2012. Further amendment to Act and Rules was notified on 26.12.2013 and 06.02.2014 respectively.

According to the above said Act & Rules, all crushers shall have to be operated in the safer zones only except the crushers established for temporary period for specific government development projects with specific time frame. The licensing authority of the district/individual crusher shall identify the safer zones and the licensing authorities shall declare and issue notification for them after fulfilling of following distance and other criteria. The conditions for declaring safer zones stone crusher are:

- 200mtrs. away from National Highway and State Highway.
- 100 mtrs. away from Major District road (MDR) or other roads.
- 500 mtrs. away from Revenue village, temple, schools.
- Away from boundary of municipal corporation, city municipal corporation, town municipal corporation.
- Minimum of 1 acre land.

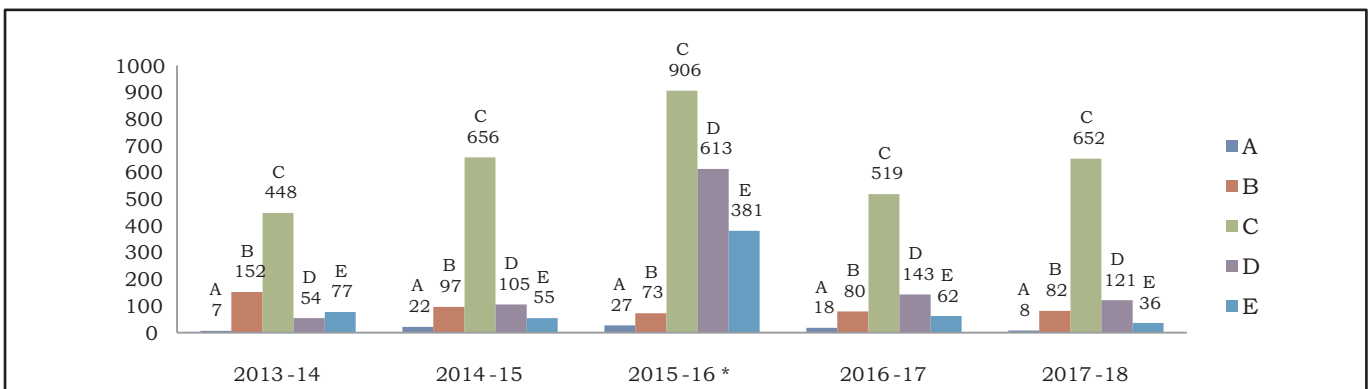
d) Other highly polluting industries:

There are 256 industries under the 17-category of highly polluting industries in the State, of which 199 are in operation. The wastes are treated and disposed as per the norms of the Board. The industries, Mysore Paper Mills Limited and Visveswarayya Iron and Steel Ltd are permitted to discharge the treated effluents to Bhadra River. The West Coast Paper Mills at Dandeli is permitted to discharge effluent into Kali River and Harihar Poly fibers and Grasim division at Harihar are permitted to discharge the effluents to Tungabhadra River. The treated effluents from these industries are meeting the stipulated standards.

Apart from these industries, no other industry is permitted to discharge effluents to rivers. The policy is to ensure that industrial effluents are treated to the standards prescribed by the KSPCB and to use the treated effluent for irrigation/gardening/green-belt development.

The Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi has issued directions under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 on 05.02.2014 to insist all the 17-Category of highly polluting industries to install Continuous Online Emission/ Effluent Monitoring System for self monitoring of effluents and emissions in order to strengthen the monitoring and compliance through self regulatory mechanism. The Board has issued directions to all the 17-Category industries under Section 33(A) of the Water Act and Section 31(A) of the Air Act to install Continuous Online Monitoring Systems for

Figure 8.5 Classification of River Water Quality Under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme during the Year 2013 to 2018



* Graphical representation of 2015-16 is inclusive of lake samples.

monitoring specified environment parameters and to connect the online monitors to CPCB server for online transmission of the data. The exceedence of the monitored data is being regularly monitored at Board and alerts through SMS & e-mail are being sent to industries to take appropriate steps to operate the pollution control systems scientifically. Out of **188** operating industries, **181** industries have installed continuous online monitors as on 31.03.2018. The Board is perceiving the remaining industries to implement OCEMS by way of issuing directions and refusing the consent.

8.1.12 Water quality management:

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the quality of water in the State. Water samples from lakes, rivers, ponds, bore well, open wells and sea are analyzed for monitoring the water quality. Discharge of domestic sewage and trade effluents from the industries are the major sources of water pollution. Therefore, the Board is regularly monitoring these sources from time to time as prescribed in the Act/Guidelines framed by Central Pollution Control Board. Regular inspections and sample collections are made to analyze the quality of water.

The Board is monitoring and analyzing river water samples at 83 locations in the State. According to the analysis report, rivers and lakes are susceptible to pollution mostly due to industrial, domestic effluent discharge and agricultural runoff. The results of samples drawn in the 83 stations located in all rivers across the States shows that the quality of water falls largely in category 'C' which means the water is potable after treatment and disinfection. River water quality is related to seasonal variations like rainfall and flow of the river.

Inference on the River Water Quality Monitoring:

CPCB has specified water quality criteria depending on the designated best use and activities in the river. The classifications are:

- Class A – Drinking water source without conventional treatment but after disinfection.
- Class B – Outdoor bathing (organized).
- Class C – Drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

- Class D – Propagation of wildlife, fisheries.
- Class E – Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal.

Monitoring of the major rivers under various programmes indicates that the major pollutants in these water bodies are mainly organic and bacterial contaminants. This is mainly due to domestic waste discharged into the rivers from towns and villages located on the river banks. Secondly, the quality has a bearing on the flow.

At the following three locations, the treated industrial effluents are permitted for discharge into the Rivers. The water quality at these locations about 100 meters down stream of the treated effluent discharge point are as under:-

- a. Mysore Paper Mill's treated effluent into Bhadra River near Bhadravathi, Shivamogga district. Bhadra river water quality downstream of Bhadravathi conforms to 'D' Class.
- b. Harihara Poly Fibres-Grasim Division treated combined effluent into Tungabhadra River near Harihar, Haveri District. Tungabhadra river water quality downstream of Harihara Polyfibres conforms to 'D' Class.
- c. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd treated effluent into Kali River near Bangur Nagar near Dandeli, Uttara Kannada District. Kali river water quality, monitored quarterly indicates that at the down stream of the industry, it conforms to 'C' Class.

The Board has analyzed 90394 samples from the discharge of organizations (including industries) and other waste water generating units identified. The same are being monitored with inspection and sample analysis. The Board is initiating action to ensure compliance from the concerned organizations, wherever the samples are not meeting the prescribed standards.

In the State there are 276 local bodies. Out of which 57 are newly created during 2015. From the earlier 219 local bodies, about 3777 MLD of waste water (sewage and sullage) is generated. Sewage treatment facility is provided in 55 local bodies.

The remaining local bodies are being pursued to install these waste treatment facilities in order to avoid pollution of nearby water bodies due to discharge of sewage.

In order to control pollution of water bodies KSPCB has accorded consent to 11 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) in the State at different places for treatment of effluents generated from homogeneous type of industries in the small scale sector. Presently 10 CETP's are in operation.

8.1.13 Air Quality Management:

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the air quality in the State in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The main sources of air pollution are (i) vehicular emissions, (ii) industrial emissions (iii) construction activities, (iv) road dust and (vi) open burning of waste in the public place.

About 1.93 crore vehicles were registered in the State as on dated 31.03.2018. (Source: rto.kar.nic.in). Emission from the vehicles is monitored in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Rules. The vehicles are being checked and penalties are being imposed by the traffic police and RTO for non-compliance of standards prescribed. The KSPCB takes up the issue with the concerned authorities as and when the air pollution levels exceed the prescribed limits. One such measure implemented is supply of low sulphur petrol in Bangalore City.

KSPCB is monitoring the ambient air quality of Bangalore city at 21 stations, 14 stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and 07 stations under the Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring programme (CAAQM). Monitoring is done twice-a-week for 24 hours at 14 Stations under NAMP and 24 hours through-out the year at 7 stations under CAAQM. According to the revised national ambient air quality standards, six parameters are monitored using manual equipments viz., Particulate Matter (PM10), Particulate Matter (PM2.5), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), Ammonia (NH₃) and Lead (Pb). In the Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), 8 parameters viz., Particulate Matter (PM10), Particulate Matter (PM2.5), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), Ammonia (NH₃), Carbon monoxide (CO), Ozone (O₃) and Benzene (C₆H₆) is monitored. The data measured are compared with the revised national ambient air quality standards. Annual average measured values of air pollutants in the 14 manual stations in

Bangalore city is depicted in figure 8.6. The results are being notified in the Board's website as well as through SMS to all stakeholder Departments.

Apart from existing two CAAQMS, additional 5 stations are established during 2017-18 in Bengaluru viz., City Railway station, Regional Office complex at S.G Halli; near Central Silk Board, H.S.R Layout; Rajeev Gandhi Child Care Institute, NIMHANS ; Veterinary College, Hebbal; Kavika, Mysuru Road and Shalini Ground, Jayanagar 5th Block, Bengaluru. Monitoring is being carried out on 24x7 for Particulate Matter (PM10), Particulate Matter (PM2.5), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), Ammonia (NH₃), Carbon monoxide (CO) Ozone (O₃) and Benzene (C₆H₆) and the data are sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also the data are entered in the Board Website.

Further, during 2017-18, Board has installed and commissioned 24 continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) at districts headquarter of the State. The CAAQMS are equipped with Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), Ammonia (NH₃), Benzene, Carbon monoxide (CO), Ozone (O₃), Particulate matter (Size less than 2.5 micron) PM_{2.5} and Particulate matter (Size less than 10 micron) PM₁₀ analysers along with weather monitoring equipments having the facility to measure - WS, WD, AT, RH, etc.

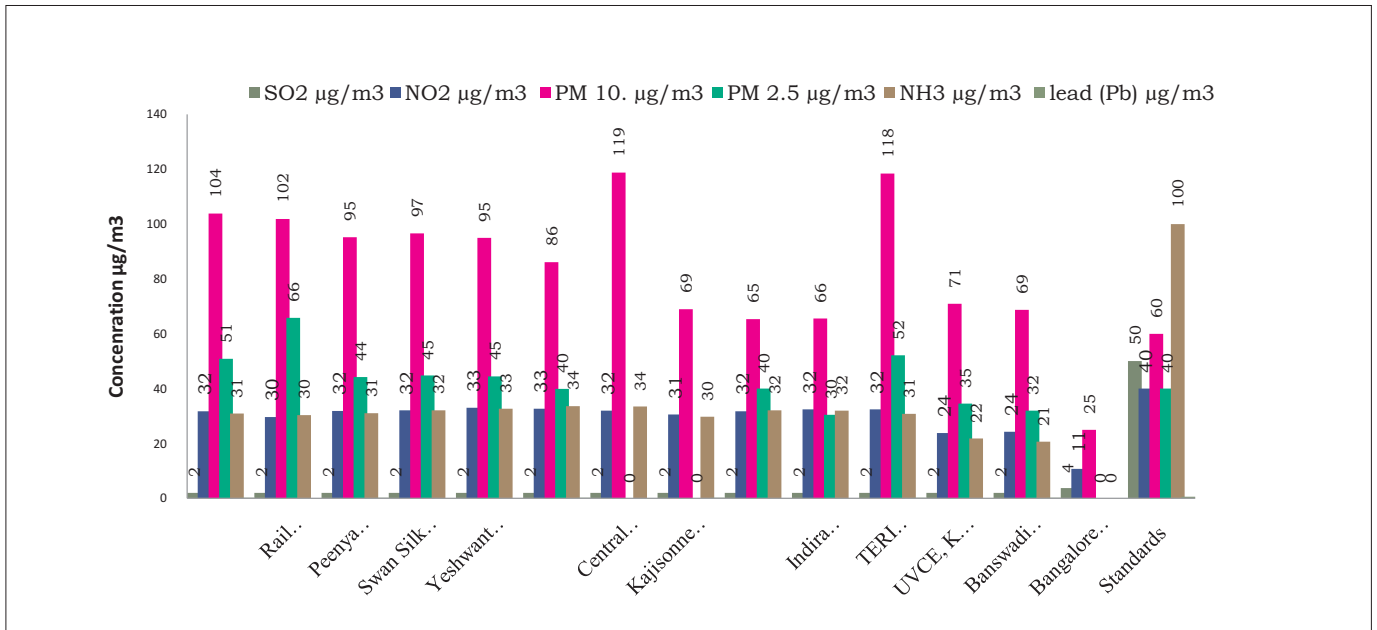
The summary of air quality monitoring is as follows:

The continuous ambient air quality monitoring data is online and can be viewed in CPCB web site as well as in KSPCB web site. The 'air quality index' of Bangalore city as per the continuous monitoring is generally in the range of 'Satisfactory' and some times it is 'Moderate'.

The Board has issued directions under Section 31(A) of the Air Act to the Commissioner for Transport and Road Safety and Commissioner for Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike to take up ameliorative measures to address the problem of urban air pollution.

During the reporting period the Board has monitored the ambient air quality in the State in all the major cities under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program. viz., Mysore-2 stations, Hubli-Dharwad-2 stations, Davanagere- 2 stations, one each at Bhadravati, Mandya, Chamarajanagar,

Figure 8.6: Annual Average Values of air pollution in Bangalore City during 2017-18



Hassan, Mangalore, Karwar, Kodagu, Belagavi, Kalaburagi, Bidar, Raichur, Ballari, Kolar, VISL-Shivamogga, Ranebennur, Chitradurga and Tumkur.

The monitoring stations cover the industrial area, mixed urban area and sensitive area. Monitoring is being carried out on 24 hourly for Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), SO₂ and NO₂, the data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also the data is uploaded in the Board's website. The data are also shared with the line departments to take necessary corrective measures wherever the air quality is affected.

PM10 values have exceeded the national ambient air quality standards 60.0 µg/M3 at Mangalore, Hubli- Dharwad, Belgaum, Raichur, Kalburagi, Bellary, Bidar, Tumkur and Davanagere. PM2.5 values have exceeded at Belgaum, Kalburagi, Bidar and Tumkur. No2 and So2 values are within the national limit of 40.0µg/M3 and 50.0 µg/M3 for the year. This is due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust. Annual average values of air pollutants at different locations in the districts are depicted in **Figure 8.7**.

Industrial air emissions are regularly monitored by the KSPCB through inspections and sample collections. Wherever the samples are not complied with the standards prescribed, actions are being taken to set right the problem by strict enforcement of law.

8.1.14. Noise Quality Monitoring:

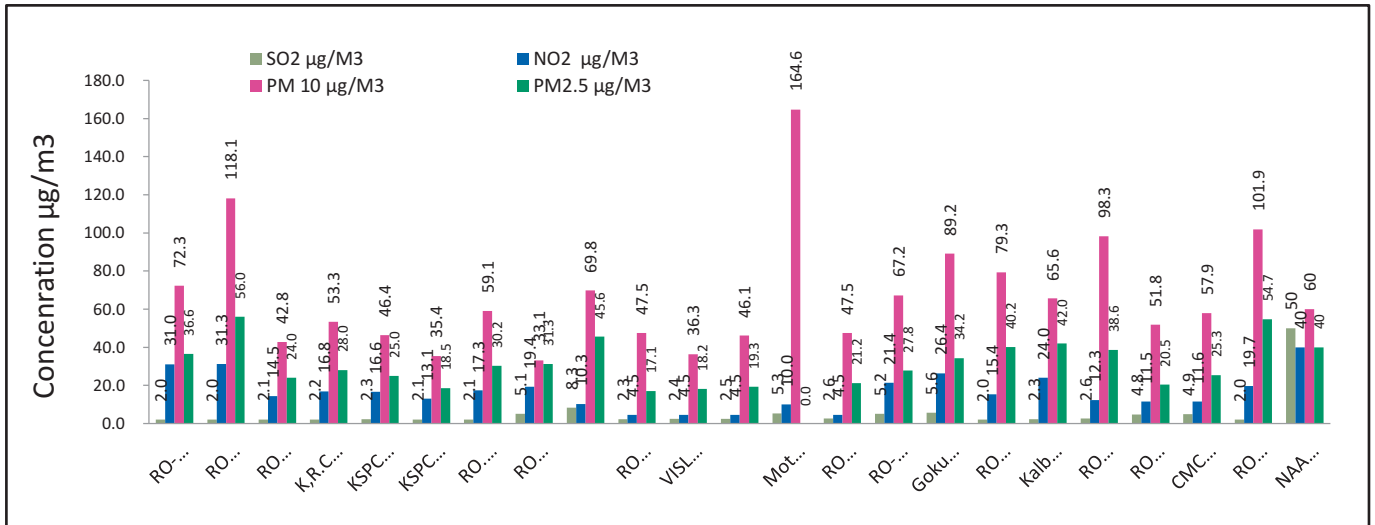
The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is monitoring the noise level in 10 stations located at various places in Bangalore under National Ambient Noise Monitoring Programme (NANMP).

Noise levels in the cities are generally exceeding the standards in most of the silent zone and Residential areas due to vehicular movement and honking. The noise level measured in industrial areas are found to meet the standards. The noise monitoring is made compulsory for large scale industries. The Board monitors the noise levels whenever the complaints are received and the data are shared with the police for further regulation as per the notification of Govt. of Karnataka issued under the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 vide G.O.No:FEE 46 ENV 2000, dated: 13.08.2002.

8.1.15. Hazardous Waste Status:

About 3134 operating industries are found to be generating hazardous waste of about 1.91 lakh metric tons annually in the State. Out of this 65,851MTPA is recyclable. The remaining waste of around 79,542 MTPA is sent to incineration and 46,596 MTPA is sent to landfill. The landfillable hazardous waste is being sent to two secured landfill facilities located at (i) Dobbaspeta near Nelamangala in Bangalore and (ii) Harohalli Industrial Area, Kanakapura taluk, Ramnagar district.

Figure 8.7: Annual Average of Air Pollutants in Major Districts



Further, there are six stand alone hazardous waste incinerators in the State for incineration of hazardous waste. In addition, Board has permitted 8 cement industries to use hazardous waste for co-processing.

a) Management and Handling of Batteries:

In the State about 686 Battery sellers are identified by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and are being monitored regularly. Asper extended producers responsibilities, the battery manufacturing industries need to take back the old batteries from the dealers when the new batteries are sold. KSPCB has given consent to 38 old batteries recycling units.

b) Plastic Waste Management:

Asper Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is the prescribed authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules related to registration, manufacture and recycling of plastic and the municipal authority are the prescribed authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to the use, collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of the plastic waste.

The State Government vide Notification No.FEE17EPC2012, Bangalore, dated:11-03-2016 in exercise of the powers conferred under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, issued directions imposing ban on manufacture, supply, sale and use of plastic carry bags, plastic banners, flex, plastic flags, plastic plates, plastic cups, plastic spoons, clingfilms

and plastic sheets used for spreading on dining table including the above items made out of thermocol and plastic which use plastic micro beads in the Karnataka State.

KSPCB is one of the agencies for implementation of the above said notification and in addition implementing Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 for the non banned items.

The Board in co-ordination with Local bodies conduct regular raids in the state. The Board has permitted seven cement industries for co-processing of plastic waste in their kilns and also given permission to 45 recyclers for recycling the plastic waste.

c) E-waste management:

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has issued authorization to 102 units for recycling/dismantling E-waste in which 75 units are operating. There are threee-waste refurbishers operating with a capacity of 744MTPA.

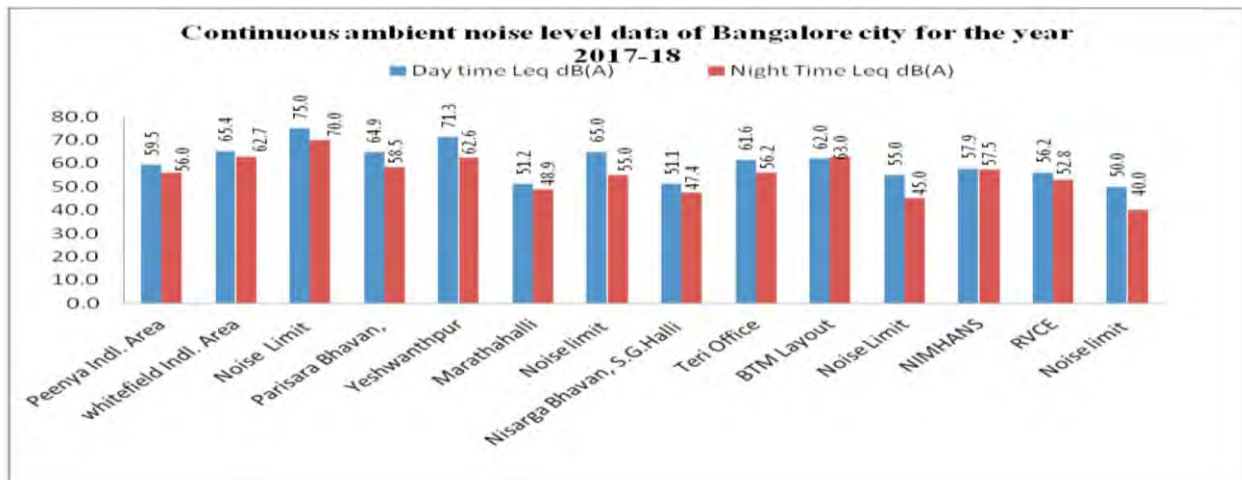
d) Bio-Medical Waste Management:

The Bio-medical waste generated from the health care establishments is being monitored in accordance with the provisions of the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Board has identified 32364 health care establishments in the State. It is estimated that 64.19 tons per day of biomedical waste is generated in the State, which is sent to 26 common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in the State and 4units are yet to be commissioned.

Table 8.23(A) : Noise level measuring stations located at various places in Bengaluru

Sl. No.	Name of the stations	Type of Area
1	KSPCB, Parisara bhavan, # 49 Church Street, Bengaluru.	Commercial area
2	KSPCB office Building, Nisarga Bhavan, S.G.halli, Bengaluru.	Residential area
3	CAAQM at 29 th main Madival lake, BTM II nd stage, Bengaluru	Residential area
4	Ace Manufacturing System, Peenya Industrial Area, Bengaluru -58.	Industrial Area,
5	BWSSB site No. 137. Kadubidnahalli, Bengaluru	Commercial Area
6	Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (NIMHANS)	Sensitive Area
7	RVCE Mysore Road , Bengaluru	Sensitive Area
8	TERI Office, Domlur, Bengaluru	Residential Area
9	White field Industrial Area (Graphite India) , Bengaluru	Industrial Area
10	Yeshwanthpur Police Station, Bengaluru	Commercial Area

Figure 8.8 : Noise monitoring stations installed in Bengaluru



e) Solid Waste Status and Management:

The Rule places responsibility on the municipal authority within their jurisdiction for the implementation of this Rule and for any infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste. The State Pollution Control Board is to grant authorization for the setting up of landfill/processing facilities and to monitor the ground water, ambient air, leachate quality and the quality of compost.

There are 277 local bodies in the State including BBMP. Out of these local bodies, 214 local bodies have taken possession

of land fillsites, 52 urban local bodies have established sanitary land fill facilities as per SWM Rules. BBMP has identified landfill sites for development under public private partnership.

Scientific disposal of slaughter house waste is another sector which requires priority. In order to achieve this, modern abattoir is planned in major cities of the State. Proposal of establishing modern abattoir at urban local bodies is to be executed in a time bound manner by the local bodies. KSPCB is currently following the guidelines stipulated by the CPCB.

f) Ozone Layer Protection:

The 1987 UN Montreal Protocol outlawed chlorofluorocarbon gases (CFCs) that erode Earth's ozone layer, which protects the planet from cancer-causing solar rays. Further expansion of the Antarctic ozone hole has been halted, but full recovery is not expected until mid-century or later. Usage of CFCs is there fore discouraged.

Success Stories

1. Ease of doing Business - Business Reforms Action Plan, 2017 & its Implementation Status.

The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion(DIPP), Government of India has framed Business Reform Action Plan for the year 2017 under EODB, 2017. In the Business Reform Action Plan, 2017 communicated by the Commissioner for Industrial Development & Director of Industries & Commerce, 52 action points pertains to the Board. The Board has implemented all the action points and are approved by DIPP.

To comply with EODB action points, Board has brought CFO and HWM applications under SAKALA services from March 2018. In this regard, 8 new services are incorporated under SAKALA scheme and Board has integrated XGN Karnataka software with SAKALA software for real time data transfer to SAKALA.

The following are the important action points implemented by the Board:

- Board has launched online application for Green, Orange and Red categories of Consents for Establishment, Consent for Operation, Consent for Expansion and HWM authorization. The applications are processed through online mode and digitally signed, e-out warded consents orders / authorization orders are issued through XGN-Karnataka Software.

- The Board has made mandatory provision for collection of consent fee by online mode through XGN Karnataka (Payment Gateway (Debit card, Credit card, Net banking)).
- Board is issuing CFE with a validity of 5 years and CFO with a validity of 10 years, 5 years & 5 years for Green, Orange & Red categories industry/ organization respectively.
- Board has published a well defined compliance inspection procedure, Check list on the Board's website. Designed and implemented a system for identifying establishments that need to be inspected based on computerized risk assessment, mandated online submission of inspection report within 48 hours to the Department, and also provided the provision to view and download submitted inspection reports by the organizations.
- Facility has been provided for third parties to easily verify the approval certificates (Consent order) in the public domain.
- Board has exempted Green industries with a history of satisfactory compliance from environmental compliance inspection.
- Board has provided the facility for third party certifications instead of Departmental inspections under environment/pollution laws for medium risk industries (Orange category industries).
- Board has implemented Random inspection of highly polluting industries.

Vehicular Emission Monitoring

To know the impact of vehicular emission on the ambient air quality on ambient air, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has

Table 8.24 : Status of Vehicles Monitored

**Vehicular emission monitored in Karnataka state for the year Nov 2016 -18
(Reply : Nov 2016 - March 2018 (cumulative figures))**

Type of Vehicle	Total	Confirm	Percentage	Non Confirm	Percentage
Petrol	17088	14795	86.0 %	2293	14.0 %
Diesel	10285	7811	75.0 %	2474	25.0 %
Total	27373	22606	80.5 %	4767	19.5 %

procured 12 vehicular emission monitoring vehicle fitted with smoke density meter and gas analyser. 6 No issued to Bangalore city and one number each to Mysore, Mangalore, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Chitradurga and Bellary. The Board has conducted "Joint monitoring of vehicular emission at major cities along with Transport & Road Safety Department, Traffic Police, BMTC and Zonal Office CPCB. The details of vehicular emission testing data is as follows.

2. Online monitoring for self regulation

Directions have been issued by the Central Pollution Control Board under Section 18 (1) (b) of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act , 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act ,1981 and State Pollution Control Board under Section 33(A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1974and under Section 31(A) of the Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981 to provide continuous online monitoring system in respect of all the 17-Category of Highly Polluting industries, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP's), Common Hazardous Waste and Biomedical Waste Incinerators in order to strengthen monitoring mechanism for effective compliance through self monitoring. Status of industries who have connected Online Monitoring Systems (OCEMS)) to CPCB Server for the year 2018-19 is in **Table 8.25**.

3. Ban on immersion of Plaster of Paris and coloured idols in water bodies

In order to maintain the quality of water bodies during Ganesha festival, KSPCB under Section 33(A) of the Water Act has notified on 22nd July 2016 banning the immersion of idols made of plaster of paris and coloured idols in water bodies.

4. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)

The Board has established CAAQMS in phased manner in different locations in the State.

6.RealTimeRiverWaterQuality Monitoring

The CPCB has published the report on river stretches for restoration of water quality and inter boundary monitoring programme during March 2015. As per the report there are 15 polluted river stretches in the State which are not meeting the criteria based on the BOD concentration.

In the first phase, KSPCB has installed Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTWQMS) at Cauvery River, Satyagala bridge at Chamarajanagara, and at Krishna River at intake point of Shaktinagar, Raichur.

8.1.16 Karnataka Bio-diversity Board (KBB):

Karnataka Bio-diversity Board was established vide section 22 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, by Government of Karnataka on 01.08.2003.

I. Main objectives of the Board:

1. Implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Karnataka Biological Diversity Rules, 2005.
2. Conservation of Biological Diversity.
3. Promotion of in-situ and ex-situ conservation of biological resources, incentives for research, training and public education to increase awareness with respect to bio-diversity.
4. Planning schemes and programs for the sustainable utilization of biological diversity.

II. Activities of Karnataka Biodiversity Board:

1. Formation of Biodiversity Management Committees at local bodies
2. Facilitate to prepare the People's Biodiversity Registers by Biodiversity Management Committees.
3. Conducting Awareness Trainings on Biodiversity in Biodiversity Management Committees, Universities and Institutions
4. Funding Research Projects / Special Studies concerning Bio-diversity issues.
5. Declaration of Bio-diversity Heritage Sites.
6. Board Meetings.
7. Survey of Bio industries and Utilization of bio resources
8. Bio-diversity Awards during celebration of International day of Bio-diversity on 22nd May of every year.
9. Special Programs
10. Publications.

Table 8.25: Status of Industries who have connected online Monitoring Systems to CPCB Server for the year 2017-18

Sl. No	17-Category industries	Total No. of industries	Connected	Not Connected
1	Aluminum	1	1	0
2	Bulk Drugs & Pharmaceutical	62	57	5
3	Caustic Soda	1	1	0
4	Cement	21	21	0
5	Distillery	13	13	0
6	Dyes & Dye Intermediates	2	2	0
7	Fertilizer	3	3	0
8	Oil Refinery	1	1	0
9	Pesticides	1	1	0
10	Petrochemicals	1	1	0
11	Pulp & Paper	5	5	0
12	Sugar (Sugar, Sugar & Co-gen, Sugar, Co-gen and distillery)	67	65	2
13	Thermal Power	9	9	0
14	Integrated Iron & Steel	1	1	0
15	Tannery	0	0	0
16	Copper Smelter	0	0	0
17	Zinc Smelter	0	0	0
	17-Category Total	188	181	7
	Common Facilities			
1	CBMWI	26	21	05
2	CETP	09	06	03
3	CHWI	06	06	00
	Common Facilities Total	41	33	08
	Grand Total	229	215	14

III. Activities and performance of Karnataka Biodiversity Board for the year 2018-19 (From April 2018 to November 2018)

1. Formation of Bio-diversity Management Committees (BMCs):

As per section 41 of Biological Diversity Act 2002, every local body shall constitute a Bio-diversity Management Committee with its area for the purpose of promoting conservation,

sustainable use and documentation of Biological Diversity.

2. People's Bio-diversity Register (PBRs):

People's Biodiversity Registers is a Panchayath level register that documents local biodiversity and local community knowledge on bio-diversity including its conservation and traditional uses. The PBRs are prepared in various districts at Gram Panchayath level, Taluk Panchayath and Zilla Panchayath level.

PBR's are prepared both in Kannada and English.

3. Awareness and Training Programs:

The Bio-diversity awareness training program to Government employees, university students, teachers, Non- Government Organizations, Panchayath members and general public is being conducted throughout the state. Progress as below:

4. Research Projects/Studies of the Board:

1. Baseline profiling of cultural heritage of Biodiversity in selected eco-zones of Karnataka. Final report accepted by TEC on 21/06/2018.
2. Establishment of Dry zone biodiversity in-situ conservation sites network in Karnataka. Final report accepted by TEC on 21/06/2018.
3. Floristic Diversity, Ecological Uniqueness and Conservation strategies of riparian flora of Netravati River system in Western Ghats range of Dakshina Kannada. Final report accepted by TEC on 21/06/2018.
4. Collection, Conservation and Characterisation of Appemidi. Final report accepted by TEC on 21/06/2018.
5. Shola Forest-Grassland complexes of Karnataka. Approved on 21/06/2018.
6. Assessment of population status and removal of bio-resources in forests with special emphasis on medicinal plants in Karnataka. This project will be implemented by Karnataka Bio-diversity Board in collaboration with Karnataka State Medicinal Plants Authority (KAMPA) and Department of Forest. Project

Management Unit (PMU) consists of Project Co-ordinator and one technical executive. Progress of the works as below:

5. Declaration of Biodiversity Heritage Site:

Hon'ble Wildlife Warden, Bangalore Rural has submitted a letter on 04/04/2018 for declaration of Hoskote Lake, Bangalore Rural District as Biodiversity Heritage Site. In this regard proposal has requested to Deputy Conservator of Forests, (Social Forestry) Bangalore Rural District. The work is under progress.

6. Board Meetings

1. 38th Board Meeting held on 26/07/2018
2. 39th Board Meeting held on 19/09/2018
3. Special Board Meeting held on 10/10/2018

7. Survey of Bio Industries and Utilization of Bio Resources:

Action was initiated to collect the information of bio resources from bio industries with the involvement of Karnataka Indian Medicine Manufacturers Association (Regd.). The information has been collected.

- A amount of Rs.93,36,426/- collected from ABS
- The Rule 15 of the KBD Rules, 2005, amended vide order no. FEE 24 ENV 2018 dtd 10/08/2018, notification in the official Gazette awaited.

8. Biodiversity Awards:

Biodiversity Award for the year 2017-18 has issued to the farmers who are conserving Biodiversity are awarded a cash prize of Rs.25,000/-.

Phases	Name of the city	Total No.
Phase -I	Upgradation of 5 Manual AAQM Stations to- 5 CAAQMS at Bengaluru	5
	Non- Attainment Cities – One each to Mangalore, Hubli and Kalaburagi- 3 CAAQMS	3
Phase-II	CAAQMS one each at Chikballapur, Ramnagara, Udupi, Haveri, Koppal, Yadgir & Gadag	7
Phase-III	Mysuru, Chamarajnar, Hassan, Davanagere, Shivamogga, Karwar, Raichur, Bidar, Chikkamagaluru, Vijayapura, Bagalkote & Kolar	12

Note : Installation of CAAQMS at Madikeri & Belagavi is under progress.

9. Special Programs:

a) International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) 2018:

The 2018 International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) marked the 25th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and emphasized on the progress made in its objectives at the national and global levels. Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Bengaluru celebrated the event in Aranya Bhavan, Bengaluru under the aegis of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Chennai as part of the UNEP-GEF-MoEF-ABS Program on “Strengthening the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act with focus on its Access Benefit Sharing Provisions.

b) Mute captions telecasted on DD Chandana:

UNEP-GEF-MoEF-ABS Project, KBB telecasted time checks (Four time checks per day) on DD Chandana for a period of one month from 23rd May, 2018 to 22nd June, 2018. The time checks were displayed for 7 seconds before regional news every day. It telecasted information like; how each and every one of us should shoulder the responsibility of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources, about sharing benefits to the local communities by the users for commercial purposes to establish a link for realizing the objectives of conservation, the roles and responsibilities of the BMCs and effort to be taken by each and every one of us to realize the three objectives of the Convention etc.

c) Legal Workshop

A one day workshop on “Law and Compliance under Biological Diversity Act, 2002 with special reference to the State of Karnataka” was organized at National Law School of India University, Bengaluru on 6th August 2018 in order to understand and deliberate on the compliance related challenges faced by the Board in implementation and interpretation of the Act, the deficiencies in BD legislations and difficulties posed in enforcement of the provisions of the Act. To continue with the discussions in future and to seek legal opinion whenever required, a LEGAL ADVISORY GROUP is also constituted, a committee to support the Board in legal matters for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

d) Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees at the District Level:

With reference to Section 41(1) of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, every local body should constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee falling within its area of jurisdiction. Constitution of five Biodiversity Management Committees has been facilitated one each at Belagavi, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Ramanagara and Mandya districts. To sanction startup fund to these five ZP level BMCs, constitution of Local Biodiversity Fund is also facilitated in these five places.

e) Focus group meeting:

A focus group meeting with Nutra ceutical and Cosmetic sector was held on 30-07-2018 to sensitize the industries/sectors on the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and also to get a deeper insight into the

Sl. No	Programs	Achievement (From April 2018 to September 2018)	Total Achievement
1	Formation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC)	22	GP Level – 4985 TP Level- 140 ZP Level – 16 Total - 5141
2	Preparation of Peoples Biodiversity Registers (PBRs)	112	GP Level – 1931 TP Level- 24 Total - 1955
3	BMC Awareness trainings	52	1076

Training	Field Survey	Data Entry	Report writing
Completed			
04 Divisions 1. Bellary 2. Koppal 3. Chitradurga 4. Davanagare	06 Divisions 1. Kolar 2. Bhadravathi 3. Hassan 4. Dharwad 5. Ramanagar 6. Haveri	04 Divisions 1. Raichur 2. Bijapur 3. Bidar 4. Yadgir	03 Divisions 1. Bannerghatta 2. Raichur 3. Bijapur
-	02 Divisions 1. Bellary 2. Gadag	03 Divisions 1. Honnavar 2. Shimoga 3. Chickmagalore	01 Division 1. Bidar

challenges of the sector and to understand the reasons behind poor response from the sector on compliance.

f) Intrastate BMC conglomeration:

A one day workshop on “Intrastate conglomeration of district level Biodiversity Management Committees” was held on 10th September 2018 at the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru to create awareness among the members of Biodiversity Management Committees on the importance of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources and the role of People's Biodiversity Registers in realizing the objectives of the Act.

g) Publications:

1. Published a brochure on “Threatened plants and animals of Karnataka” - Section 38 of the BD Act, 2002.
2. Translated and published “The land where the sticker tree grows” in Kannada.
3. Captions on biodiversity conservation and BMCs telecast on DD Chandana for awareness creation (from May 23 to June 22, 2018)
4. Annual Report for the year 2017-18 and Audited Report for the year 2016-17 prepared.
5. Souvenir marking the 15th year of inception of the Board prepared.

h) Programs for the upcoming year:

1. Documentation of bio-diversity at the level of local bodies
2. Access and Benefit sharing of Biological Resources.
3. Implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
4. Identification of bio-diversity Heritage Sites.
5. Constitution of Bio-diversity Management Committees.
6. Conducting research programs about bio-diversity
7. Other timely activities of Board and Government.

8.2 WATER RESOURCES

Irrigation is an important source of raising productivity in agricultural sector. Expansion of both the groundwater and surface water resources has helped to increase the cultivated area under irrigation in the state over time. The net irrigated area has increased considerably from 13.62 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 31.04 lakh hectares in 2016-17 (**Table 8.26**). Similarly, gross irrigated area which was 16.76 lakh hectares in 1980-81, has increased to 35.48 lakh hectares in 2016-17. The gross irrigated area as per centage of total cultivated area has doubled from 16% in 1980-81 to 30 % in 2016-17.

Table 8.26 - Trends in Irrigated Area in Karnataka (Area in lakh hectares)

Year	Gross Cultivated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area as a % of Gross Cultivated Area
1980-81	106.60	16.76	13.62	16
1990-91	117.59	25.98	21.13	22
2000-01	122.84	32.71	26.43	27
2010-11	130.62	42.79	34.90	33
2011-12	120.59	41.37	34.40	34
2012-13	117.48	40.07	34.20	34
2013-14	122.67	41.12	35.56	34.52
2014-15	122.47	41.86	35.89	34
2015-16	120.09	37.42	32.43	31
2016-17	117.79	35.48	31.04	30

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK

Table 8.27 presents source wise irrigation for the year 2016-17. Among all irrigation sources, tubewells/borewells accounted for the highest proportion of 44.17 per cent of the net irrigated area followed by canals (29.41%) and dugwells (10.50%). The share of tanks, which were historically a major source of irrigation, has accounted for about only 4.5 % of the net irrigated area.

8.2.1. Irrigation Potentials Created through Major and Minor Irrigation Projects

The surface water (canal) irrigation projects are classified into major, medium and minor irrigation projects based on the cultivated command area generated by them. Irrigation Potential Created Cumulative Area is detailed in **Table 8.28. Appendix 8.1** highlights irrigation potential created since VII Five Year Plan

8.2.2. Year wise allocation and Expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects:

Expenditure on major and medium irrigation projects was Rs. 12498.80 crores in 2017-18. The amount of expenditure anticipated in 2018-19 is Rs. 15993.73 crores. Expenditure incurred upto November 2018 is 6893.12 crores (**Table 8.29**). **Appendix 8.2** highlights investment in irrigation projects since 2009-10.

8.2.3 Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Projects:

The Upper Krishna Project stage I and II has been completed in 2012-13 and completion report has been submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC). In addition to above, Nigam has been entrusted additional projects. The details of ongoing project and estimated cost, expenditure up to November 2018 are given below.

8.2.4 Upper Krishna Project Stage – III

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II has passed an award in December, 2010 allocating 177 TMC of water to Karnataka State. Out of this, 130.00 TMC is the share of UKP Stage -III. This utilization involve raising the storage at Almatti from RL.519.60 MT to 524.256 Mtr and providing irrigation for 5.94 lakh Hectares of command area (Including 1.12 Lakh HA of Drip Irrigation under Koppal LIS) falling under Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Kalburgi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Gadag districts of Northern Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka on 09.11.2017 has accorded Administrative approval to the Revised Estimated Cost of UKP Stage-III Project for Rs.51,148.94 Crore, (2014-15 SR). This revised cost includes estimated amount of Rs.30,143.17 Crore towards LAQ, R&R & BTDA component of works. The 9 Project sub

Table 8.27 : Source-wise Irrigation during 2016-17 (Area in lakh hectares)

Source	Irrigated Area		% share to Net Irrigated Area
	Gross	Net	
Canals	10.10	9.13	29.41
Tanks	1.25	1.16	3.74
Wells	3.81	3.26	10.50
Tube/Bore Wells	16.05	13.71	44.17
Other Sources	4.27	3.78	12.18
Total	35.48	31.04	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK

Table 8.28: Irrigation Potential Created – Cumulative area in lakh Ha.

Source	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Anticipated)
Major and Medium Irrigation	27.85	28.68	28.86	28.97	29.43
Minor Irrigation (Surface water)	8.04	3.75	2.18	2.24	0.10 (End of Nov. 2018)
Total	35.89	32.43	31.04	31.21	29.53

Table 8.29: Year wise Allocation and Expenditure of Irrigation Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	3144.08	2787.62
2010-11	4640.17	3394.10
2011-12	6029.25	3930.68
2012-13	6044.27	5294.50
2013-14	8007.36	6527.75
2014-15	10000.90	9768.08
2015-16	11515.42	8732.35
2016-17	12620.92	10759.69
2017-18	15853.31	12498.80
2018-19	15993.73	6893.12 (up to Nov-2018)

components under UKP Stage-III and the LAQ, R&R and BTDA works are in various stages of progress. To end of November 2018, an expenditure of Rs.9022.00 Crore has been incurred under UKP Stage-III.

8.2.5 Outcome

KBJNL

With the implementation UKP Stage I & II already 6.19 Lakh HA of command area is brought under irrigation coming under Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Kalburgi, Yadgir & Raichur Dist. Under UKP Stage- III, 9 Projects sub components are being implemented to utilize allocated 130 TMC of Water under KWDT – II Award. It is proposed to provide irrigation for 5.94 lakh Hectares of command area in drought prone areas of Vijayapur, Bagalkot, Kalburgi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal & Gadag Districts of Northern Karnataka by taking up 9 irrigation schemes. Kalburgi, Yadgir, Raichur and Koppal districts comes under Article 371(J) and are to be benefited from the Upper Krishna Project Stage- III,

The implementation of number of tank filling projects in the drought prone Vijayapur, Bagalkot, and Yadgiri districts will facilitate providing drinking water to the villagers apart from ground water recharge and irrigation facility for the Atchcut coming under tanks.

In accordance with the approval of the Government under 2nd Stage of Ramthal (Marol) LIS Drip Irrigation for 24,000 Hectares of command area coming under Hungund Taluk of Bagalkot District has been implemented successfully.

Under KBJNL Canal Top Solar Power Projects viz, 1 MW Canal Top Solar PV on ARBC and 10 MW Canal Top Solar PV Project on lead off Canal of Koppal LIS have been implemented successfully and the Solar Power Generated being evacuated to the nearby KPTCL Sub-Stations. These projects facilitated in reduction of Water Evaporation apart from addressing Water-Food-Energy Nexus.

With the implementation of Canal Modernizations works including components of SCADA Automation the Water use efficiency is enhanced apart from facilitating equitable distribution of water in the canal network.

8.2.6 Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited Projects:

The Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited (KNNL) is established by the Government of

Karnataka in 26.11.1998 under Companies Act 1956 as a special purpose vehicle to accelerate the implementation of Krishna Basin Projects except Upper Krishna Project. Details are in **Table 8.30 & 8.31.**

8.2.7 Modernization Projects:

To increase the irrigation efficiency and to save water KNNL has taken up modernization works under various Projects. The details are in **Table 8.32.**

8.2.8 Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited:

The Government of Karnataka vide its Order No WRD/35/VEEBYEE/2016 Bangalore Dtd 20.08.2016 has accorded approval for creation of new corporation namely M/s VISVESVARAYA JALA NIGAM LIMITED, BANGALORE, as a wholly owned Government of Karnataka Undertaking, under Water Resources Department. Accordingly the new company has been registered under Companies Act 2013 on 20.10.2016 with CIN:U41000KA2016SGC097260.

The Government has also transferred the projects namely Upper Bhadra Project, Yettinahole projects, Gayathri and VaniVilasaSagar projects and its related offices along with officers/staff to VJNL. Accordingly the VJNL has started functioning wef 01.01.2017 details are in **Table 8.33 & 8.34.**

8.2.9 Cauvery Neeravari Nigama Projects:

The Cauvery Neeravari Nigama Limited (CNNL) is established by the Government of Karnataka in 03.06.2003 under Companies Act 1956 as a special purpose vehicle to accelerate the implementation of Cauvery Basin Projects in Karnataka. The Cauvery basin in Karnataka is 34,273 Sq.Kms which constitutes about 17.99% of the geographical area of 1,91,791 Sq.Km in Karnataka Major Rivers flowing in this basin are Harangi (50 KM), Hemavathy (245 KM), Lakshmanatheertha (131 KM), Kabini (230 KM), Shimsha (221 KM), Suvarnavathi (88 KM), Arkavathy (161 KM) and the main river Cauvery (381 KM). The Cauvery Basin is spread in 11 districts.

1. Allocation and Expenditure:

Total grant of Rs.2500.07 Crores has been allocated by the Govt for the year 2018-19. The overall expenditure for all the projects coming under CNNL upto end of November 2018 is Rs. 1059.53 Crores. It is programmed to create a physical potential of 1000 Ha in the current

Table 8.30: KNNL Projects

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto Nov/2018 since inception (in Ha)	Status
1	Ghataprabha Project	310823	308326	Dam works, Ghataprabha left bank, Right bank and Chikkodi branch canal works are completed.
2	Markandeya	14448	14383	Project is completed. FIC works are under progress.
3	Dudhganga	15167	4800	Nidhori branch canal is completed. Bidari branch canal is under progress. Dattawada Branch canal runs both in Maharashtra and Karnataka. Since Maharashtra Government has not taken up works. Karnataka portion is to be tackled. Kurandawad branch canal works has to be taken up by the Maharashtra Government
4	Hippargi	74742	74742	Construction of Barrage works is completed. Lifts works are completed. Construction of canal, distributaries, laterals and minors are completed. FIC and R & R works are under progress.
5	Sri Rameshwar LIS	13800	13800	Lift works, canal and power supply to LIS works are completed. FIC works are under progress.
6	Murgodu LIS	1939	0	Headworks works are under progress.
7	Chachadi LIS	2718	0	Headworks works are under progress.
8	Sri Veerbhadreshwara LIS	17377	0	Works are under progress.
9	Basaveshwara (Kempwad) LIS	27474	0	Works are under progress.
10	Tubachi Babaleshwara LIS	42500	0	Headworks are nearing completion. Canal works are under progress.
11	Venkateshwara LIS	7200	0	Works are under progress.
12	Kinaye Project	1200	0	Works are under progress.

Table:8.30: KNNL Projects

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto Nov/2018 since inception (in Ha)	Status
13	Bellary Nala Project	8200	0	Works are under progress.
14	Hiranyakeshi LIS	0	0	Project is completed.
15	Kulahalli Hunur LIS	9164	0	Stabilisation of atchkat of Jamkhandi Branch Canal
16	Godchinamalki LIS	2568	0	Works are under progress
17	Strengthening of Galgali Barrage	0	0	Tender under progress
18	Salapur LIS	13000	0	Tender under progress
19	Malaprabha	220028	196438	Dam works, Malaprabha left bank, Right bank works are completed.
20	Shiggaon LIS.	13500	9900	9900Ha sprinkler irrigation works are completed. Diversion weir works are under progress. Estimates are under preparation for remaining 3600 Ha drip irrigation works.
21	Savanur LIS	15500	0	Headwork works are under progress. Further, estimate for providing micro irrigation for an area of 3200 ha out of 15500 ha is under scrutiny.
22	Amargol-Gobbargumpi LIS	0	0	Stabilisation of Malaprabha Command area. Works are under progress
23	Madgunaki-Hadli Gangapur LIS	0	0	Stabilisation of Malaprabha Command area. Works are under progress
24	Upper Tunga Project	80494	74861	Dam works are completed. Canal and FIC works are under progress.
25	Basapura LIS	2267	2000	1st stage works are completed. 2nd stage works are under progress.
26	Guddada Mallapur LIS	5261	5261	Project is completed. FIC works under progress.
27	Varahi Project	15702	5053	Diversion weir works are completed. Right Bank Canal, Left Bank Canal and FIC works are under progress.
28	Hodirayanahalla Diversion Scheme	243	0	Stabilisation of 1296 ha of area of Jambadahalla Project and creation of new command of 243 ha. Works are under progress.
29	Bennithora Project	20234	19978	Dam and canal works are completed. Modernization works are under progress.

Table:8.30: KNNL Projects

Sl. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto Nov/2018 since inception (in Ha)	Status
30	Bhima Lift	24292	24271	Barrage works are completed. Canal and FIC works are under progress.
31	Karanja	29227	26271	Except Attiwal lift all other works are nearing completion.
32	Amarja	8903	8798	Canal and FIC works are nearing completion.
33	Singatalur LIS	107380	19587	Barrage and Right bank canal works are completed. Left bank canal works are nearing completion. Work has been awarded for providing drip irrigation for an area of 10080 ha.
34	Hirehalla	8206	8206	Project is nearing completion and R & R works are under progress.
35	Alavandi-Betageri	2425	0	Work under process.
36	Olabellary LIS	2542	0	Work Under Progress.
37	Sultanpur Bridge cum Barrage	0	0	Work Under Progress.
38	Filling of Malvi Reservoir from Tungabhadra River	0	0	Work Under Progress.
39	Supplemental project for stabilization of atchcut area by providing water from Manikeshwara and Halahalli barrage at 60 km and 90 km of the right bank canal in order to supplement deficiency of inflow to Karanja Reservoir.	0	0	Work Under Progress.
40	Bahaddurbandi LIS	5256	0	Works are under progress.
41	Thimmapura LIS	0	0	The project involves stabilization of atchkat of Distributary-54 of TLBC. At present tenders for the work are under progress
	Total	1123780	816675	

Table 8.31: Tank filling proposals are as follows:

	Projects	No of tanks	Status
1.	Ubrani-Amruthapura LIS	146	Project is completed
2.	Filling up of Kadapur tank from Krishna River	1	Project is completed
3.	Filling up of Shirgaon Basavanna tanks from Dudhganga	1	Project is completed
4.	Mallikwad LIS	3	Project is completed
5.	Kaginele tank filling project	22	Project is completed
6.	Filling up of 22 tanks from Hiranyakeshi River	22	Project is completed
7.	Tunga Lift	32	Project is completed
8.	Davanagere 22 Tank (Rajannahalli LIS)	25	Original project is completed. Works for additional 3 tank fillings are nearing completion
9.	Filling up of 10 tanks of Huvina Hadagali Tank	10	Works are nearing completion
10.	Filling of Jodkurali tank in Chikodi taluk from Krishna River	1	Works are under progress.
11.	Filling of Nayinglaj tank in Chikodi taluk from Vedhganga River	1	Works are under progress.
12.	Kachavi Tank Filling Scheme	21	Works are under progress.
13.	Sasvehalli Tank Filling Scheme	121	Works are under progress.
14.	Harappannahalli 60 Tank Filling	50	Works are under progress.
15.	Filling of 17 Tanks of 10 Villages of Raibag Taluk and 22 additional tanks.	39	Works are under progress.
16.	Filling of 19 Tanks of 10 villages of Kudchi assembly constituency of Raibag Taluk in Belagavi District.	19	Works are under progress..
17.	Filling of Siddhanabhavi, Bendgeri and Muthnal tanks of Belagavi taluk from Malaprabha River.	3	Works are under progress.
18.	Madlur Tank Filling Scheme	56	Works are under progress.
19.	Filling of MI tanks of Tadakoda, Bokhyapura, Garaga, Haletegur, Bogur and Neeralakatti villages of Dharwad taluk from Tuprihalla	9	Works are under progress.
20.	Filling of tanks and bandharas of Uttara Kannada Taluk from Kali River	19	Works are under progress.
21.	Filling of minor irrigation tanks of Kalghatgi Taluk , Dharwad District from Bedthi River	35	Works are under progress.

Table 8.31 : Tank filling proposals are as follows:

	Projects	No of tanks	Status
22.	Ranebennur Doddakere and 3 other tanks filling	4	Works are under progress..
23.	Filling of 20 Percolation Tanks near Itagi village of Shirahatti taluk of Gadag District from Tungabhadra River	20	Works are under progress.
24.	Filling of Durgadevi tank near Hirekerur town from Madaga Masur Tank of Haveri district and Bahugrama Tanks from Kumudvathi River	8	Works are under progress.
25.	Filling of 13 tanks of Hirekerur Taluk and 2 tanks of Byadagi Taluk in Haveri District from Varada River	15	Works are under progress.
26.	Project to fill water to tanks of Kitturu Constituency of Belagavi district from Malaprabha River.	64	Tenders for the work are under progress
27.	Project for filling up of Chulkinala Reservoir and tanks by lifting of water from Kongali barrage of Basavakalyana Taluk.	15	Works are under progress.
	Sub-Total	762	
Potentially oriented projects with tank filling component.			
1.	Shiggaon LIS	52	9900Ha sprinkler irrigation works are completed. Diversion weir works are under progress. Estimates are under preparation for remaining 3600 Ha drip irrigation works. Work for filling 13 tanks are completed and work of filling of 39 additional tanks is under progress
2.	Savanur LIS	48	Headwork works are under progress. Work is under process for the work of filling 48 tanks.
3.	Murgodu LIS	3	Headworks are under progress.
4.	Sri Veerbhadreshwara LIS	10	Works are under progress.
5.	Thiluvalli LIS	3	Tank filling work is completed.
	Sub -Total	116	
	Grand Total	878	

Table 8.32 Modernization Projects

Sl. No.	Projects	Latest Estimate Cost (in Rs. Cr.)	Cumulative Expenditure as of 30-11-2018 (Rs. Cr.)	Balance Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Remarks
1	Modernisation of Bhadra Canal System	1400.00	1318.63	81.37	Ongoing
2	Bennithora Modernisation	174.15	146.62	27.53	Ongoing
3	Dharma Modernisation	46.10	41.53	4.57	Ongoing
4	Modernisation of Gondi Anicut Canals	128.95	92.68	36.27	Ongoing
5	Modernisation of Tungabhadra Canal System	3161.35	2290.86	870.49	Ongoing
6	Modernisation of Tunga Anicut Canals	309.00	125.68	183.32	Ongoing
7	Kolachi RBC Modernisation	101.04	7.90	93.14	Ongoing
8	Malaprabha ERM	1120.00	353.75	766.25	Ongoing
9	Lower Mullamari Moderniation	117.00	0.00	117.00	Ongoing
10	Gandorinala & Upper Mullamari modernisation	160.60	0.00	160.60	Ongoing
11	Karanja Modernisation	538.39	0.00	538.39	Ongoing
12	Modernisation of Vijayanagar Channels	456.63	0.00	456.63	Under Tender Process
	Total	7713.21	4377.65	3335.56	

year. The details programme and expenditure under different head of account is given in **Table 8.35**.

2. Physical and Financial Progress of On-going Major and Medium Projects:

There are totally 29 potential oriented schemes taken up under the jurisdiction of Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Ltd, Out of which 5 are Major schemes, 17 Medium irrigation schemes and 7 allied schemes. Most of the works are physically completed and the two major Potential oriented works which are in progress are Hemavathy project and Yagachi project, the lift irrigation schemes which are in progress are Kyathanahalli lift irrigation schemes (part of yagachi project) and Kachenahalli Lift irrigation schemes.

Three zones viz., Irrigation (S) zone, Mysore, Hemavathy Canal Zone, Tumkur and

Hemavathy Project Zone, Gorur are coming under the jurisdiction of CNNL details are in **Table 8.36**.

3. The details of on-going projects are as below:

Hemavathy Project: The project envisages construction of a composite dam across Hemavathy River near Gorur village in Hassan taluk of Hassan District. The planned utilization from this project is 56.67 TMC .The ultimate potential to be created under this project is 283592 Ha under flow and lift component. The taluks benefitted by the project Hassan, Alur, Arkalagud, Holenarsipura, Channarayapatna of Hassan District; Mandya, K.R.Pet, Pandavapura, Nagamangala of Mandya District; K.R.Nagara of Mysore District and Somwarapete of Kodagu District; Turevekere, Tumkur & Tiptur, Gubbi and Kunigal taluk. Dam and allied works are

Table 8.33 Brief status of potential of VJNL projects

SL. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto March/2017 since inception (in Ha)	Status
1	Upper Bhadra Project	225515 Ha	NIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In first stage two number of lift works and one tunnel work have been taken up in 3 packages. The works are in progress and nearing completion. 2. In second stage the works of gravity canals are taken; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I) Chitradurga Branch Canal (Total length- 134.597 Km.) the canal works from Km 0.00 to 134.597 Km are taken up and are in different stages of progress. II) Tumkur Branch canal (Total length-160.00 Km) Canal works from Km. 0.00 to 47.00 Km taken up in 3 packages and are in progress. Estimates for balance works of balance length are under preparation. 3. Tarikere Lift Irrigation scheme which is part of Upper Bhadra Project has been taken up in 2 packages (one at approach & another at Exit of Ajjampur tunnel) during April-2018. The works are in progress. 4. Survey, Investigation and estimation for providing micro irrigation in the initial reach of 60Kms of Chitradurga Branch Canal for 36000 hectares is in progress. 5. Estimates of the Jagalur Branch canal coming under Chitradurga Branch Canal are under preparation.

Table 8.33 Brief status of potential of VJNL projects

SL. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto March/2017 since inception (in Ha)	Status
1	Upper Bhadra Project	225515 Ha	NIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Works of Holalkere Feeder canal from Km. 0.00 to 4.53 Km coming under Chitradurga Branch Canal are in progress. Tender processes are in progress for the works of balance length of 60 Kms. 2. Estimates for Challakere, Molakalmuru and Pavagada Feeder canals coming under Chitradurga Branch Canal are under preparation.
2	Yettinahole	Tank Filling	NIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The works of first phase comprising of lift components taken up in 5 packages are in different stages of progress. 2. The works of construction of sub-station and construction of transmission line are in progress. 3. Out of 260 Km of Gravity canal, the works in the initial reach from km 0.00 to 100.00 km and km 170 to 240 km (Totalling to 170 Km) have been taken up and are in different stages of progress. Out of this, 23 km length of work is completed. 4. Estimates from Km 100 to Km 170 and Km 240 to Km 260 (totally 90 Kms length) of Gravity canal have been prepared. Action is being taken to invite tenders. 5. Bhyragondlu reservoir: The work of Bhyragondlu reservoir is entrusted on tender basis and preliminary works are in progress.
3	Vani vilas sagar	12135	12135	Project completed.
4	Gayatri	2367	2305	Project completed.

Table 8.34 Details of Financial & physical Programme and Progress.**(Financial Rs. in lakhs, Potential in hectares)**

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Financial			Potential		
		Latest Estimated cost	Cum. Expt. Till Nov 2018	Expected Expt. During 2018-19	Total Planned Potential	Potential created upto Nov 2018	Anticipated Potential to be created in 2018-19
1	Upper Bhadra Project	12340.00	2721.86	332.49	225515	Nil	Nil
2	Yettinahole	12912.36	3671.67	462.27	Drinking water and tank filling project	Nil	Nil
3	Vani vilas sagar	-			12135	12135	-
4	Gayatri	-			2305	2305	-
TOTAL		25252.36	6393.53	794.76	239955	14440	-

Table 8.35 CNNL Project details**(Rs in Crores)**

Sl No	Head of Account	Programme for year 2018-19	Expenditure upto Nov 2018
1	Potential oriented works	302.00	164.57
	Other works under capital head	355.03	179.20
2	Modernisation of anecut canals	78.65	75.19
3	Drinking water schemes	355.85	38.52
4	Improvements to canal system	456.55	109.32
5	SCP	317.66	168.42
6	TSP	319.30	144.14
7	SDP	25.00	14.03
8	NABARD	24.35	3.49
9	DRIP	104.28	2.69
10	Others (Roads, pickups, buildings, maintenance, debt servicing etc.)	348.30	159.96
Total		2686.97	1059.53

Table 8.36 : The total achkat created with overall expenditure of the projects**(Rs in Crores, Potential in Ha)**

Name of Zone	Name of the Project	Status	Cumulative Expenditure upto Nov 2018	Cumulative Potential created upto Nov 2018
Irrigation (S) zone, Mysore	D.D. Urs Canal	Physically Completed	675.04	31741
	Kabini Project	physically completed	1033.73	44222
	Harangi Project	Physically completed	738.39	53520
	Taraka Project	Physically completed	86.05	7040
	Arkavathy	Physically completed	209.69	6226
	Uduthorehalla Project	Physically Completed	238.49	6213
	Iggalur Project	Physically Completed	98.00	4196
	Manchanabele Project	Physically completed	105.06	2432
	K.R.S. Modernization	Physically completed	520.20	2125
	Nanjapura LIS	Physically Completed	83.44	4049
	Bannahallihundi LIS	Physically completed	26.38	1774
Hemavathy Canal Zone, Tumkur	Hemavathy Canal Project	On-going	2002.64	124867
Hemavathy Project Zone, Gorur	Hemavathy Project	On-going	2167.92	126149
	Yagachi Project	On-going	631.22	13077
	Huchanakoppalu LIS	Nearing Completion	60.56	3360
	Kamasamudra LIS	Physically Completed	91.82	3682
	Kachenahally LIS	On-going	96.49	3238
	Votehole Project	Physically Completed	70.79	7487
	Malalur LIS	On-going	4.01	485

completed, canal lining works in progress. Potential created upto March 2018 is 2,51,016 Ha.

Yagachi Project: The project envisages the construction of a composite dam across Yagachi River a tributary of Hemavathy near Chikkabyadagere village in Belur Taluk of Hassan District. The planned utilisation from this project is 5.74 TMC to create an ultimate potential 17265 ha including Kyathanahalli LIS. The taluk benefitted by this project are Hassan, Belur and Alur of Hassan District. Kyathanahalli LIS is a part of Yagachi Project. Ist stage works of Kyathanahalli LIS are physically completed and 2nd Stage work is under progress process. Kamasamudra branch canal under Yagachi Project is under progress. The irrigation potential created under Yagachi project (including Kyathanahalli LIS) since inception to the end of March-2018 is 13077 Ha. Potential of 1000 Ha is programmed for the year 2018-19.

8.2.10 Modernisation of Anecut canals:

Apart from these, it is proposed to taken up Modernisation of Anecuts canals under 21 Anecuts coming under the jurisdiction of CNNL, accordingly 31 anecut channels/branche canal modernization are taken up with the total estimated cost of Rs.1683.59 Crores. Out of which 21 works are completed, 1 work is on-going; 6 works are tender under process. DPR for 3 works has been submitted to Govt. for administrative approval. The cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of Nov 2018 is Rs.1852.78 Crores details are in **Table 8.37**.

8.2.11 Improvements of Canal system:

Improvements to canals under reservoirs has also been taken up to improve the system efficiency. 42 Nos. of modernization work at a cost of Rs.5441.90 Cr has been taken up in CNNL. Out of which 16 works (Est cost: Rs.1342.62 Cr) are completed, 17 No of Modernisation works (Est cost: Rs.1505.59 Cr) namely Harangi Right bank canal lining 25 to 138 Km, Marehalli tank canal, Taraka Right Bank canal 10 to 36 Km, Hebballa chennaiah canal, Suvernavathy left & right bank canal, Hebbala left bank canal 0 to 27.20 Km, KRBC Dy-45, 46 & 55, RBLL under KRS, DD Urs canal 0 to 75 Km, Harangi Left banck canal 27 to 149 Km, Sir cotton channel, Marconahally left & right bank

canal, Hemavathy left bank canal (Sahukar Chennaiah canal) 72.26 to 214.30 km works are under progress.

- Tender is under process for 2 No. of canals (Est. Cst: Rs.44.75 Cr) namely Kanva canals and Hosaholalu high level canal from 0 to 11 Km.
- Administrative approval has been accorded for 5 works (Est Cost: Rs.986.74Cr) namely Improvements to canal network in VC system under KRS project package 1 to 4, Taraka left & right bank link canal, K.R.Nagara branch canal under Harangi right bank canal, Hemavathy right bank high level canal 0 to 96.82 Km, Hosaholalu high level canal 11 to 16 Km and are in tender process.
- DPR for 2 works namely Improvements to canal network in VC system under KRS project package 5 to 11 and Hemavathy right bank canal 0 to 92.48 Km (Est Cost: Rs.1562.20 Cr) submitted to Govt. administrative approval.
- Phase-II has been proposed to taken up under 11 packages, DPR for 4 packages has been placed before Board for approval (Est cost: 522.35 Cr) and remaining DPR's are under preparation.

8.2.12 Drinking water supply schemes:

- To alleviate the severe drinking water problems of the drought prone areas, 64 Drinking water schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.4303.8 Cr has been taken up under the jurisdiction of CNNL. It is proposed to fill 1528 tanks to benefit 2242 villages coming under Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu, Tumkur, Hassan, & Ramanagara Chamarajanagara district. The total requirement of water is 16.787 TMC.
- Out of 64 schemes, 16 schemes namely Doddaguni, Gulur Hebbur, Honnavalli, Kergodi Rangapura, Alambur, Kanva, Chikkanandi, Bellavi, Kanathur, Dabbeghatta, Shivasandra, Hagalavadi, Chelur, Kodiyala, Mathikere & Alilughatta DWS are completed & commissioned.
- 29 schemes namely Elechakanahally, Gandhigrama, Satanur-Kailancha, Neralekere, Suthur, Hura, Garalapura, Narayanapura, Muthinamulusoge, Uthur, Raghavapura, Bannhalli, Halebeedu-Madehalli, Nugehalli, Hiresave-Shravanabelagola, Arakalgudu,

Table:8.37 Modernisation of Anecut canals:

Sl. No	Anecut canal	Length proposed for modernization (in Km)	Estimated cost (in Cr)
I			
1	Sreeramadavara	154.25	288.39
2	Mandagere	116.98	110.01
3	Hemagiri	39.2	30.99
4	Shimsha Left Bank Canal	23	6.86
5	Kattepura (Krishnaraja)	116.6	88.5
6	Madhavamanthri	21	19
7	CDS Extension	26.5	17
8	D.J Anecut	9.96	2.95
9	Rajaparameshwari	37.25	26.5
10	Ramaswamy	86.5	80
11	Rampura	54.48	43.5
12	Halasur	70.5	35
13	Hullahalli	69	99
14	Chamaraja	210.4	132
15	Mirle & Ramasamudra	67.8	64
16	Devaraya	22.68	21
17	Keetur	11	2.1
18	Virija	69	83
19	Chikkadevarayasagara	104	240
20	Shimsha Right Bank Canal	21	28
21	Kudlur	18	4.3
	Sub Total - I	1349.1	1422.1
II	ONGOING WORKS		
22	Hanagodu series	125	151.65
	Grand Total	1474.1	1573.75

Rangenahalli, Channarayapatna, Bikkegudda, Sriranga, Neeragunda, Byaladakere, Kenkere and Devarayapatna tank filling schemes are under progress.

- Tender is under process/ yet to be invite for the 10 schemes namely Ramanagudda,

Ibbajala, styagala, Ataguru, Byramanagala, Hadya, Kaniyar, Baguru navile exit, Anekere shambudeveara kere, Dudda & shantigrama, Honnavalli-Extn. Remaining proposals are under approval stage. The total expenditure incurred upto Nov 2018 is Rs.1145.80 Crores.

8.2.13. The National Hydrology Project:**World Bank Aided National Hydrology Project (NHP) Karnataka Component**

- Project Period : 8 years.
- Grant Allocation : Rs.110.00 Crore

National Hydrology Project (NHP) is taken up by Ministry Of Water Resources (MOWR) with World Bank Assistance and it is 100% Central funded project for the State. The project is proposed over a period of 8 years and to be executed in two phases i.e, Phase I : FY 2015-16 to 2020-21(5 years) Phase-II: FY 2020-21 to 2023-24 (3 years) . The project is effective from 05-05-2017.

The project aims at Establishment/modernization of new & existing hydromet observation networks to automated, real time monitoring systems for surface water, Development of IWRM plan for Krishna & Godavari basin through e-water source by extending existing system, Development & Integration of Micro IWRM plan for Krishna & Godavari basin, establishment of SCADA for barrages & Reservoir gate operation in Krishna & Cauvery basins, Bathymetric studies for Reservoir Sedimentation, Extension of decision support system (P) to other basins & Purpose Driven Studies. It also involves

digitization of all existing records, maps, data etc., of all water resources structures, providing public domain services, Establishment of state informatics centre, institutional modernization, Capacity building & training programmes.

Physical & financial Progress till date :

- Upgradation of CMG,SRG, SRRG & FCS Stations.
- Upgradation of State data center.
- Procurement of IT equipments for State Data Center, Divisional, Sub divisional Data Centers & KERS
- Upgradation of KERS training center
- Upgradation of rainfall receiving application

The Annual Work Plan for 2018-19 is approved for Rs.21.54 Crores by MoWR. The fund for 2016-17 & 2017-18(1st tranche) totaling to Rs.6.54 Crores is released by Government of India and the Financial Progress till date is Rs. 232.00 lakhs.

8.2.14 Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Programme (DRIP):

22 dams of the State have been considered by the Central Water Commission with an

Brief Note on KISWRMIP Project-1		
1	Name of the Project	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program (KISWRMIP) (MFF 0085/ Loan 3172-IND)
2	Financial Plan for MFF 2014-2021	ADB \$150 million: GoK \$75 million= \$225 million (ADB Rs. 750 Cr:GoK Rs.375 Cr= Rs.1125 Cr) @50/\$
3	First Tranche 2014-2019	ADB \$31 million: GoK\$ 17 million= \$48 million (ADB Rs.155 Cr:GoK Rs.85 Cr= Rs.240 Cr) @50/\$
(i)	Loan Signing for Tranche-1	07 May 2015
(ii)	Loan effectiveness date	13 July 2015
(iii)	Executing Agency	<i>Water Resources Department of Karnataka through Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL)</i>
(iv)	Implementing Agencies	a) Advanced Centre for Integrated Water Resources Management (AC-IWRM) b) Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL)

Brief Note on KISWRMIP Project-1		
4	Activities of KNNL	
(i)	<i>Modernization of Gondi Main Canal and Distributaries in Shivamogga District of Karnataka (GONDI-NCB-1)</i>	<p>Contract Awarded for Rs.112.22 Cr. on Feb 26, 2016.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Modernisation of 74.6 km of Gondi right bank and 14.50 km of Gondi Left Bank Canal. 2) CAD works in 4600 ha command area. <p>Progress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Works are under progress. Physical progress of 81% is achieved against financial progress of 78%. An expenditure of Rs. 92.68 Cr. is made upto the end of Nov-2018. b) 232 Community Participation Packages (CAD Works) amounting to Rs. 40.01 Cr. have been awarded to 11 Water Users Co-operative Societies (WUCS). An expenditure of Rs. 16.52 Cr. is made upto the end of Nov-2018.
(ii)	<i>Flow Measurement & Telemetry System-Supply & Installation (FMT-ICB-2)</i>	<p>Contract Awarded for Rs.16.535 Cr. on Nov 23, 2015.</p> <p>Contract duration = (2+5 years)</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Supply & Installation of 100 automatic flow measurement & telemetry systems and 6 weather stations in 6 projects, viz., Gondi, Bhadra, UTP, Singatalur LIS, VNC and TLBC.</p> <p>Progress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 82 flow measurement & telemetry systems have been installed upto the end of Nov-2018. 2) Expenditure till date is Rs.16.31 Cr.
(iii)	<i>Project Support Consultants (PSC) Services</i>	<p>Contract Awarded Rs.17.509 Cr on Nov 20, 2015. (ADB Share: State share = 85% : 15 %)</p> <p>Contract Duration: 32 Months or till Mar-2019.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support to KNNL for Program implementation. 2) Capacity building and institutional strengthening of system operations staff and Water Users Co-operative Societies (WUCS) 3) Planning and co-ordination for Tranche-2 sub-projects (VNC & TBP). 4) Preparation of Program Performance Management System (PPMS) and Program Management Information System (PMIS). 5) Preparation of draft bid documents of VNC & TBP for Tranche-2 Modernization. 6) PSC are assigned with preparing the feasibility report for VNC and TBP Projects. 7) Financial progress as of Nov is Rs. 12.86 Cr.

Brief Note on KISWRMIP Project-1		
5	Activities of ACIWRM	
	1) Operationalization of ACIWRM	(1) ACIWRM Operationalized
	2) Training and Capacity Building Plan	(2) Trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 batches of IWRM Training conducted in 2018 and 2019 for 53 Engineers and 8th IWRM planned on 21.01.2019 • International training on Source, River basin modeling software, completed for 2 Engineers, held at Australia. 3rd e-Source training is planned on 25.02.2019 (8 Engineers) and NIWA training is planned to 17.02.2019 (12 Engineers). • Water Accounting+(2) training program completed for 33 participants. • Remote Sensing (RS) & Geographic Information System (GIS) (29 engineers of WRD) • Basin Hydrology Training (24 Engineers) • Hydrology Training on Use of International Best Practices and Tools completed.
	3) IWRM Certification Process	(3) IWRM Certification process completed
	4) Karnataka Water Resources Information System (KWRIS)	(4) IWRM based Water Resource Information and Knowledge System (WRIS) Software installed at ACIWRM server & a Technical Committee has evaluated and guided in its development. Phase-2 Module work in progress.
	5) Inventory of River Basins in Karnataka	(5) Inventory of River Basins in Karnataka- K8 River basin atlas work is in progress.
	6) River Basin Plans in Selected River Basins	(6) Draft River Basin Profile for Tungabhadra (K-8) River Basin is prepared.
	7) Land and Water Management Pilots	(7) Pilot Concepts and understanding of Water Productivity, Water Use Efficiency, Crop and Agricultural Productivity – Water productivity assessment of TLBC completed and other works are under progress
	8) Conducting MASSCOTE Training /Workshop	(8) 3 MASSCOTE workshop completed and totally 126 Engineers trained.
	9) ABHY- (Atal Bhujal Yojana) – national Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme (NGMIS)	(9) Proposal amounting to Rs.1232.21 Crores along with comments on revised EFC has been submitted to MoWR, RD & GR, GoI during Nov-2017. EFC approved by MoF, GoI in June 2018, awaiting Cabinet approval.

Brief Note on KISWRMIP Project-1																							
1) Preparation of State Specific Action Plan on Climate Change (SSAPCC) for Water Sector	(1)	Draft Status of Water Resources report completed and submitted to National Water Missions. As per NWM request, new format is under preparation.																					
2) Recruitment of Consultants	(2)	5 International, 6 National and 9 Short Term Consultants are recruited.																					
Budget for the year 2018-19		Grant allocation for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 1805.00 lakhs. Expenditure during 2018-19 (upto Dec 2018) is Rs. 792.30 lakhs. Cumulative Expenditure since inception is Rs. 2681.39 lakhs.																					
Yearwise allocation and Expenditure of ACIWRM	Rs. In lakhs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Allocation</th> <th>Expenditure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>1500.00</td> <td>10.73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>1973.00</td> <td>273.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>469.00</td> <td>694.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>2580.00</td> <td>910.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018-19</td> <td>1805.00</td> <td>792.30 (upto Dec-2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>8327.00</td> <td>2681.39 (upto Dec-2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Allocation	Expenditure	2014-15	1500.00	10.73	2015-16	1973.00	273.58	2016-17	469.00	694.15	2017-18	2580.00	910.64	2018-19	1805.00	792.30 (upto Dec-2018)	Total	8327.00	2681.39 (upto Dec-2018)
Year	Allocation	Expenditure																					
2014-15	1500.00	10.73																					
2015-16	1973.00	273.58																					
2016-17	469.00	694.15																					
2017-18	2580.00	910.64																					
2018-19	1805.00	792.30 (upto Dec-2018)																					
Total	8327.00	2681.39 (upto Dec-2018)																					

allocation of Rs.581.00 crores for institutional strengthening under Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Programme (DRIP)with World Bank assistance. The said works taken up in 42 packages, out of this 34 package works are physically completed and remaining works are in various stages of progress.

8.2.15. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) including CADWM:-

The GoI prioritized 99 projects under AIBP of PMKSY scheme, in which , 5 projects of Karnataka are included. Out of these 5 projects, Sri Rameshwar LIS project is included under priority 1 & the remaining 4 projects i.e. Upper Tunga Project, Bhima Lis, Karanja & NLBC-ERM are included in priority 3. Total Central Assistance received for the said projects during 2018-19 is Rs. 474.77 Crores. Sri Rameshwara LIS and Bhima LIS are nearing completion and other projects are in various stages of progress.

8.2.16 Minor Irrigation (Surface water)

Projects having atchkat up to 2000 Ha. are classified as Minor Irrigation Schemes.

Projects having atchkat between 40 Ha to 2000 Ha are under the jurisdiction of the Minor Irrigation Department. These include Tanks, Pickup, Bhandaras, Barrages and Lift Irrigation Schemes. These Minor Irrigation projects are widely spread all over the state. As on 1st April 2018, there are 9596 Minor Irrigation projects in existence under the jurisdiction of this Department with a culturable command area of 820432 hectares. In addition to these projects, this Department is looking after the operation and maintenance of 7 Medium Irrigation projects having a command area of 8342 hectares.

Minor Irrigation Department is having 3218 Irrigation tanks and 481 Percolation tanks. These tanks are being inspected twice in a year by the concerned Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineer. The defects noticed during inspection will be recorded in the inspection report. Necessary repair works will be taken up out of the grants made available during the year on priority.

I. State Schemes

Construction of new tanks: Under this head of account new tanks are constructed and water is being stored during rainy season to supplement the deficit of water to the crops during non rainy period or scarce rainfall period. Earthen bunds are constructed across the rivers, streams etc and the water is being stored during rainy season which will be utilized for irrigation during deficit rainfall period. The Minor Irrigation Department is involved in proper distribution of stored water to the fields for irrigation by gravity flow. Construction of new tank is being carried out from state fund and also from NABARD loan assistance. Construction of the Percolation tanks are also being done under this head of account which are mainly intended to recharge the Ground Water table and help in raising the water level in the bore wells and open wells in the surrounding area which will be used for irrigation.

Modernization of tank: Under this head of account Department is taking up modernization of tanks under which the works such as strengthening of bund, repair of Waste weirs, canals including lining of canals are being taken up.

Construction of Barrage, Anicut, Etc. Under this head of account Department is taking up of the construction of Barrages, Bridge cum Barrages, Vented Dams, Salt Water Exclusion dams, Anicut and Pick ups across rivers and streams to store water. Permission is being given to the farmers to lift water from these storage structures for irrigation by using their own pumps. There will be increase in ground water table in the surrounding area due to the water stored in these structures due to which water will be available in the open wells and in the bore wells. Thereby farmers will get water for irrigation, and also for drinking purposes.

Lift Irrigation Schemes: Under this head of account Department is implementing the lift irrigation schemes to lift water from the rivers, streams, and other surface water sources to an elevated area and to provide irrigation to the farmers lands.

In accordance with Budget Speech during 2016-17, Administrative Approval has been accorded in vide G O No. SANEEYI

44 yenio 2015 dated 20-10-2015 for filling treated waste water to 126 tanks of Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts from Koramangala Challaghatta valley. The work is in progress.

Administrative Approval has been accorded for Rs. 883.54 crores vide G O No. SANEEYI 57 yenio 2015 (tech) dated 21-06-2016 for filling treated waste water to 54 tanks of Chikkaballapur district. The work is in progress.

Administrative Approval has been accorded for Rs. 240.00 crores vide G O No. SANEEYI 75 yenio 2014 (tech) dated 10-05-2016 for filling treated waste water to 60 tanks of Anekal taluk Bangalore Urban district. The work is in progress.

Special Component Plan : Under this head of account Department is taken up MI Schemes such as construction of new tanks, anicut / pickup bhandars, Modernization of Tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs.14092.58 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs. 32311.00 lakhs during 2018-19 (End of Nov 18). Irrigation facility of 2483.12 Ha is created against the target of 7785 Ha. During 2018-19 (End of Nov 18). These Schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

Tribal Sub plan: Under this head of account Department is taken up MI Schemes such as construction of new tanks, anicut / pickup bhandars, Modernization of Tanks and lift irrigation schemes etc., to create irrigation facility to the lands belonging to Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

An expenditure of Rs. 4629.05 lakhs is incurred against the grant of Rs.13261.00 lakhs during 2018-19 (End of Nov 18). Irrigation facility of 737.44 Ha is created against the target of 2628 Ha. During 2018-19 (End of Nov 18). These Schemes are being handed over to respective beneficiaries after construction.

Pashchima Vahini: Vented dams are constructed under "Paschima Vahini" project to collect and store water flowing in west-flowing rivers of coastal districts. A

total of 54 works have been approved under the scheme, with an estimated cost of Rs.374.00 crore. In 2018-19 Rs.5000.00 lakh grant is provided.

Land Acquisition/charges & settlement of claims : Under this head of account an expenditure of Rs.269.67 lakhs is incurred against the grant of 9000.00 lakhs during 2018-19 (End of Nov 18). Mainly this grant has been utilized to make payments to land acquisition cases involving enhancement of land values including the interest as per the court orders.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Major works : Government of India is giving approval for taking up of the new Minor Irrigation works involving the creation of fresh Irrigation facility since 2009-10, in the Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) taluks under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Minor irrigation Department is implementing 750 Minor Irrigation works with an estimated cost of Rs.955.08 crores after obtaining approval to these works in 10 batches since 2009-10. So far 714 works are completed and the new irrigation facility is created in 61314.39 Ha.

State Schemes Flood Control Works: The Minor Irrigation Department is implementing River bank protection works to prevent damages due to floods. The river banks are being protected by the construction of retaining wall to the river

banks for the prevention of loss of lives and properties due to the erosion of the banks during the floods in rivers and streams.

Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority: The Authority started functioning from November 2017. The functions of Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority include Conservation of Lakes/Tanks, rejuvenation, Ground Water Development, Environmental protection, wet land development, water management, agriculture and horticulture development, development of Agriculture based industries etc., either directly or through departments/ agencies. Rs.2650.00 lakhs is released against the grant of Rs. 5300.00 lakhs during 2018-19 (End of Nov 18). "Kere Sanjeevini" programme is implementing through Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority.

Ground Water Directorate: The establishment of separate Ground Water Directorate by bifurcating the Groundwater wing from the Department of Mines and Geology in order to strengthen and develop the ground water wing in the State in vide G.O. No. Saniyi 13 aja aa 2013, dated 23.11.2013. At present Ground water directorate is working under Minor Irrigation Department.

In 2018-19 Rs.2115.00 lakh grant is provided to Ground water directorate and Rs.776.34 lakh is released end of November 2018. Progress under Minor Irrigation (Surface water) Schemes is given in **Table 8.38**.

Table 8.38 : Progress under Minor Irrigation (Surface water) Schemes

Year	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)	Potential created (in Ha).
2008-09	39593.92	16040
2009-10	59408.24	17299
2010-11	82384.52	15889
2011-12	110038.45	21720
2012-13	102710.48	32769
2013-14	98632.20	36108
2014-15	104170.82	29562
2015-16	120563.74	33869.8
2016-17	125171.90	25101.61
2017-18	234699.99	223590.83
2018-19 (End of Nov 2018)	90683.65	9108.20

8.3. MINING SECTOR

8.3.1. Karnataka's Mineral Resources

Karnataka State is rich in mineral resources which covers an area of 1.92 lakh sq.km. The state is having valuable minerals deposit such as iron ore and manganese in Ballari, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Chikmagalur districts. Besides these ores, chromium (Chromite) deposits in Hassan and Mysuru districts, Aluminium (Bauxite) reserves in Belagavi, copper (malachite) reserves in Hassan, Chitradurga and Raichur are also found. State is rich in industrial minerals such as kyanite, soapstone, corundum and a wide variety of ornamental stones such as granite, gneisses, pink porphyries and felsites deposits. Karnataka has more than 40,000 sq. kms. of green stone belt which are a treasure trove of several mineral deposits and also indicates the occurrence of polymetallic deposits, diamond and gold.

In the State, the Department of Mines and Geology, is responsible for the effective and efficient administration of these mineral resources, which are raw materials for various industries. Locating mineral deposits, which are not readily open on the surface, is the thrust area of exploration. To achieve this, department has granted more number of reconnaissance permits and prospecting license to National and International exploration companies for taking up exploration activities.

8.3.2. Mining and Mineral industries

During the year 2018-19, upto November 2018 the Department of Mines and Geology has not

granted any mining lease. As per MMDR amendment act 2015, deemed extension has been made for mining lease for limestone no. 2480 in an extent of 1.62 hectares in Bagalakote district.

During the year 2018-19, upto November 2018 the Department of Mines and Geology has granted 186 Quarry leases for Building Stone and other minor minerals. For Ornamental Granite 25 Quarry leases were granted. Where as in previous year, 104 leases for minor minerals and Ornamental Granite 25 Quarry leases were granted.

The Department of Mines and Geology has realized revenues of Rs.1496.56 crores as against the target of Rs.1920.00 crores upto November 2018 and as against the annual target of Rs.3000.00 crores for the year 2018-19. Details of royalty collections from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto November 2018) are provided in **Table 8.39**.

8.3.3. Policy initiatives

Karnataka State Mineral Policy 2008

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), lays down the legal frame-work for the regulation of mines and development of all minerals other than petroleum and natural gas. The following sets of rules are framed under the act to deal with major minerals (state governments are free to deal with mineral concessions related to minor minerals).

- The Minerals (other than Atomic, Hydrocarbon Energy Minerals) concession rules, 2016 w.e.f04.03.2016.

Table 8.39 : Details of Royalty Collections

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Target	Achievement	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
2014-15	1750.00	1648.92	821.08	827.84
2015-16	1807.18	2003.61	807.71	1099.91
2016-17	2410.71	2185.02	1042.37	1142.65
2017-18	2550.00	2746.26	1294.89	1451.37
2018-19 (upto Nov-2018)	3000.00 Annual Target (1920.00 upto Nov-2018)	1496.56	925.50	571.07

Royalty collection is as per Reconciled figures.

Source: Demand, Collection, Balance (DCB) Section, Department of Mines & Geology.

- ❑ The (Evidence of Mineral Content) rules 2015, w.e.f 17.04.2015.
- ❑ The mineral (Auction) rule 2015, w.e.f 20.05.2015.
- ❑ The mineral (Mining by Government Company) rules 2015, w.e.f 03.12.2015.
- ❑ The Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) deals with conservation and systematic development of all minerals except coal, atomic minerals and minor minerals.
- ❑ FDI is permitted cent percent for the automatic route to explore and exploit all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals in India.
- ❑ FDI is permitted cent percent for the automatic route to process all metals as well as for metallurgy.
- ❑ Optimization of state's geological potential by scientific and detailed prospecting.
- ❑ Notification of mineral based area to avoid clash of interest between mineral exploitation and other development activities.
- ❑ Promote indigenous utilization of minerals.
- ❑ Evaluate the mineral resources including the coastal and sea belt.
- ❑ Review mining areas granted to public/private companies to adhere to mining plan discourage unproductive holding.
- ❑ In order to implement the developmental and environment restoration works in mines affected areas of Iron ore in Chitradurga, Bellary and Tumkur districts a new body, Karnataka Mining Environment Restoration Company (KMERC) has come into existence on 21-06-2014.
- ❑ Government of India Promulgated ordinance amending the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act with effect from 12.01.2015, and same has been gazette on 27.03.2015.

Salient features of Amendment Act:

- ❑ Granting of Mining Leases through auction by transparent and competitive Method is adopted, by expelling the old system of granting mining leases on first-cum-first basis. By adopting this method

of auctioning the mineral wealth, highest revenue to the Government is expected.

- ❑ Established the District level Committees for collecting DMF and utilizing DMF fund for the development of the mine affected areas.
- ❑ National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) has been formed for conducting mineral exploration, by collecting 2% of royalty from Mining Lease holders and to estimate the value of mineral wealth with an objective of declaring it has National Natural wealth.

Karnataka State Sand Policy 2011

State government has formulated Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession rules 1994 (KMMCR 1994) and as per the order of the Supreme Court of India and model guidelines of Government of India, amendments were made to KMMCR 1994. On August 12, 2016 a notification was issued and new rules had been framed regarding this policy. Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars were given more powers to check unauthorised extraction and sale of sand as per the new rules. The powers given to PWD has been withdrawn and taken back to department.

Highlights of Amendment to KMMCR 1994 dated 12.08.2016 are as follows:

- ❑ Provision is made to grant sand quarrying leases for the period of 5 years through public tender cum Auction.
- ❑ Additional responsibility has been given to District and Taluk sand monitoring committees to monitor sand quarrying activities and Powers are delegated to all the members of the Taluk & District Sand Monitoring Committees to control the illegal sand mining & transportation under rule 31-R sub rule 13 of KMMCR 1994 Amendment Rules 2016.
- ❑ Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are the chairperson for District sand monitoring committee and Taluk sand monitoring committee respectively.
- ❑ Officers of Revenue, Police, Forest, PWD, Mines & Geology, Zilla Panchayat, Regional Transport Office and Social Welfare departments are the members to District and Taluk Sand monitoring Committees.

- ❑ Provision is made for reservations for grant of sand mining leases.
- ❑ Provisions are made to allow sand mining available in Patta Lands, to meet the short supply.
- ❑ Provision is made to reserve sand blocks for Government works which are identified by District and Taluk Sand monitoring Committees.
- ❑ In such of those cases where PWD has in the past auctioned and executed leases for sand quarrying and transportation is allowed till validity by their period under Rule 31-X.
- ❑ Provision is made to sanction budget through corpus fund under rule 31-Z to bear the expenses in controlling sand quarrying and transportation at the district level.
- ❑ Prohibited Inter State sand transportation.
- ❑ Provision is made to import river sand from other countries and for sale in the State under rule 31-ZF to 31-ZL of KMMCR 1994.

Presently, there was 441 notification sand blocks in the state, out of which 14 sand blocks reserved for Government works. Presently, 283 sand blocks has been disposed through tender cum e-auction estimating about 6 MMT of sand. So for 216 sand blocks quarrying leases has been granted. By the end of November-2018, a sum of Rs.63.91 crores by disposing 13.10 MMT of sand available from Government land, Patta land, areas reserved for Government works and CRZ sand blocks has been collected.

As an alternate to river sand, to promote M-sand provisions are made, important points are as here under:

- ❑ Quarry Leases would be granted to an maximum extent of 50 acres for those who establish M-Sand units under Rule 15 of KMMCR 2016.
- ❑ Provision is made in KMMCR 1994 under amendment rules 2016 vide Rule 8A for grant of Quarry leases for a period of 30 years for M-Sand units.
- ❑ Before Amendment of KMMCR 1994 under Rule 8(5) Quarry leases will be granted after obtaining NOC's by Revenue & Forest Departments.

- ❑ A provision is made under Rule 31-ZD for grant of QLS under the provision existed than in such cases wherever NOC from Revenue & Forest Departments have been obtained as required under rule 8(5) prior to amendment rules 2016 to KMMCR 1994.
- ❑ Programme are being arranged to bring awareness among the public about usage of m-sand from the department by publicity through Jingles, phone in programme and interviews via Akashavani, Bengaluru, Also advertising through Posters, Hand bills, printing, Flexes about the uses of M-sand.

To maintain the ecological balance and adverse effect on groundwater, Government has taken the measures to initiate M-Sand production and utilization, as an alternate to river sand. Presently, M-sand are producing in 18 district of the state. For the year 2018-19, the annual target of M-Sand production is 30 MMT, out of which, 22.61 MMT of M-Sand is produced by the end of November-2018.

(A) Comprehensive Computerization of Mineral Administration

The department has adopted a new system called Comprehensive Computerization of Mineral Administration (CCOMA), which provides real time services to leaseholders and other stakeholders in the mining industry in Karnataka. The system consists of a centralized database containing information related to leaseholders, end users, payment transactions, updated mineral rates, issuance of e-permits, demand register information, weigh bridges etc. The system is designed keeping in view the framework of the mining industry and to widen the ambit of e-Governance. The project which has tremendous potential has extensively and effectively applied information and communication technologies for mineral administration.

The new system provides seamless service capturing data related to production at individual mines, e-auction transactions and payments from buyers who participate in e-auction and also dispatch and monitoring of mineral transport up to the destination. The portal has also started e-services for lease owner registration, permit system (major/minor minerals), monthly /annual returns, rake permit system for rail transportation,

online lease application and demand & collection system. Thus system has reduced the scope of using fake permits, and has made monitoring and tracking royalty payment convenient and accountable.

A major achievement through the application of this system relates to sale of iron ore through e-auction. The quantity of iron ore e-auctioned and the material value & royalty obtained from it are compared for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 with the current year are detailed in **Table 8.40**.

(B) Salient features:

The department has adopted a new system of e-permitting online through Integrated Lease Management System (ILMS), in which (n) Code has offered integrated software development and portal application modules such as, e-Permit, e-return, Demand Collection & Assessment, Weigh Bridge Integration and other related modules covered in a single portal for stakeholders & Mining in Karnataka. The overall intention is to introduce a controllable mechanism and framework for transportation of minerals such as Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Granite and Building stones etc.

8.3.4 Status of Computerization of mining details of the state:

The ILMS registration details are given in **Table 8.40A**.

Following are the new modules under development in ILMS:

1. Integration of e permit system of Department of Mines and Geology and Forest for single platform to generate permits.
2. Offline Application trip sheet generation without internet in the remote quarry areas.

(C) Curbing of illegal mining and transportation:

The department has notified the amended rules under Section 23-C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, called The Karnataka (Prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals) Rules, 2010 to curb illegal mining and transportation. End user registration, proportionate validity of the trip sheets, establishment of checkposts is some of the salient features. Presently, 2 squad teams at State level and 6 squad teams at district levels have been formed, in order to control illegal mining and transportation throughout the State.

i) Implementation of R&R Plan for mining-affected districts:

As per the Hon'ble Supreme court orders dated:05.08.2011 and 26.08.2011 in S.L.P (civil) No. 736667/2010 & WP(C) No. 562/2009 the State is committed to develop and implement suitable Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R&R) plans for mining affected districts of Bellary, Chitradurga and Tumkur. The State Government has assigned this task

Table 8.40 : Revenue from royalty to the Government

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto end of November 2018)
1	Quantity e-auctioned	27.826 MMT	17.863 MMT	16.86 MMT
2	Material value of e-auctioned iron ore	3435.00 Cr	4029.99 Cr	4267.14 Cr
3	Royalty @ 10% paid to DMG till date (in Rs.)	523.91 Cr	611.52 Cr	592.95 Cr
4	FDT @ 12% paid to Forest department till date (in Rs.)	62.75 Cr	315.79 Cr	-
5	Total Commercial Tax recovered & paid to Dept. till date (in Rs.)	206.80 Cr	241.36 Cr	-
6	PWD Toll fee (in crores)	0.020 Cr	-	-

Table 8.40(A) : ILMS registration details

Particulars	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
Total No of Leases	391	14376
Total no of Mineral based industry	39	0
Total no of Beneficiation plant & Crushers	21	883
Total no of Weighbridge	645	-
No of weighbridge integrated	443	-
Total no of buyers	49501	

to the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE). The main objective of the project is to prepare R&R plan and to implement the plan after the approval of mining leases by the Central Empowered Committee (CEC). Based on ICFRE's R&R plans, the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) has approved R&R plans for 97 ('A' & 'B' category mines). ICFRE has prepared R&R plans of 28 'C' category mines till date. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 20.4.2012, has directed the Ministry of Environment and Forests to re-visit the statutory clearances earlier granted by it in the light of R & R Plan and in its Order dated 03/09/2012, 28/09/2012 & 18/04/2013 has allowed mining operations in category 'A' and category 'B' mines to resume mining operation after the clearance of the R&R plan by CEC and, after obtaining other statutory clearances from various organizations.

ii) The broad objectives/parameters of R&R plan are as under.

1. To carry out time bound implementation of R & R plan in the area under illegal mining by way of mining pits, over burden/waste dumps etc. outside the sanctioned lease area as well as within the lease area.
2. To ensure scientific and sustainable mining after taking into consideration the mining resources assessed to be available within the lease area as per IBM CEC approval.
3. To ensure environment friendly mining and related activities and complying with the various standards stipulated under the various environmental /mining

statues e.g. air quality, noise / vibration level, water quality, scientific over burden/waste dumping, stabilization of slopes etc.

4. For achieving 2 and 3 above, fixation of permissible annual production, and
5. Regular and effective monitoring and evaluation.

ICFRE has submitted 98+28 (i.e A, B + C category mines) Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R & R) reports on mining leases. The permissible production for all 97 mining leases is 46.633 (after enhancement considered by CEC) MMTS per annum for iron ore and 0.506 MMTS per annum for manganese ore. Hitherto CEC has approved R & R plans for 97 (A+B) mines.

The production limit is going to fix as and when ICFRE submits its R & R for all the A,B,C categories of mines after due approval of CEC.

Honorable Supreme Court of India in its order dated 30.07.2015 & 19.07.2017 directed the State Government to conduct auction of 'C' Category mines within the time lines set out in the said Order. Auction process has been completed in accordance with the provisions of MM (D & R) Amendment Act 2015 and the Mineral (Auction) Rules 2015 & Amendment Rules 2017 as per applicable laws. The estimation of reserves/ resources has been done by M/s. MECL. NIT for auction of 8 'C' category mines was issued on 30.01.2018. The e-auction was conducted from 04.09.2018 to 06.09.2018, 5 blocks were disposed off through e-auction. LoI was issued to the Preferred Bidders on 06.10.2018. In the 3rd stage, for auction of 3 'C' Category mines NIT was issued. By verifying the bid documents on

27.11.2018, the list of Technical qualified bidders was announced. As per the schedule the auction will be conduct on 05.12.2018.

iii) Check posts

To control illegal mining and transportation check post has been established in the strategic point of the state. 13 Integrated composite check posts have been established involving Forest, Police, Transport, Commercial Tax, PWD and Department of Mines and Geology. It has been intended to computerize these composite check posts including already working 17 important check posts of the departments. To control illegal transportation of mineral to neighbouring states, departments which are already working in the Interstate border check post, in the same check post department has initiated a programme and provide UPS, CCTV and other basic amenities for 19 Interstate border check post such as Talapadi, Sampaje/ Jalsur, Ukkad of Mangalore, Majali, Anmod of Karwar, Mungsoli, Kagawada, Kanakumbi and Koganolli of Belagavi, Dhulkhed and Shirton of Vijayapur, Bagepalli NH, Chinnasandra of Chikkaballapura, Kutta and Perambadi of Madikeri, Bavali of Mysuru, Moolehole, Punajanuru of Chamarajanagar, Attibele of Bengaluru Urban districts of existing check posts of other departments. Presently constructions of 7 modern checkposts at Bannihatti, Kallahalli, Kakubalu in Bellary district, Malappanahatti & D.B.Kere cross in Chitradurga district, Somanahalli & Chowdlapura (Tumkur district) have been

completed. Construction of checkpost at Somanahalli of Tumkur, Ubbalagundi, Bandri, B. Gonal of Ballari, Lakkiahalli, D. Madakaripura of Chitradurga, Siddarampura of Raichur, Lakkur of Bangalore Rural, Koginalli of Belagavi districts are under progress.

a) Procurement of advanced instruments

It is also proposed to procure RFID & GPS instruments to curb illegal transportation of minerals. RFID reader have been installed in 4 check posts viz, Bannihatti, Kakabalu, and Kallahalli of Ballari district and Malapanahatti of Chitradurga district. 6 RFID reader have been installed in check post and Service provider n-code solution has received work order for installation of RFID reader in 23 mines in Ballari District and 20000 number on vehicles carrying minerals.

b) Action Plan 2017-18

The Department of Mines & Geology, being an important scientific and technical organization, has several prime functions in the field of mineral administration and mineral investigations. The objective of the Department, in the field of mineral administration is to regulate and control the mining and quarrying activities, keeping in view the need for mineral conservation and scientific mining/ quarrying.

The Department has 7 ongoing schemes and the details of these schemes, Budgetary out lay for 2018-19 and Expenditure upto the end of November 2018 are given in **Table 8.41**.

Table 8.41 : On-going Schemes of the Plan Monitoring Wing of the Department of Mines & Geology

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budgetary outlay for 2016-17	Expenditure 2016-17	Budgetary outlay for 2017-18	Expenditure 2017-18	Budgetary outlay for 2018-19	Expenditure 2018-19 (upto end of Nov-2018)
1.	Training of officers and staff of the Department 2853-02-102-0-10	5.00	4.23	25.00	16.67	25.00	3.04
2.	Publication Wing in the Department 2853-02-102-0-11	5.00	4.85	5.00	2.18	5.00	0.58

Table 8.41 : On-going Schemes of the Plan Monitoring Wing of the Department of Mines & Geology

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budgetary outlay for 2016-17	Expenditure 2016-17	Budgetary outlay for 2017-18	Expenditure 2017-18	Budgetary outlay for 2018-19	Expenditure 2018-19 (upto end of Nov-2018)
3.	Mineral Conservation cell in the Department 2853-02-102-0-14	700.00	280.93	200.00	122.99	400.00	2.11
4.	Environmental Geological Wing of the Department 2853-02-102-0-15	6100.00	6098.24	1600.00	1406.16	3120.00	1024.21
5.	Sand Mining Policy 2853-02-102-0-16	0	0	500.00	276.00	500.00	137.50
6.	Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits 2853-02-102-0-17	1500.00	1498.74	700.00	221.72	700.00	76.80
7.	Modernization 2853-02-001-0-01 sub head 125	1800.00	1419.36	900.00	828.05	1372.00	175.21
	Total	10110.00	9306.35	3930.00	2873.78	6122.00	1419.45

8.4. CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) undertakes scientific research, policy research and offers training on concurrent environmental issues relevant to the society, industry and Government. The following are the Research and Training activities undertaken during 2018-19 (up to December 2018).

I. CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

Under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, a Strategic Knowledge Centre on Climate Change is established in EMPRI during 2016. A web-portal named "KARNATAKA STATE CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIC KNOWLEDGE PORTAL" has been developed to disseminate knowledge on climate change and related activities in an interactive and efficient way throughout the

state of Karnataka. It is developed using PHP & MYSQL and is hosted in Karnataka State Data Centre, CeG. The link to the web portal is :<http://skccempri.karnataka.gov.in>.

The features of the web-portal include:

1. Discussion forum for interacting with the domain experts, researchers, students and public
2. Interlinking with all knowledge Institutions who are engaged in research and development on climate change and responses
3. All climate change related reports from EMPRI and other MoU institutes
4. Featured videos which include various activities & social awareness by EMPRI, short film on plastic ban awareness & lake conservation, TV quiz programme on climate change named Thatt Antha Heli, DD Chandana programme 'Hello Geleyare' about awareness on plastic ban

5. Important national and international news & events related to climate change
6. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) with answers about climate change
7. Dashboard for Butterfly Monitoring Programme in the state of Karnataka

EMPRI has established The Climate Change laboratory to undertake research, was inaugurated on 24th July 2018, Honorable Minister for Forest Ecology and Environment, GoK, Some of the major equipments are Leaf area meter, CHNS Analyser, Infrared Gas Analyser etc. The laboratory will facilitate the analysis of various parameters related to climate change viz., soil, plant and microbiological aspects.

II. Telemetric Weather Stations

To understand the response of vegetation to natural variability in climate, two automatic weather stations (Telemetric weather stations ((ID: 10201 and ID: 10202)) are installed in Doresanipalya Forest campus and Bannerghatta National Park. The weather parameters such as temperature, solar radiation, wind speed and rainfall, will be recorded and sent to the server in KSNMDC for further computations.

III. Research Projects Undertaken by EMPRI

- I. Establishing Permanent Preservation Plots for long-term ecological studies to monitor climate change.
 - To monitor the effect of climate change, one hectare Permanent Preservation plots (PPPs) are established in Bannerghatta National Park (BNP) and Doresanipalya forest. Studies aimed to develop a baseline data to understand the floristic diversity and forest dynamics of the PPPs were initiated in 2017. The methodology for selection and laying of sample plots, assessment, identification and tagging of plants were based on the protocol by Centre for Tropical Forest Sciences (CTFS).
 - The enumeration of flora in the one hectare plot in Thale woodhouse (moist deciduous type) area of BNP is completed. All woody individuals >1 cm dbh (diameter at breast height) were tagged, identified to species level and measured. In Thale wood house plot a total of 1586 trees of 68 different species were recorded. The

findings showed that the species diversity is relatively high in the plot. The most dominant species are *Oleadioica* (Oleaceae), a tree with 292 individuals that accounts for 13.27 abundance followed by *Cipadessabaccifera* (Meliaceae) a shrub (154 individuals and 7.33 abundance) and *Ziziphusoenoplia* (Rhamnaceae), a liana (140 individuals and 6.08 abundance). Enumerated field data of Thalewood house Plot has been transferred to GIS platform using Arc GIS software to understand the distribution pattern of species and the contour maps, water delineation map and spatial distribution of tree species are prepared. Canopy species such as *Oleadioica*, *Schleicheraoleosa*, *Shorearoxburghii* and *Syzygiumcumini* showed significant aggregated dispersion, while species such as *Terminalia arjuna*, *Terminalia bellirica*, and *Phyllanthusemblica* showed random dispersion.

- The total individuals recorded in the second plot established in Bugarikallu area (Scrub forest) of Bannerghatta National Park (BNP) are 2115 with 76 species. The dominant species is found to be *Ixora nigricans* (325) followed by *Anogeissus latifolia* (248) and *Erythroxylum monogynum* (227).
- A one-hectare plot has been established in the Jalari regeneration and natural growth region of Doresanipalya Reserve forest. The plot consists of various species of naturally grown plants including Jalari and Bamboo plantations. The enumeration and tagging of plants at Doresanipalya permanent preservation plot is under progress.

Sub-projects

The following subprojects are initiated for studying the Permanent Preservation Plots established in Bannerghatta National Park and Doresanipalya forest.

- 1) Phenological studies on selected Tree species at Permanent Preservation Plots of Bannerghatta National Park and Doresanipalya forest.
- 2) Photosynthetic potential of some important tree species in permanent preservation plots of Bannerghatta national park and Doresanipalya forest.

- 3) Microbiological studies in forest soils of Permanent Preservation Plots.
- 4) Carbon dynamics and Soil Physico-Chemical Analysis.
- 5) GIS studies for characterising the Permanent Preservation Plots.
- 6) Developing and updating Knowledge portal with specific dashboards for
 - ❑ Permanent Preservation Plots (PPP) database
 - ❑ Dashboard for Weather Data from all districts of Karnataka
 - ❑ Butterfly monitoring programme for Karnataka State: Mobile APP enabled identification and data processing dashboard.

Documentation of case studies:

For documentation of the activities/programs and best practices (case studies) for adaptation/mitigation of climate change, the following case studies are being undertaken:

1. Organic farming for climate change adaptation – A case study in Karnataka
 - ❑ A pilot study was conducted in eleven villages of Tumakuru district by surveying the farmer's fields. It was found that 22.85 per cent were following organic farming while others were practicing inorganic cultivation. The major crops in the surveyed area were majorly coconut trees under organic farming and ragi crops under inorganic cultivation. We evaluated how the organic farming fares better with respect to water conservation, soil and plant health, productivity etc. The study revealed that organic farming is better for adapting to impacts of climate change in drought hit.
2. Organic farming as an adaptation strategy to climate change through Savayava Bhagya Yojane in Karnataka
 - ❑ Savayava Bhagya Project, an ambitious project of the Karnataka government, is being implemented at Hobli level in coordination with NGOs selected transparently through e-tendering since 2013-14. The selected NGO is given the task of adopting 100 hectares of area in each Hobli. Currently, this project is under implementation in 566 Hoblis and an area of 63,677 hectares involving 53,829 farmers has been brought under the project. The project area has been brought under group certification through Karnataka State Seed and Organic Certification Agency (KSSOCA).
3. Integrated approach of Sujala watershed scheme towards mitigation of climate change in the state of Karnataka
 - ❑ The integrated approach of Sujala project has made significant impact on the socioeconomic conditions of the rural livelihoods as well as the status of natural resources. The thrust on land and water management resulted in the desired and sustainable impact in terms of rejuvenating the natural resource base, reducing the runoff and increasing the water table, arresting the soil erosion and improving the productivity.
4. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation strategy in Karnataka Agriculture (Millet Promotion and Organic farming)
 - ❑ The dry land farming and millet farming as an adaptation strategy and organic farming as a mitigation strategy are evaluated. Some group/associations formed in Karnataka for promotion of organic agriculture (Krishi Prayog Pariwar (KPP), Savayava Krishi Pariwara (SKP) and their activities are elaborated.
5. Krishi Aranya Prothsaha Yojana (KAPY) as an adaptation and mitigation measure for climate change
 - ❑ Krishi Aranya Prothsaha yojane, as an agro-forestry scheme has the potential to provide both economic and environmental benefits such as improved productivity, enhanced soil fertility, improved livelihood, decreased vulnerability and increased carbon stock, with mutual benefits to the farmers and the environment. The farmers will be assured of better returns and the overall environment of the land ecosystem will get rejuvenated. Details of the implementation of this agro-forestry scheme, KAPY in Karnataka are evaluated as a mitigation strategy for climate change.

IV. Coordination with government departments for developing projects under national/international funding

a) Monitoring the NAFCC Project undertaken by AH&VS

A project entitled, 'Conservation and Management of Indigenous Cattle and Sheep in the Wake of Climate Change in Karnataka' sanctioned in 2016 for Rs.24,21,52,632/- by MoEF & CC, New Delhi is being undertaken by Karnataka livestock Development Agency (KLDA), Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services (AH &VS). Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs.4.44 crores (2016-17) Rs.3.30 crore has been released to the implementing agencies- KVAFSU/NDRI/KSWDC. An amount of Rs.189.99 lakh was spent up to 31-03-2018 and the balance amount was Rs.254.48 lakhs. A total amount of Rs 211.63 lakh has been utilized by the implementing agencies. The work is under progress.

b) Preparation of proposals and reports

Green budget: The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) were reviewed in the context of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change (KSAPCC). The various green schemes/policies/programmers relating to INDCs were shortlisted. The green budget for the State of Karnataka has been drawn by identifying the existing green schemes in various state government departments. The 2017-18 budgets for the green schemes have been compiled. This exercise would help us to project the likely expenditure under the green budget component for the financial year 2019-20 for the State of Karnataka and aid in proposing any other new schemes/policies which would fall under the green component.

V. Centre for Capacity Building:

Capacity building includes "activities which strengthen the knowledge, abilities, skills and behavior of individuals and improve institutional structures and processes such that the organization can efficiently meet its mission and goals in a sustainable way". In the year 2018-19, a total of 36 (up to the end of November -2018) training / awareness programmes were organized by EMPRI and 6135 Participants (including 3141 in Mini Marathon and 965 in River front cleaning) have been trained.

The following dissemination activities Completed/On going to create awareness about 'Plastic Ban'.

- 1) Activity 1: Online and offline training programs on Plastic ban
- 2) Activity 2: Distribution of Cloth bags, Paper bags with Plastic Ban awareness message
- 3) Activity 3: Spreading awareness regarding plastic ban notification through whatsapp message.
- 4) Activity 4: Celebration of World Environment Day organizing Mini Marathon & Cyclothon at Cubbon park Bangalore with the Participation of eco – club School students, Officers & Staff from Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike, Central pollution control board, Central Industrial Security Force, College students & General public at large. River front cleaning at Kapila & Pennar rivers with the participation of eco – club School students, Officers & staff from Forest department, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, MoEF & CC, Urban local bodies & Central Industrial Security Force.
- 5) Activity 5: Distributed T-shirts with Plastic ban message
- 6) Activity 6: Activity 6: Participated and displayed the plastic ban message in Mysore Dushera Exhibition.
- 7) Activity 7: Advertisement involving celebrities, slide show in film halls, documentary and Telecasting.

VI. Centre for Lake Conservation (CLC):

1. Developing Conservation Strategies for the Water bodies in Huballi Dharwad Municipal Corporation (HDMC);
 - The EMPRI has taken-up the study entitled as above under the financial assistance by CiSTUP, IISc, Bengaluru. Presently the study has been completed and the draft report has been uploaded in the public domain for seeking suggestions and inputs from the public.
 - The study has addressed the present status of the 101 inventorized water bodies (54 existing and 47 disused; preparation of the water bodies database (including Kere, Katte & Kunte); land use and land cover changes analysis over the time period

using GIS application; Unique Identification Code (UID) for all water bodies; Identification of pollution sources, encroachments; Physico-chemical analysis and biodiversity documentation, Estimated economic value of the major lakes; preparation of Lake Health Card. During the study an effort has been made to understand the present status of the water bodies in the study area in a holistic manner, for formulating conservation strategies which would help the Policymakers, Administrators and the stakeholders to look into the integrated management of the water bodies.

VII. Outreach Activities.

1. Environmental Information System (ENVIS): Environmental Information System Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has notified EMPRI as the nodal agency for ENVIS in Karnataka and has the responsibility of running the ENVIS Centre from dated 01-01-2009.

Following are the components of Karnataka ENVIS Centre:

- ❑ Indian State level Basic Environmental Information Database (ISBEID): An environment related database on 17 modules are accessible in the <http://www.isbeid.gov.in/>.
- ❑ ENVIS website contains 9 sections namely State of Environment & Related Issues, Environment News, publications, events, kids centre, glossary, major activities, performance report and bibliography can be accessed in the link.
- ❑ ENVIS newsletter: 49 issues of 'Parisara' News letter have been published and can be Accessed in the link www.karenvis.nic.in
- ❑ ENVIS, EMPRI has prepared State of Environment Report Karnataka -2015 (SoER), Funded by MoEF & CC, GoI. Earlier to this EMPRI had prepared SoER

Karnataka 2003, 2011 and SoER Bangalore - 2008. SoER-2015 Karnataka report released on 29th June 2018.

- ❑ In order to develop a robust decision support system for environmental policy, planning and outcome evaluation, Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP), was launched in June, 2017. ENVIS-EMPRI with ENVIS Resource Partner Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore has conducted a GSDP Course on Valuation of Ecosystem Services/Green GDP for 15 days during August 5th – August 19th 2018.
- ❑ Under the Grid based decision support system (GRIDSS): Scheme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, EMPRI – ENVIS hub Bangalore, has chosen Ramanagara district for GRIDSS program for the FY 2018-19 in consultation and with the approval of ENVIS Secretariat, MoEF & CC for case study. District was divided into grids of 9 x 9 km.
- ❑ The focus of ENVIS has been to provide environmental information to decision makers, policy planners, scientists and engineers, research workers etc.

2. National Green Corps (NGC) Programme:

- ❑ National Green Corps is a major initiative of MoEF & CC launched in 2001. The objective of the programme is to establish "National Green Army" in schools all over the state to create awareness on environment and carry out action based programmes for protection and improvement of environment. EMPRI is serving as Nodal Agency for NGC in Karnataka, since Jan, 2009.
- ❑ Eco-Clubs each year undertake various activities at three levels. The first level of activity namely awareness based activity eg. Rally/jathas, expert talks, educative film shows/seminars, the second level activity is more about action and observation like survey outings, data collection, record keeping and the third

Sl.No	Category of School	No. of Eco-clubs formed
1	Government High School	4423
2	Government Aided High School	2546
3	Government Higher Primary School	1531
Total		8,500

level activity is more action oriented which entails activities like Plantations, vermin composting, water/energy conservation and sanitation. The Eco-Club programme grant-in-aid has been increased from Rs-2500/- to Rs-5000/- per Eco-Club for carrying environment awareness programme from the year 2017-18. The EMPRI is involved in providing continuous support and assistance to implement and strengthen the programme by conducting regular school visits and also conducting training/ workshops for eco-club teacher in-charge and the district level officers.

3. Various activities conducted by EMPRI under NGC programme

Celebration of Environmental days like World Environment day, Renewable Energy day, World Ozone day, World Wet lands day, Environmental Protection day etc. for the Eco-Club school children.

a) World Environment Day (WED-2018)

On the occasion of World Environment Day celebration EMPRI organized the Mini-Marathon of 5 Km and Cyclothon of 10Km on 3rd June 2018 by involving school children to spread the message of theme of WED 2018 "Beat plastic pollution" in Cubban Park, Bengaluru. Around 3141 people participated in the event which included EMPRI staff, School students CPCB, South Regional Office staff, CRPF, South Regional Office staff, ITBP, South Sector staff, Dept. State Police, GoK, Dept. Personnel & Administrative Reforms, GoK, Dept. Forest, Ecology & Environment, GoK, Dept. Horticulture, GoK, Dept. Fisheries, GoK, Fire & Emergency Service Dept., GoK, Dept. Public Instruction (RMSA & SSA staffs), NGO's (Street Players), Indian Army, On-line Registration participants, Volunteers and Walkers'.

The Pennar River front cleaning in Nandi Hill (birth place of Pennar River) was arranged on 4th June 2018. Around 460 people participated which included school children, EMPRI staff, ITBP (Indo-Tibetan Border Police), CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force), CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board), Department of Horticulture, GoK; CRP (Cluster Resource Person) from Department of Education, tourists and public in the Nandi Hill. The participants collected wastes from Pennar river catchment area in the gunny bags were included the plastic water bottles, plastic wrappers, plastic bags, plastic plates and

plastic cups. These collected wastes in gunny bags were handed over to the CCMC (Chikkabellapur City Municipal Council) through the Department of Horticulture, Nandi Hill Division, and GoK.

The cleaning Kapila River bank in Nanjangud (tributary of Cauvery River) was done on 12th June 2018. Around 505 participants, included school children, teachers, EMPRI staff, CISF (Central Industrial Security Force), Department of Forest, CMC (City Municipal Council) Nanjangud, journalist's, MoEF & CC, South Zone office from Bengaluru, KSPCB of Mysuru Regional office, Department of Education and public. The participants collected wastes from Kapila River bank in the gunny bags were included the plastic water bottles, plastic wrappers, plastic bags, plastic plates and plastic cups. These collected wastes in gunny bags were handed over to the Nanjangud CMC (City Municipal Council).

b) World Ozone Day 2018

Environmental Management & Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) celebrate the World Ozone Day on 20th September 2018. Competitions such as Drama Competition, Drawing Competition and Slogan Writing Competition were conducted for school students of Government High School, Jayanagar, Bangalore, Government High School, Sarakki, Bangalore, Government High School, Puttenahalli, Bangalore, Dayananda Kannada High School, Kumarswamy layout, Bangalore have participated extraordinarily.

8.4.1 Coastal Regulation Zone Management:

Coastal Karnataka – A Unique Feature

Karnataka is endowed with a coastline of around 320 kms with varied geomorphological features mainly in the form of long beaches intersected by lateritic rocky headlands, spits caused by coast parallel rivers, shallow lagoons, limited mud flats and not so wide estuaries supporting a few backwater canals. Fourteen rivers drain their water into the shore waters of Karnataka. The important estuaries include Netravati-Gurupur, Gangolli, Hangarakatta, Sharavathi, Aghanashini, Gangavali and Kalinadi. Formation of sand bars have been found in most of the estuaries. There are a number of barrier spits at Tannirbhavi, Sasihithlu, Udyavara, Hangarakatta, Kirimanjeshwara formed due to migration of coastal rivers. There are around

90 beaches with varying aesthetic potential. Among these the beaches at Someshwar-Ullal, Malpe, St. Meries Island, Belekeri and Karwar are excellent with potential for international tourism.

The Karnataka coast stretches across three districts of Dakshina Kannada (62 km of coastline), Udupi (98 km) and Uttara Kannada (160 km).

The coastal stretches up to 500 metres from the HTL towards the landward side all along the coast, area up to 12 nautical miles in the sea, river, creeks, bays, estuaries and backwaters up to a point till the tidal influence is felt and the land on either side of these tidally influenced water bodies up to a maximum of 100 metres is declared as "Coastal Regulation Zone" as per the MoEF Notification No. S.O. 19 (E) dated 6th January 2011 which was issued in supersession of Notification No.S.O.114(E) dated 18.2.1991. The coastal stretches so declared as CRZ have been classified into 4 zones, viz., CRZ-I, CRZ-II, CRZ-III and CRZ-IV based on the ecological sensitivity and the land use pattern. Norms for regulation of activities in these zones and the institutional mechanism for enforcement of the provisions of this notification have also been built in.

Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment for ensuring compliance to the provisions of CRZ Notification.

Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMP's) which was prepared in accordance with the provisions of CRZ Notification, 1991 Demarcation of High Tide Line (HTL), have been completed by the Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) which is authorized by the Ministry of Environment Forests and climate change Government of India for this purpose.

The job of preparation of CZMPs for Karnataka as per CRZ Notification, 2011 has been entrusted to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai and they have submitted th draft CZMPs, which have been published for comments/ suggestions / objections from the Public and the Stakeholders by giving 60 days time on 07.09.2017. A total number of 805 applications containing objections, suggestions and

comments were received from the Public/NGO's/Government Departments.

Accordingly the State Government of Karnataka have sent the revised the Coastal Zone Management Plan to Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority for recommending to the MoEF & CC, GoI.

The draft CZMP's of Karnataka have been submitted to MoEF & CC, GoI vide letter FEE 289 CRZ 2017, dated 28.04.2018 for approval. MoEF & CC has conveyed it's approval to the Coastal Zone management Plan for the State of Karnataka on 07.08.2018. The approved CZMP Maps(40 Nos) were handed over to the State by the MoEF & CC on 19.09.2018.

8.4.2 State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) A Key to Ensure Sustainable Development

State Level Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committees (SEAC) were constituted According to Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006, first time in June 2007 for a period of three years. These Authorities and Committees are being reconstituted regularly by The Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change Government of India on the recommendation of Government of Karnataka. The present Authority and committee are reconstituted as per the Notification No. S.O. 2936(E) dated 5th September 2017 issued by The Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change, Government of India. Detailed evaluation of environmental impact and use of natural resources in each activity during issue of environmental Clearance. Conditions will be imposed on environmental protection and sustainable development for project activities determined to provide environmental Clearance.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change, Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred under section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 have issued Notification No. S.O. 1533(E) dated 14th September 2006. Requirement of prior Environmental Clearance have been mandated for the activities that are listed in the Schedule to the notification. Detailed procedure and institutional mechanism has been provided in the Notification. The process of scrutinizing the

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Karnataka

Pursuant to the EIA Notification, 2006, State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority and the State Expert Appraisal Committee were constituted during June 2007 for a period of three years. The Authority and committees were then reconstituted on the recommendations of the State Government.

The SEIAA, Karnataka received 268 number of applications between 01.01.2017 to 30.11.2017. In These peroid 314 applications have been disposed including the application received during the previous year.

The Authority has followed a transparent procedure and all their proceedings are posted in the website <http://seiaa.kar.nic.in>, <http://seiaakarnataka.gov.in>.

Detailed scrutiny of the proposals with respect to the use of natural resources and the possible impact on the environment is being done. The projects that are considered for issue of Environmental Clearance are imposed with strict conditions to ensure environment safety and sustainable development.

projects seeking Environmental Clearance comprises of the following four steps.

Screening: The process of determining whether or not the project or activity requires further environmental studies for assessment of its impact on the environment and to arrive at the mitigative measures.

Scoping: The process by which the Expert Appraisal Committees determine detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference (TOR) addressing all relevant environmental concerns for the preparation of Environment Impact Assessment)

Public Consultation: The process by which the concerns of local affected persons and others who have plausible stake in the environmental impacts of the proposed project are ascertained with a view to take into account all the material concerns in the project. Public consultation normally have two components comprising of (a) public hearing and (b) response from the concerned persons having plausible stake in the environmental aspects of project in writing. The opinion, suggestions and the concerns that emerge from the public consultation are to be incorporated in the Environment Impact Assessment Report and the same has to be appropriately addressed.

Appraisal: The process of detailed scrutiny of the projects along with relevant details by the expert Appraisal Committee and making categorical recommendations to the regulatory Authority concerned either for grant of Environmental Clearance on stipulated terms and conditions or rejection of the application together with reasons for the same.

The Regulatory authority concerned viz., the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority in the State level for 'B' category activities or the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India at Central level for 'A' category activities takes appropriate decision either to grant or reject Environmental Clearance taking into account the recommendation made by the Expert Appraisal Committees. The notification also provide for deemed clearance in order to ensure timely decision making by the concerned regulatory authority and to avoid possible hardship to the entrepreneurs in case of undue delay if any.

The notification has built in sufficient provisions to ensure fair and transparent decision making process.

Establishment of District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities/District Level Expert Appraisal Committees:

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India have brought in amendment to the Notification No. S.O. 1533 (E) dated 14th September 2006 (EIA Notification, 2006) providing for considering applications seeking Environmental Clearance for mining of minor minerals having lease area up to 5 Ha in case of individual leases less then to 25 Ha in case of clusters at the district level vide Notification No. S.O.141 (E) dated 15th January, 2016. The Ministry have further constituted District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) under the chairmanship of the concerned Deputy

Commissioners and District Level Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) under the chairmanship of the senior most Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department vide Notification No. S.O. 190 (E) dated 20th January, 2016.

Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer of the district head quarter will serve as the Member Secretary of DEIAA and Assistant Director or Deputy Director or District Mines Officer or Geologist in the district in that order will serve as the Member Secretary of DEAC.

Both the District level authority and the Expert Appraisal Committee have ex-officio official members and experts to be appointed by the

concerned Divisional Commissioners or Chief Conservator of Forests based on the term and qualifications of the expert fulfilling the eligibility criteria given in Appendix VII to the notification dated 15th January 2016.

District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities and District Level Expert Appraisal Committees have been constituted in all the districts of the State as per the above said notification. The said authorities / committees are working as arms of MoEF&CC of Government of India at the district level for the de-centralized decision making on environmental issues in the interest of sustainable development.

INDUSTRY

CHAPTER

9

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Karnataka has been spearheading the growth of Indian industry, particularly in terms of high-technology industries in the areas of electrical and electronics, information & communication technology (ICT), biotechnology and, more recently, nanotechnology. The industrial structure of Karnataka presents a blend of modern high-tech capital goods and knowledge intensive industries on the one hand and traditional consumer goods industries on the other. Given this, this chapter throws light on the industrial growth of Karnataka in 2017-18 as well as the industrial policy initiatives taken by the Government, among others.

9.2 TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Trends in industrial production can be analyzed by considering the changes in the index of industrial production (IIP). Towards calculating the index, the weights of different sectors and sub-sectors are assigned based on their contribution to Gross Value Added (GVA) of industry in the base year. The manufacturing sector has the highest weight of about 81.1% followed by electricity sector (11.8%) and the mining sector (6.9%).

The general index of industrial production (IIP) of Karnataka covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for 2017-18 stood at 193.24. The sector wise indices for the period

from 2015-16 to 2017-18 with base year as 2004-05 are presented in **Table 9.1**. The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 2.55% growth in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17. Within the organized industrial sector, Manufacturing sector shows the highest growth of 2.64% followed by the Electricity sector 2.06% and Mining sector registered lowest growth of 1.81%. As a result of this moderate growth of 2.55% was observed in General Index.

The average annual growth rates for the overall organized industry mainly for mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for the period from 2005-06 to 2017-18 with base year as 2004-05 are presented in **Appendix 9.1**. The compound average growth rate (CAGR) for this period for the entire organized industry was about 5.2% whereas it was 5.7% for manufacturing and 4.8% for electricity. A decline of 1.8% was seen in the output of the State's mining sector.

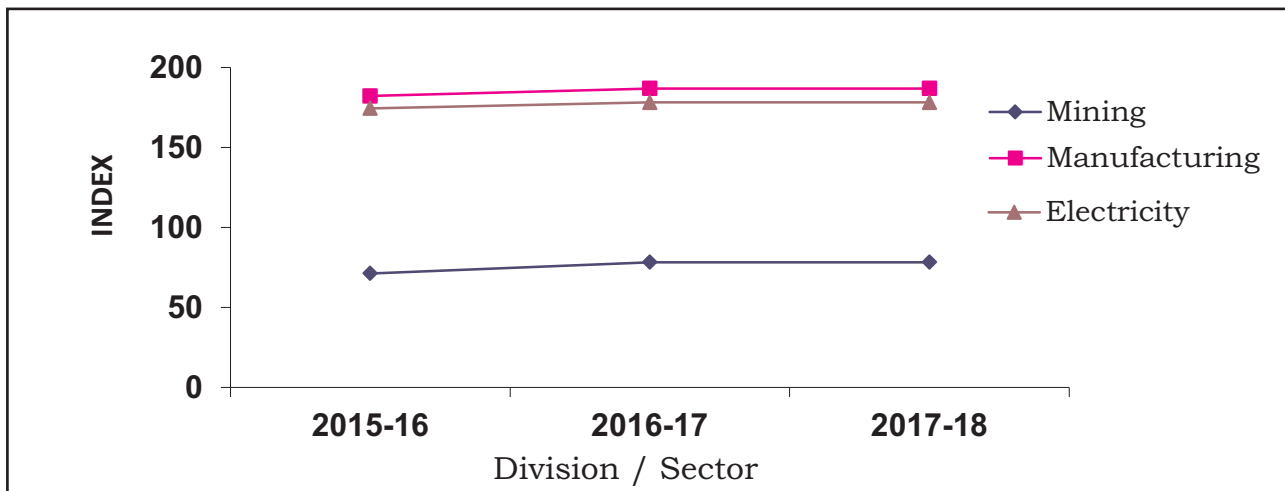
The quarterly growth rate in IIP under major sectors for the first quarter April to June from 2016-17 to 2018-19 with base year 2004-05 along with the sector-wise weights is given in **Table 9.2**. The State's industrial sector has experienced positive growth rate in all the three sectors in first quarter for the year 2018-19.

Table 9.1- Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka: 2015-16 to 2017-18

Base Year: 2004-05

Sector	Weight	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Mining	69.8321	69.38 (19.74)	78.11 (12.59)	79.52 (1.81)
Manufacturing*	811.3591	194.29 (2.34)	199.08 (2.47)	204.34 (2.64)
Electricity	118.8089	196.14 (-4.41)	180.52 (-7.96)	184.24 (2.06)
General Index	1000.000	185.79 (1.83)	188.43 (1.42)	193.24 (2.55)

Note: 1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage changes over the previous year. 2) * Provisional figures.
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Figure 9.1 Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka-2015-16 to 2017-18**Table 9.2 - Quarterly Growth in IIP: 2016-17 to 2018-19 (Quarters I, and II)****Base Year: 2004-05**

Period/Sector	Mining	Manufacturing *	Electricity	General
Weight	69.83	811.36	118.81	1000.00
2016-17				
Q1 April 16- June 16	71.22 (29.21)	182.11 (2.19)	174.44 (-14.24)	173.45 (0.49)
Q2 July 16 – Sept. 16	87.68 (26.18)	197.81 (2.54)	143.49 (-25.32)	183.66 (-0.29)
2017-18				
Q1 April 17- June 17	78.29 (9.93)	186.87 (2.61)	178.19 (2.15)	178.26 (2.77)
Q2 July 17 – Sept. 17	78.83 (-10.09)	203.02 (2.63)	163.90 (14.22)	189.70 (3.28)
2018-19				
Q1 April 18- June 18	82.70 (5.63)	192.57 (3.05)	198.98 (11.67)	185.66 (4.15)
Q2 July 18 – Sept. 18	89.77 (13.88)	208.77 (2.83)	164.46 (0.34)	195.20 (2.90)

1. *Provisional 2. Figures in the brackets indicate %age over the corresponding quarter during the previous year.
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

9.3 INDUSTRIAL GROWTH BY USE-BASED CLASSIFICATION

Industrial growth in terms of use-based classification for four broad groups of organized manufacturing industries: (i) Basic goods, (ii) Capital goods, (iii) Intermediate goods, and (iv) Consumer goods consisting of durables and non-durables. Among the four broad groups, the consumer goods industry

sector accounts for the highest weight followed by the basic goods industry. Within the consumer goods industry sector, non-durables account for 24.7% and durables account for 3.7% of the total weight of 28.5%. These weights indicate relative importance of the different groups in the manufacturing industry of Karnataka.

Comparative growth rates of the four broad industrial groups and the two sub-groups of consumer goods from 2015-16 to 2017-18 with base 2004-05 are given in **Table 9.3**. For 2017-18, among the four broad groups, Consumer

goods registered the highest growth of 2.80% followed by Basic goods at 2.62%, Intermediate goods at 2.57% & Capital goods 2.51%. For the period 2005-06 to 2017-18, with the base year as 2004-05, the CAGR for all the groups in

Figure 9.2: Quarterly Growth in IIP: 2016-17 to 2018-19
(Quarters I, and II)

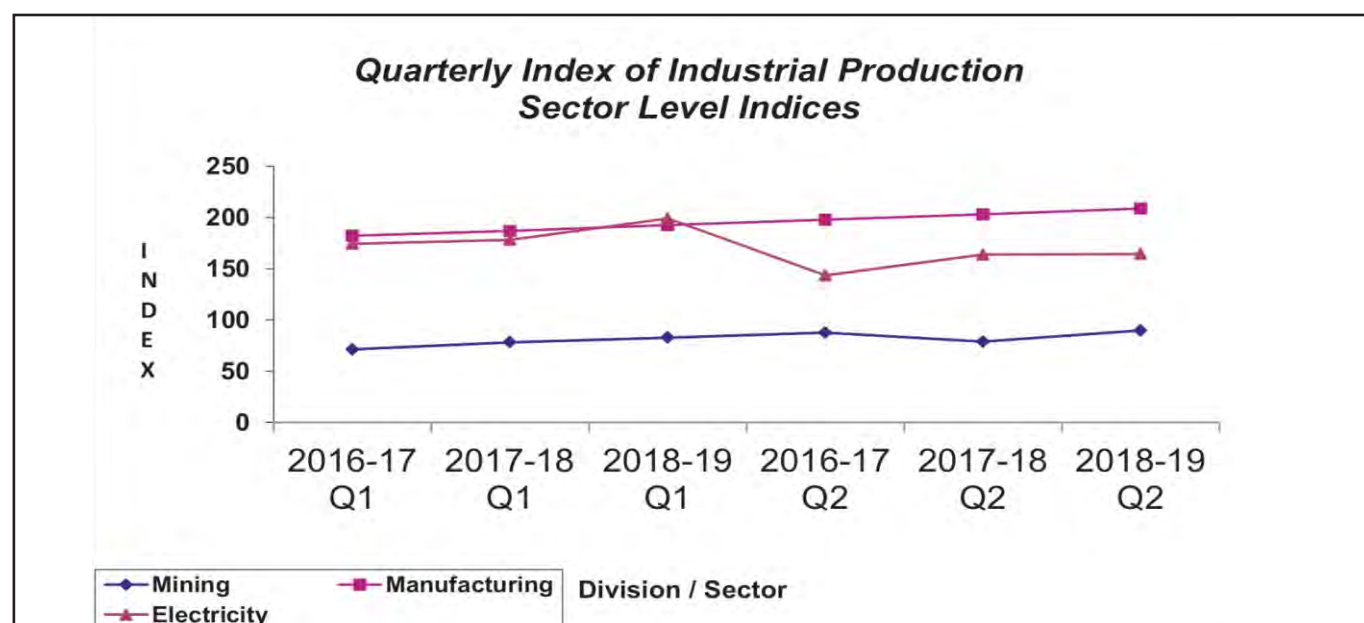


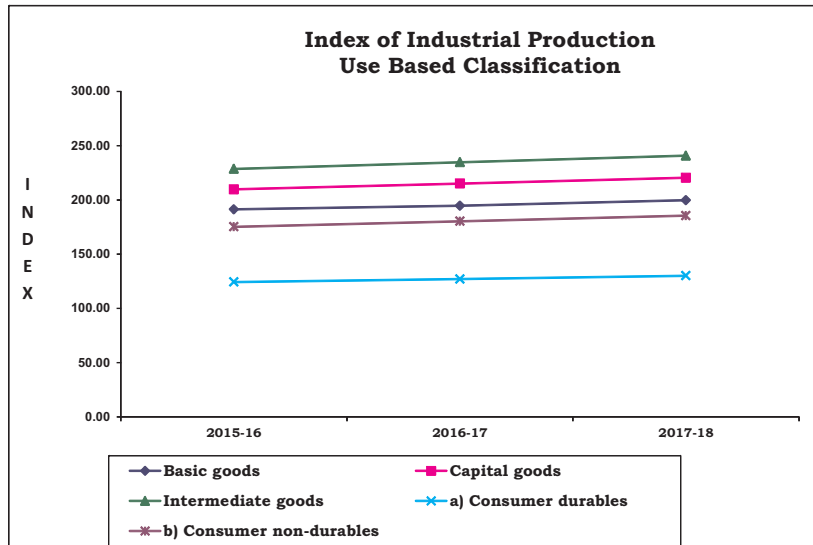
Table 9.3: Index of Industrial Production for Organized Manufacturing Industry in Karnataka – Use-based Classification: 2015-16 to 2017-18

Base Year: 2004-05

Sl. No.	Industry Group	Weight	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18*
1.	Basic goods	219.8377	191.30	194.65	199.75
			(1.66)	(1.75)	(2.62)
2.	Capital goods	132.8699	209.69	215.04	220.44
			(2.60)	(2.55)	(2.51)
3.	Intermediate goods	173.5747	228.58	234.75	240.78
			(2.48)	(2.70)	(2.57)
4.	Consumer goods	285.0769	168.54	173.34	178.18
			(2.66)	(2.85)	(2.80)
	a) Consumer durables	37.4330	124.29	127.04	130.11
			(1.76)	(2.21)	(2.41)
	b) Consumer non-durables	247.6439	175.23	180.34	185.45
			(2.76)	(2.92)	(2.84)
Total (Manufacturing sector)		811.3591	194.29	199.08	204.34
			(2.34)	(2.47)	(2.64)

Note : 1. Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year. 2. * Provisional Figures.
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Figure 9.3: Index of Industrial Production for Organized Manufacturing Industry in Karnataka – Use-based Classification: 2015-16 to 2017-18



Manufacturing sector was 5.65% of which Basic goods stood at 5.47%, Capital goods at 6.27%, Intermediate goods at 6.99% and Consumer goods at 4.54%. Details of the compounded growth rates are presented in **Appendix 9.2**.

9.4. Industrial Growth by Two Digit Industrial Classification

At the two digit NIC-04 level, manufacturing industry sector has been sub-divided into 22 major industry groups. Among the major industry groups, Basic Metals have the highest weight of 119.93 followed by Chemical and chemical products (107.89) & Food products & beverages (71.30). These three groups contribute more than 1/3rd of total weight (811.36), for the base year 2004-05.

During 2017-18, among the two digit level industries, highest index is observed in group 22- Publishing & Printing Materials (352.33) followed by group 20- Wood and Wood products (260.82), 34- Motor vehicles, Trailers and semi - Trailers (258.41), group 29- machinery equipment (250.64) and, group 35- Other Transport Equipment (235.21). The indices for two-digit level industries from 2005-06 to 2017-18 with base year 2004-05 are given in **Appendix 9.3**. It is observed that the growth rate has decreased during 2008-09 & has sudden shoot up in 2009-10 & observed a fluctuation in 2011-12 & 2012-13, decreased during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 & marginal growth was observed in 2016-17 & 2017-18.

9.5 Organised Manufacturing Sector

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) presents detailed statistics on the manufacturing sector of the organized industrial sector. **Table 9.4** presents ASI statistics for registered factories for 2014-15 and 2015-16 for Karnataka and All-India. Karnataka accounted for 5.57% of the total registered factories in 2015-16 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 6.18% of total fixed capital, 6.38% of total output and 6.18% of Gross Value Added in the same year. The share of Karnataka in total registered factories has marginally increased in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. However, the relative contribution of Karnataka's registered factories to the national industrial performance in terms of gross, net value added and profits has marginally increased, total input and output has been decreased during the same period.

According to ASI 2015-16 with NIC-2008, the major industrial groups in the registered factory sector of Karnataka in terms of value of output are (i) Manufacture of Food Products (14.32%), (ii) Manufacture of Coke and refined petroleum products (11.21%) (iii) Manufacture of Basic Metals (10.16%) (iv) Other manufacturing materials (8.84%) (v) Manufacture of Motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (7.96%) (vi) Others (4.73%) (vii) Manufacture of Machinery and equipment (4.66%) and (viii) Manufacture of Wearing Apparels (4.32%). These eight industry groups together accounted for more than 66% of the

total value of output of registered factories of Karnataka in 2015-16. Details are presented in **Appendix 9.4**.

The important indicators per registered factory based on ASI results for 2014-15 and 2015-16 are presented in **Table 9.5**. Karnataka compares favorably with all-India in terms of all the indicators – per factory investment, employment, output and gross value added. Though registered factories of Karnataka, on an average are more capital intensive than that of all-India, they are also more employment-intensive and generated more value added as well as output.

The selected economic indicators per worker for Karnataka and All-India are given in **Table 9.6**. Annual wages per worker reveal that Karnataka was better-off than the all-India, while the State lagged behind in total output

and input per worker and Net value added with all India in 2015-16.

9.6 UNORGANIZED MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The unregistered or unorganized manufacturing sector is an important component of Karnataka's manufacturing industry. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India conducts periodic surveys covering unorganized sector at the national level and collect data. The previous survey (67th round) covering unorganized manufacturing enterprise was conducted by NSSO in 2010-11. The highlights of the State wise results of 67th round of NSSO survey covering unorganized manufacturing enterprises are given in **Table 9.7**. Karnataka accounted for

Table 9.4 : Selected Key indicators of Registered Factories: Karnataka & All-India (Rs. crore)

Particulars	2014-15			2015-16		
	Karnataka	India	% share	Karnataka	India	% share
Industries (No)	12,566	2,30,435	5.45	12,973	2,33,116	5.57
Fixed Capital	1,69,023	24,74,454	6.83	1,73,736	28,09,647	6.18
Working Capital	45,737	6,40,840	7.14	51,846	7,40,530	7.00
Total Output	4,61,866	68,83,812	6.71	4,37,723	68,62,354	6.38
Total Input	3,90,051	57,19,109	6.82	3,59,037	55,89,074	6.42
Gross value added	71,814	11,64,702	6.17	78,685	12,73,280	6.18
Net value added	56,995	9,75,161	5.84	64,265	10,72,485	5.99
Profit	20,701	4,60,282	4.51	26,660	5,13,193	5.19

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI

Table 9.5 : Important Indicators per Factory

Indicator	Unit	2014-15		2015-16	
		Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
Investment in fixed capital	Rs.Lakh	1345.08	1073.82	1339.21	1205.26
Employment	No.	77.51	60.24	77.47	61.34
Value of output	Rs. Lakh	3675.52	2987.31	3374.11	2943.75
Gross Value Added	Rs. Lakh	571.50	505.44	606.53	546.20

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI

Table 9.6 : Selected Economic Indicators of Industries (2010-11 to 2015-16)

Year	Labour productivity (Net value added per rupee in wages)		Total input per worker (Rs.lakh)		Total output per worker (Rs. Lakh)		Annual wages per worker (Rs.)	
	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
2010-11	6.80	8.30	38.90	38.80	46.90	47.20	97,406	86,449
2011-12*	6.54	7.59	39.94	45.88	47.81	54.55	99,948	95,662
2012-13	5.98	7.68	50.42	49.93	60.02	59.95	1,34,364	1,10,327
2013-14	5.68	7.08	53.41	52.57	62.99	62.76	1,37,892	1,21,114
2014-15	5.25	6.94	52.12	53.17	61.72	64.00	1,44,963	1,30,619
2015-16	5.27	6.87	46.70	50.19	56.94	61.62	1,58,744	1,40,086

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI* Revised data as per CSO, GOI

Table 9.7 : Unorganized Manufacturing Enterprises 2010-11

State	Number (lakh)		Annual Gross Value Added (Rs.)	
	Enterprises	Workers	Per Enterprise	Per worker
Andhra Pradesh	16.20	31.04	74012	38634
Bihar	4.48	7.51	68434	40816
Chhattisgarh	1.65	3.52	68379	32018
Gujarat	14.17	32.15	131406	57903
Karnataka	8.61	15.09	87299	49801
Madhya Pradesh	8.84	15.35	42714	24603
Maharashtra	13.85	32.19	146553	63069
Orissa	6.15	12.66	44786	21762
Rajasthan	6.27	12.20	110024	56590
Tamilnadu	16.52	35.14	117350	55178
Uttar Pradesh	23.41	52.26	64716	28992
All India	172.10	348.88	89900	44347

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, GOI.

5.00% of total number of unorganized manufacturing enterprises and 4.33% of the total unorganized manufacturing employment in the country in 2010-11.

The highlights of results of NSSO survey covering all type of enterprises under the 67th

round in 2010-11 are presented in **Table 9.8**. The table gives figures for number of enterprises and number of workers as well as GVA per enterprise and GVA per worker. Karnataka accounted for 4.8% of the total enterprises and 4.9% of the total enterprise workers in the Country.

Table 9.8 : All type of Enterprises 2010-11

State	Number (lakh)		Annual Gross value added (Rs.)	
	Enterprises	Workers	Per enterprise	Per worker
Andhra Pradesh	56.00	122.12	97420	44675
Bihar	23.09	34.37	77072	51774
Chhattisgarh	6.76	16.61	90076	44755
Gujarat	36.35	69.70	117228	61137
Karnataka	28.11	53.90	146583	76459
Madhya Pradesh	25.94	44.41	73604	42997
Maharashtra	51.56	101.37	149063	75824
Orissa	24.45	49.32	55235	27378
Rajasthan	21.42	37.82	117647	66649
Tamil Nadu	44.67	90.65	146494	72191
Uttar Pradesh	83.83	157.79	78537	41729
All India	576.73	1079.79	108951	58193

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, GOI

9.7 MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form an important and growing segment of Karnataka's industrial sector. As per the MSME Act 2006, MSME units have been categorized broadly into those engaged in manufacturing and those providing / rendering services. Under the Act, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are classified as under

During 2017-18, 48482 MSME Units have been registered in the State with an investment of Rs. 1158575 lakh by providing employment to 440476 persons. Details of year wise registration of MSMEs in the State, persons employed in the registered MSME enterprises and employment per unit during 2013-14 to 2018-19 up to Nov. are given in **Table 9.9**.

As compared to 2016-17, there is a 19.20% increase in the number of units registered,

9.30% decrease in investment and 15.54 % decrease in number of persons employed during 2017-18. During the first 8 months of the current year (April-2018 to Nov.2018), 41856 units have been registered with an investment of Rs. 854372 lakh by providing employment to 342393 persons. When compared to previous year for the same period (April-2017 to Nov.2017), there is a increase of 29.83 % in the number of units registered under MSME with 19.08% increase in investment and 23.04% increase in the employment generated. Details of the MSMEs registered in Karnataka are provided in **Table 9.10**. The number of units registered every year in Karnataka has been increasing since 2011-12. Details are in **Appendix 9.5**.

Out of 48482 units that were registered in Karnataka during 2017-18, about 7.23% (i.e. 3508 units) of the units were related to manufacturing of of Textiles which occupied the top position followed by Manufacturing of

Enterprises	Investment in Plant & Machinery (Manufacturing)	Investment in Equipment (Service)
Micro	Up to Rs. 25 lakh	Up to Rs. 10 lakh
Small	Above Rs.25 lakh up to Rs.5 crore	Above Rs.10 lakh up to Rs.2 crore
Medium	Above Rs.5 crore up to Rs.10 crore	Above Rs.2 crore up to Rs.5 crore

Table 9.9: Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises: 2013-14 to 2018-19**(Up to November 2018)**

Year	MSME units	Employment	Employment per unit
2013-14	25966	167347	6.44
2014-15	28742	175469	6.10
2015-16	25656	221706	8.64
2016-17	39170	508966	12.99
2017-18	48482	440476	9.08
2018-19 (up to Nov. 2018)	41856	342393	8.18

Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Industries.

Table 9.10: Details of MSMEs registered in Karnataka 2011-12 to 2018-19**(Up to November 2018)**

Year		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Nov.)
MICRO	Units (Nos.)	19610	22169	23229	26005	21769	30511	39509	34651
	Invt. (Rs. lakh)	43650	66019	79416	87609	122131	213140	252544	197201
	Empl. (Nos.)	86216	105029	110070	121599	119614	213450	224597	175042
SMALL	Units (Nos.)	1370	1981	2661	2661	3740	8216	8568	6897
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	91266	116791	144096	138516	277468	746088	640154	465520
	Empl. (Nos.)	34400	46029	46741	47311	86176	239711	181438	139715
MEDIUM	Units (Nos.)	41	56	76	77	147	443	405	308
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	24724	34041	61545	53168	94993	307186	265877	191651
	Empl. (Nos.)	7771	4493	10536	6563	15916	55805	34441	27636
TOTAL	Units (Nos.)	21021	24206	25966	28742	25656	39170	48482	41856
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	159641	216851	285056	279291	494592	1266414	1158575	854372
	Empl. (Nos.)	128387	155551	167347	175469	221706	508966	440476	342393

Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Industries.

Food Products and Beverages 4.06% registration. Details of the top ten products in which units were established during 2017-18 are given in **Table 9.11**.

During 2017-18 Manufacturing of Textile occupied the top position in 6 terms of investment accounting for about 6.51% of the total investments followed by Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products with 4.63% investment. Details of the top ten products

classified by investments are provided in **Table 9.12**.

In terms of employment also, Manufacturing of Textiles stood first by generating about 11.60% of the total employment closely followed by Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products with about 2.70% employment. Details of employment generated in the units registered during 2017-18 are given in **Table 9.13**.

Table 9.11: Top-10 products (by number of units) registered in 2017-18

Sl. No	Products	NIC-2008	No.of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
1.	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	3508	75449	51111
2.	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	1970	28392	11782
3.	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw &Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1390	24428	10045
4.	Manufacturing of Furniture, Manufacturing N.E.C	31	1293	20440	8075
5.	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	1229	53643	11900
6.	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	1100	31702	9627
7.	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	1037	11793	7905
8.	Manufacturing of Chemical &Chemicals Products	20	457	20944	4499
9.	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C	28	432	10253	3479
10.	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	24	2299	178
Grand Total during 2017-18 (63 Classification)			48482	1158575	440476

Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Industries.

Table 9.12: Top-10 products (by investment) of units registered in 2017-18

Sl. No	Products	NIC-2008	No.of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
1.	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	3508	75449	51111
2.	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	1229	53643	11900
3.	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	1100	31702	9627
4.	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	1970	28392	11782
5.	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw &Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1390	24428	10045
6.	Manufacturing of Chemical &Chemicals Products	20	457	20944	4499
7.	Manufacturing of Furniture, Manufacturing N.E.C	31	1293	20440	8075

Table 9.12: Top-10 products (by investment) of units registered in 2017-18 (Contd.)

Sl. No	Products	NIC-2008	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
8	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	1037	11793	7905
9	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C	28	432	10253	3479
10	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	24	2299	178
Grand Total during 2017-18 (63 Classification)			48482	1158575	440476

Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Industries.

*NIC-2008: National Industrial Classification Code, **NEC: Not Elsewhere Classified.

Table 9.13: Top-10 Products (by employment generated) of units registered in 2017-18

Sl. No	Products	NIC-2008	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
1.	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	3508	75449	51111
2.	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	1229	53643	11900
3.	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	1970	28392	11782
4.	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw &Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1390	24428	10045
5.	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	1100	31702	9627
6.	Manufacturing of Furniture, Manufacturing N.E.C	31	1293	20440	8075
7.	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	1037	11793	7905
8.	Manufacturing of Chemical &Chemicals Products	20	457	20944	4499
9.	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C	28	432	10253	3479
10.	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	24	2299	178
Grand Total during 2017-18 (63 Classification)			48482	1158575	440476

Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Industries.

9.8 SELECTED INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

9.8.1. Status of Implementation of Food parks:

I. Status of Implementation of Food parks:

Food Karnataka Ltd., has been nominated as the nodal agency to look after the implementation at the following Food Parks in the State. Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt of India, under the 10th five year plan had approved the establishment of food parks in Malur (Kolar District) Hiriya (Chitradurga District) Bagalkot (Bagalkot District) and Jewargi (Gulbarga District) to give impetus to value addition to agriculture and horticulture produce. The status of implementation of these food parks are as detailed below:

1. **M/s. Innova Agri Bio Tech Park Limited, Malur:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 87 acres of land in KIADB Industrial Area Malur, Kolar District. Development of land and laying of roads, drains etc, have been completed. Common infrastructure facilities such as cold storage, ware house, sorting, grading, dal processing, packaging plant have been developed. To compliment the activities a gamma irradiation facility has been installed and the same is in the process of getting accreditation from USFDA. 50.48 acres in the park has been allotted/earmarked to 13 food processing units. The balance land available for allotment is 3.08 acres. The total project cost reported by the company as on 09.08.2016 is Rs. 2315 lakhs. The Government of India and Government of Karnataka have sanctioned and disbursed grant of Rs. 400 lakhs each respectively (Total Rs. 800 Lakhs) given.
2. **M/s. Green Food Park Limited, Bagalkot:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 100 acres of land at Navnagar KIADB Industrial Area, Bagalkot. Land development, laying of roads, drains, etc. Completed a common infrastructure facilities such as cold storage grading, sorting, packaging machines, weigh bridge facilities have been installed and completed. The civil works for the buildings ware house, administrative block and R&D centre have been completed. The implementing agency has allotted 52.5 acres of land for 18 food processing units/ companies and the

balance land available for allotment is 2.25 acres. The total project cost reported by the company as on 08.09.2014 is Rs. 2241.05 lakhs. The Government of Karnataka has released an amount of Rs 400 Lakhs and Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 300 Lakhs so far as against the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 800 lakhs. (Rs. 400 Lakhs Government of Karnataka and Rs.400 Lakhs Government of India) subsidy was given.

3. **M/s. Akshaya Food Park Limited, Hiriya:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 106 acres and 37 guntas of land at Huchavanahally village, Hiriya Taluk, Chitradurga District. Land development and laying of roads, drains etc, have been completed. Common facilities such as cold storage, warehouse, sorting, grading, Dal processing and two lines of packaging machines for food-grains, oilseeds and spices been installed. The total project cost is reported by the company as on 23.2.2011 Rs. 1886.89 lakh. The Governments of India and Government of Karnataka have, sanctioned and disbursed grant/un-secured loan of Rs. 400 lakhs. each respectively
4. **M/s. Jewargi Agro Food Park Limited, Jewargi:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 105 acres of land. Land development laying of roads, drains is completed. The warehouse is under construction. The total project cost reported by the company as on 21.09.2016 is Rs. 2507 lakh. So far the Government of Karnataka has released Rs. 300 Lakhs and Government of India has released Rs. 200 lakh each as against Rs 400 lakhs from Government of Karnataka and Rs 400 Lakhs from Government of India. The balance amount has been mobilized by the implementing agency. The developer has stated that they have allotted land to 113 entrepreneur to start food processing units.

II. Food Parks under the State Scheme: As part of the State Budget 2008-09, the Government of Karnataka had approved the establishment of food parks in six districts i.e., Bangalore (Rural), Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Bijapur and Belgaum.

The present status is as under:-

1. **Shimoga Food Park:** M/s. LMJ International Limited has been selected as the developer for establishing the food park in an area of 100 acres of land at Sogane Village in NidhigeHobli, Shimoga District. In view of the very slow progress of the earlier food parks, the Government is examining the handing over of land to the developer
2. **Bijapur Food Park:** 75 acres of land acquired by the Deputy Commissioner, Bijapur at Ittangihala in Bijapur District has been allotted to Food Karnataka Limited for the proposed food park. The Government is yet to decide on whether to call for bids for the selection of developers in view of Luke worm progress of other food parks.
3. **Spice Park at Byadagi Haveri District:** The State Government has approved the establishment of a Spice Park at Byadagi in Haveri district. Food Karnataka Ltd has invited twice calling expression of interest from the private developers. However, there was no response. An amount of Rs.100 lakhs has been given to KIADB for acquiring land to set up the Park.

9.8.2 Textiles Industries

Background:

Prior to 1992-93 The Department was a part of Industries and Commerce. The department was newly established during 1992-93 for the development of the textile sector which contributed employment and investments and exports. The department is under the administrative control of Commerce & industries Secretariat of Government of Karnataka.

Vision:

To establish the textile and garment industry of Karnataka, as a producer of intgernationally 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. To reinforce the value chain of the extile industry across the State through capital infusion, technology transfer, skill up-gradation and handholding.

Objectives:

- (a) To achieve higher and sustainable growth in the entire textile value chain from fibre

to finished products, with emphasis on balanced regional development

- (b) To facilitate emerging Technical Textiles in critical areas such as production, technology and research & development. The Department will encourage integrated development in the sector aiming to sustainability of the textile units in the State
- (c) To support the industry with skilled human resource and to create employment opportunities in the State. The Department will support skill development activities for skilling unemployed youth and up-gradation of skills for the people employed in the textile sector

Functions :

The focus areas for interventions in the textile sector were:

- (a) Strengthening of Textile Value Chain Activities
- (b) Technical Textiles
- (c) Geographical Dispersion of Textile & Garment units
- (d) Human Resource Development
- (e) Infrastructure Development
- (f) Technology Up-gradation of entire Textile Value Chain
- (g) Capacity Building - Market Development, Branding, Design Development & Product Diversification
- (h) Institutional Development
- (i) Standards & Compliance

Details of Handloom Weavers and Looms in the State, Registered Weavers Co-op. Societies and Particulars of Co-operative Spinning mills in the State are presented in **Table 9.14, 9.15 and 9.16.**

774 Handloom and 243 powerloom cooperative societies are registgered, working 823 cooperative societies under this department authority.

The Details of Statistics of Textile units as on 31.03.2018

**Table 9.14: Details of Handloom Weavers and Looms in the State
(As per 2009-10 Handloom census conducted by Govt. of India)**

Sl.No	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Total Weaver households	33854	3826	37680
2	Weaver Population			
	a) Male	61632	6447	68079
	b) Female	60056	6203	66259
	Total	121688	12650	134338
3	Weaving workforce			
	a) No. of adult weavers	35894	4038	39932
	b) No. of adult allied workers	33762	3125	36917
	Total	69686	7163	76849
4	Looms			
	a) Working	30394	4212	34606
	b) Idle	5268	614	5882
	Total	35662	4826	40486
5	Per capita income of weaver households (Rs.)	24840	25405	24897

Source: Handloom & Textile Department

Table 9.15: Registered Weavers Co-op. Societies

Sector	Total	Working	Defunct	Liquidated
Cotton Handlooms	322	227	73	22
Silk Handlooms	104	88	14	2
Woolen Handlooms	187	138	47	2
Total- HWS	613	453	134	26
Powerlooms	109	90	19	0
Total - HWS & PWS	722	543	153	26
Members	181956	136288	36873	8795

Source: Handloom & Textile Department

Table 9.16: Particulars of Co-operative Spinning mills in the State

Sl. No.	Particulars	Nos.
1	Total no. of Co-operative spinning mills in the State	10
2	No. of Spinning mills working on own capital	2
3	No. of Spinning mills working on Contract base	3
4	No. of Spinning mills defunct	5

Source: Handloom & Textile Department

I. Details of Power loom and Handloom Weavers in the State

Sl. No	No. of Power loom	No. of Weavers	No. of Handlooms	No. of Weavers
1	1,19,773	2,39,546	42,000	1,26,000

II. Details of Readymade Garment Industries in the State

Sl. No	No. of Units	No. of Employment
1	1050	5,07,203

III. Details of Ginning, Spinning and Weaving units in the State

Sl. No	No. of Ginning	No. of Spinning	No. of Weaving	Total
1	317	23	24,779	25,119

Handloom & Textile Department Progress Report for the year April 2017 to March 2018

- Budget allotment for the year 2017-18 is Rs.326.42 crores. An amount of Rs.326.42 crores has been released, and Rs. 324.43 crores expenditure for implementation of various schemes.

Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is released for construction of Workshed to Weavers for the year 2017-18.

Weavers' Special Package Expenditure incurred towards implementation of projects during the year :2017-18

- a) Medical Reimbursement for 11 Weavers :Rs. 4,07,252/-
- b) 27 Weaver families assisted with Rs. 5,000/- last rites expenses :Rs. 1,35,000/-
- c) NABARD Reimbursement Scheme :Rs. 4,45,366/-
- d) Weavers' Study Tour :Rs. 1,50,000/-

- Under Thirft Fund Scheme 37 Cooperative Societies were assisted with an amount :Rs.78,58,629/-.
- Rs. 30.00 Lakhs is released to KHTI, Gadag and Jamakhandi.
- Released as subsidy of Rs.1,01,934/- for purchase of Raw Material to 6 cooperative societies.
- In order to encourage the Handloom Products 20% rebate facility is extended to 97 Handloom Societies and Rs. 4.35 Crores is spent for this purpose.
- Rs. 52.13 Crores are released to various ESCOMS as Power Subsidy of 28,981 Powerloom Societies.

- Under 2 Powerloom Purchase Scheme Rs. 436.00 lakhs is released to 295 various beneficiares and Rs. 573.75 Lakhs is released for 255 beneficiaries for purchase of Electronic Jacquard.
- Rs. 561.13 Lakhs released in favour of 249 beneficiares under Wool Sector Development Scheme.
- Rs.250.00 Lakhs for establishment of Sizing Unit, Rs. 100.00 Lakhs towards administrative costs of K.S.T.I.D.C. and Rs. 50.00 lakhs to GRTDC, Bellary spent towards recurring expenditure.
- Rs. 2.70 lakhs expenditure incurred towards infrastructure development in Weaves' Colony for Express Feeder.

Weavers' Special Package - Special Component Plan: The Scheme proposes to introduce the unemployed Scheduled Caste persons to weaving activity by providing them training, Living cum Workshed, Common facility centre, improved looms and accessories, working capital, share capital assistance to become members of Co-operative Societies, providing preloom facilities, providing marketing vehicle etc., at 90% subsidy. During the 2017-18, Rs.2738.00 lakhs has been released to 440 SC beneficiaries.

Under Weavers' Special Package - Tribal Sub Plan: The Scheme proposes to introduce the unemployed Scheduled Tribe persons to weaving activity by providing them training, Living cum Workshed, Common facility centre, improved looms and accessories, working capital, share capital assistance to become members of Co-operative Societies, providing preloom facilities, providing marketing vehicle etc., upto 90% subsidy.

During the year 2017-18, Rs.1137.00 lakhs budget has been provided 232 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

Under Weavers' Special Package KHDC:

During the year 2017-18, Rs.3000.00 lakhs has been provided out of which, Rs.3000.00 lakhs has been released for implementing general programmes, Rs.430.00 lakhs for SCP programmes and Rs.172.00 lakhs towards TSP programmes, to Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.

Implementation of Garment Policy:

- During the year 2017-18 Rs.11845.00 lakhs has been allotted & released from Government Rs.11845.00 lakhs has been utilized.
- Rs.5336.71 lakhs has been released to 122 MSME Textile Units. Rs.4413.99 Crores has been released to 04 Mega Projects for Capital Subsidy, Power Subsidy and ESI/EPF Reimbursement under Incentives & Concessions.
- Rs.1433.79 lakhs has been utilised for 9797 General category, 2952 Scheduled Caste and 1302 for Scheduled Tribe Beneficiaries Total 14051 under Employment Oriented Training Programme.

Progress report for the 2018-19 from April - 2018 to November- 2018

Budget allotment for the year 2018-19 is Rs.231.01 crores. An amount of Rs.139.19 crores has been released, and Rs. 94.75 crores upto November 2018 for implementation of various schemes. Progress report for the 2018-19 upto November 2018 is given in **Table 9.17**.

9.8.3 Sericulture

Sericulture is one of the major employment generating sectors in the State and its growth has immense employment generation potential, particularly in rural Karnataka. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State was about 105223.89 hectares at the end of November 2018, which is higher than the area under mulberry cultivation in 2017-18 (**Table 9.18**). The production of cocoons, quantity of cocoons marketed, raw silk production was low in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17 and total employment in industry was high in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17. Details of the State's production and imports of silk yarn are presented in **Table 9.19**. **Table 9.20** provides details of expenditure incurred under various beneficiary oriented programs while **Table 9.21** presents details of financial assistance availed by Sericulturists and reelers. During 2017-18 mulberry silk production in Karnataka was 9321.51 MTs.

Table 9.17: Progress report for the month of November- 2018 Plan Schemes

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Head of Account	Budget	Release	Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical Achievement
1.	Living-cum-workshed-Grant	570.00	285.00	285.00	1000	285
2.	Weavers Package	13995.00	7946.25	5081.47	89419	26660
3.	Weavers Package-KHDC	1000.00	439.00	439.00	10208	3800
4.	Share capital assistance to Powerloom Co-op. Societies	4.00	1.00	0	2	0
5.	Implementation of Garment Policy	7532.00	5247.75	3669.92	9103	271
Grand total of all Schemes		23101.00	13919.00	9475.39	109732	31016

Source: Handloom & Textile Department

Table 9.18: Sericulture industry in Karnataka 2013-14 to 2018-19**(up to November 2018)**

Sl. No.	Category	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	April to November		variation 2018 over 2017
								2017	2018	
1	Area under mulberry	'000 hectares	80.87	88.489	87.597	91.49	98.135	97.196	105.224	8.028
2	Production of cocoons	'000 MTs.	61.41	68.759	70.436	68.381	66.833	42.818	53.786	10.968
3	Quantum of Cocoons marketed	'000 MTs.	45.99	48.492	53.541	47.030	43.418	29.677	39.786	10.109
4	Raw silk production	'000 MTs.	8.57	9.645	9.823	9.571	9.322	5.962	7.504	1.542
5	Employment in sericulture	Lakhs	10.51	11.50	11.38	11.87	12.757	12.635	13.679	1.044

Note: MTs –Metric Tonnes, Source: Department of Sericulture.

Table 9.19 : Production of raw silk in Karnataka and import of raw silk in India**(Qty: MT)**

Year	Production of raw silk in Karnataka(M.Ts)	Import of raw silk by India(M.Ts)
2011-12	7796	5673
2012-13	7063	4951
2013-14	8574	3260
2014-15	9645	3489
2015-16	9822.905	3529
2016-17	9571.007	3795
2017-18	9321.51	3712
2018-19*	7504.41*	1275(September 2018)

* April to November period - Source: DOS, Karnataka & CSB, Bangalore.

Table 9.20 : Beneficiary oriented Programs for Sericulture 2018-19

Sl. No.	Programmes	Head of Account	2017-18		2018-19 Budget allocation	Expenditure (Upto end of November 2018)
			Budget allocation	Expenditure		
I	State Plan Schemes					
1	Sericulture Development Programme					
a	General	2851-00-107-1-35(106)	3518.600	3507.891	3930.000	1644.031
b	Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)	2851-00-107-1-35(422)	2074.000	2068.635	1553.000	233.974
c	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	2851-00-107-1-35(423)	837.000	833.232	776.000	103.100
2	New Initiatives for Sericulture Development & Assistance to Stake holders					
a	General	2851-00-107-1-48(106)	9681.000	9547.029	4468.000	1397.636
3	Pradhana Manthri Krishi Sinchayi Yojane(PMKSY)					
a	General	2851-00-107-1-49(106)	3500.000	3478.619	2110.000	1846.154
4	Unspent balance as per 2013 Act					
a	Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)	2851-00-107-1-50(422)	149.000	148.210	3.000	0.301
b	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	2851-00-107-1-50(423)	19.000	18.697	135.000	9.511
	State Sector Total		19778.600	19602.313	12975.000	5234.707
II	District Sector Schemes					
5	Zilla Panchayath					
a	Assistance/Relief	2851-00-104-0-30(100)	578.460	570.290	743.500	165.011
b	Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)	2851-00-104-0-30(422)	114.250	106.180	126.500	27.669
c	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	2851-00-104-0-30(423)	49.000	47.060	57.500	12.889
	Zilla Panchayath Total		741.710	723.530	927.500	205.569
6	Taluk Panchayath					
a	Assistance/Relief	2851-00-104-0-61(100)	108.400	96.080	121.000	6.132
	District Sector Total		850.110	819.610	1048.500	211.701

Table 9.20 : Beneficiary oriented Programs for Sericulture 2018-19

Sl. No.	Programmes	Head of Account	2017-18		2018-19 Budget allocation	Expenditure (Upto end of November 2018)
			Budget allocation	Expenditure		
III	Central Sector Schemes					
7	Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY)					
a	General	2401-00-800-1-57(106)	250.000	158.369	304.000	-
b	Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)	2401-00-800-1-57(422)	220.000	177.897	205.000	13.735
c	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)	2401-00-800-1-57(423)	91.000	73.839	88.000	9.194
	Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY) Total		561.000	410.105	597.000	22.929
8	Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		10873.510	5173.733	11212.835	3883.380
Central Sector Total			11434.510	5583.838	11809.835	3906.309

Source: Department of Sericulture.

Table 9.21 : Financial Assistance provided to Sericulturists and Reelers (2018-19)

A.	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		April - Nov 2018-19		
	Particulars	Bene ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
1. Financial Assistance provided to Sericulturists									
Mulberry Plantation	8526	1426.126	2861	2860.799	2837	5682.138	1497	3821.020	
Purchase of equipment	2835	413.773	11813	3412.257	8978	1847.243	817	124.743	
Construction of Rearing House	2514	2562.563	5124	5117.579	4875	4675.380	1839	1726.490	
Drip Irrigation system	2473	2172.810	4598	2664.439	5988	3478.619	2606	1846.154	
Construction of Mounting halls	-	-	337	133.744	206	90.514	77	28.945	
Construction of Chawki Rearing Centres	17	43.155	19	39.212	8	26.113	2	2.477	
Supply of disinfectants	4005	93.837	5754	511.272	23387	637.664	-	-	
Seed cocoon bonus & incentive	17834	950.410	16438	864.422	30088	1390.483	13207	700.718	

Table 9.21 : Financial Assistance provided to Sericulturists and Reelers (2018-19)

A.	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		April - Nov 2018-19	
	Particulars	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Bene- ficiaries
Productivity & production incentive	35214	4825.259	28801	3122.296	30240	2530.080	5040	51.584
Transportation Cost to Bivoltine cocoons	-	-	321	9.817	10981	225.399	1840	35.820
MSC/Bivoltine Chawki Cost	35298	853.760	40178	904.553	242	1512.700	243	405.440
Total	108716	13341.693	116244	19640.390	117830	22096.333	27168	8743.391
1. Financial Assistance provided to Reelers								
Silk Incentive	3462	2139.564	2436	1104.470	1408	1080.573	7	67.445
Cottage Basin	198	294.950	242	360.108	148	200.518	26	37.980
Multi-end Reeling Machine	37	346.167	30	338.271	9	102.865	-	-
Automatic Reeling Machine	14	1161.316	10	831.240	13	964.800	-	-
Reeling Shed/ Machinaries	273	417.086	1151	1109.224	1420	1186.369	284	142.747
Total	3984	4359.083	3869	3743.313	2998	3535.125	317	248.172

Source: Department of Sericulture.

To bring in more number of farmers under the sericulture umbrella various programmes are implemented. To encourage the stakeholders providing Seed cocoon bonus/incentive, Bivoltine/MSChawki cost, Incentive Raw silk produced in Automative Reeling Machines. Sericulturists are also provided financial assistance for infrastructure development i.e., construction of rearing houses/mounting halls, establishment of chawki rearing centres, drip irrigation etc., and also establish automatic reeling machines, multi-end reeling machines, cottage/filature basin reeling machinaries etc.,

Increase in the mulberry area confirm the fact that sericulture is the only sustainable vocation which can generates income to the rural folks.

During 2017-18 action taken to implement following new programmes (1) To establish Silkworm Egg/Chawki Quality Control Authority to ensure the quality control in seed production and chawki rearing and for the

comprehensive development of silk industry (2) To provide financial assistance to train the rural diploma holders for a period of one month in post cocoon activities especially to develop skills in reeling activities under entrepreneurs development programme conducted by the Central Silk Board (3) To establish Sericulture Training Institute in Hassan district to impart training to the farmers and the departmental employees on the recent technologies and new innovations in the sector (4) A grant of Rs.5 crore will be provided to Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation(KSIC) to establish Second Composite Weaving Factory in the premises of Mysore Silk Weaving Factory, at the estimated cost of Rs.24 crore.

During 2018-19 following new programmes has been announced. (1)The department is proposed to develop Sericulture Tourism (Seri Tourism) on the Bengaluru - Mysore corridor in collaboration with the Central Silk Board. An international level "live museum" will be established in the sericulture area of

Channapatna (2)From mulberry agricultural activity upto the manufacture of silk cloth “silk museum” will be developed at Talghattapura's Karnataka State Silk Research and Development Institute (3)An extent of 40 acres of land is available under the jurisdiction of the Sericulture department and sub centre of State Silk Research and Development Centre at Biligiri Ranga hill area. In this, after developing mulberry tree agriculture, by constructing silk worm farming shed at low cost for the benefit of Soliga community, it is proposed to undertake bivoltine silk worm farming. This will lead to the improvement of economic status of this community and there will be scope for the extension of sericulture activities too (4)For the benefit of silk growers and reelers of Mysuru district, Rs.3 crore will be spent for establishing silk cocoon market in Mysore district to provide marketing facility for silk cocoons produce locally (5)Karnataka is a land of silk. Karnataka State Silk Research and Development Institute was established in Talagattapura near Bengaluru in 70s with World Bank assistance. Rs.5 crore will be provided for rejuvenation of this institute to get full benefit of the institute by getting expert report after a thorough study (6)In addition to traditional production of silk fabric, there is worldwide demand for silk by-products such as nail polish, lipstick and silk colours. Rs.2 crore will be provided to formulate a strategy to exploit this market (7)Rs.5 crore will be provided for rejuvenation of Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation (K.S.I.C.) unit at Chennapattana

KARNATAKA SILK MARKETING BOARD LTD

The Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd. promoted by the Government of Karnataka was established in 1979. This was done with the intention of stabilising the prices of Silk yarn. During 2017-18 the Company has made a turnover of Rs.401.00 Lakhs. During this year upto November 2018 the turnover is Rs.265.00

Lakhs. The Government had granted/released Rs.300.00 lakhs for administrative expenses as announced in the 2016-17 budget speech. During the current year the Company has made trading profit of Rs.18.24 lakhs as on November 2018. **Table 9.22** presents details of Financial performance of Silk Marketing Board.

During 2018-19 upto November, the transactions in the Silk Exchanges have decreased (38%) by 361 M. tons when compared to the corresponding period of pervious year. The average prices of silk yarn for filature silk has increased by 1.8% and charaka silk prices decreased by 9.0%, when compared to the prices of corresponding period of 2017-18.

During 2017-18 the Company has purchased 10 tons of silk amounting Rs.356.00 Lakhs and sold 10.3 tons valued Rs.401.00 lakhs. During the year Rs.102.50 Lakhs has been provided in the books of accounts towards interest @ 10.25% on the Govt. loan of Rs.10.00 Crores. The Company has earned trading profit of Rs.16.10 Lakhs and other income of Rs.38.04 Lakhs resulting in net income of Rs.54.14 Lakhs during the year and after appropriating the interest amount of Rs.102.50 Lakhs and other expenses of Rs.6.22 Lakhs the Board has incurred net loss of Rs.54.56 Lakhs. To meet the Administrative expenses the Govt. has given the grant of Rs.300.00 Lakhs for the year 2018-19.

Table 9.23 presents details of Transactions of Silk Yarn at Silk Exchange and average prices for 2011-12 to 2018-19(November 2018).

During the year 2018-19 the prices of imported silk is higher than the domestic silk price. The imported China silk price is ruling at Rs.3950/- and the prevailing market rates for domestic filature raw silk is in the range of Rs.2800/- per Kg to Rs.3000/- per Kg (During November 2018.) Particulars of Purchase & Sales and Profit/Loss of Silk Marketing Board

Table 9.22: Financial performance of Silk Marketing Board

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov.2018)
1.Turnover	2310.00	1145.00	841.59	401.00	265.000
2. Profit after tax	(-)439.00	(-) 416.00	(+)6.35	(-)54.56	(+)18.24

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd

from 2006-07 to 2018-19 is given in **Table 9.24**.

The production of silk yarn in Karnataka and import of silk yarn from 2001-02 to 2017-18 is given in **Table 9.25**.

The Board is primarily discharging the function of Price Stabilisation of silk yarn which is generally a non-profitable proposition. The Board is protecting the

interest of reelers and farmers by continuously purchasing the silk in all Silk Exchanges in Karnataka. The Board being the biggest Government licensed buyer of silk at Silk Exchanges of Karnataka State strives to maintain price stability and to prevent formation of groups and cartels among traders and merchants. The Board maintains sufficient stocks to meet the requirements of consumers spread over the states of

Table 9.23: Transactions of Silk Yarn at Silk Exchange and average prices during 2011-12 to 2018-19, (Upto November 2018)

YEAR	Quantity (Tonnes)	Average Price Rs. Per Kg.	
		Filature	Charka
2011-12	1310	1913	1655
2012-13	1238	2236	2182
2013-14	1358	2860	2624
2014-15.	2057	2539	2249
2015-16	2818	2179	1774
2016-17	1514	2790	1839
2017-18	1172	3302	3087
2018-19 (Upto Nov.2018)	578	3242	2801

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd.,

Table 9.24: Particulars of Purchase & Sales and Profit/Loss of Silk Marketing Board from 2006-07 to 2018-19 (Upto November 2018) (Quantity in tons and value in Rs. Lakhs.)

Year	Purchase		Sales		(+) Profit (-) Loss	Accumulated (-) Loss
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
2006-07	105	1215	95	1165	(-)316.65	1413.87
2007-08	87	959	113	1324	(-)405.86	1819.73
2008-09	127	1569	147	1898	(-) 361.88	2181.61
2009-10	171	2661	163	2653	(-) 258.79	2440.40
2010-11	201	4179	161	3444	(-) 399.63	2840.04
2011-12	270	5008	215	4320	(-)368.70	3208.74
2012-13	118	2696	209	4647	(-)154.47	3363.21
2013-14	132	3909	129	3860	(-)541.82	3905.00
2014-15	66	1801	80	2313	(-)439.44	4344.44
2015-16	45	968	47	1147	(-)419.03	4763.47
2016-17	18	519	24	841	(+)6.35	4757.12
2017-18	10	356	10	401	(-)54.56	4811.68
2018-19 (Upto Nov.2018)	14	399	08	265	(+)18.24	4793.45

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd

Table 9.25: Production of silk yarn and import of silk yarn in Karnataka 2001-02 to 2017-18

Year	Karnataka Silk Production (in tons)	Import of Silk Yarn to India (in tons)
2001 - 2002	8200	6808
2002 - 2003	8728	9054
2003 - 2004	6760	9258
2004 - 2005	7302	7185
2005 - 2006	7471	8334
2006 - 2007	7883	5567
2007 - 2008	8240	7921
2008 - 2009	7238	8392
2009 - 2010	7360	7341
2010 - 2011	7338	5870
2011 - 2012	7796	5673
2012 - 2013	7063	4951
2013 - 2014	8574	3259
2014 - 2015	9645	3489
2015 - 2016	9823	3529
2016 - 2017	9571	3795
2017 - 2018	9321.51	3712

Source: i) Department of Sericulture, ii) Central Silk Board

Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana State. The Board caters to the requirements of Primary Co-operative Societies, weavers, National Handloom Development Corporation, Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation. When the prices are continuously stable, the intervention of KSMB in the market may not be necessary which may result in very low purchase and sales. This is in fact the role of any Price Stabilization Agency and KSMB is one among them. Maintenance of procurement and distribution points involves considerable overhead expenses such as rent for office and godown, insurance etc.

Strength and strategy of the Board

Board is buying Silk yarn in the open auction in all the Silk Exchanges and maintaining the stability in the prices of silk yarn thereby protecting the interest of reelers and rearers .

- ❑ To protect the interest of small and very small weavers and twistors.
- ❑ To give fair price to the reelers and to make available twisted silk to weavers at reasonable rate.

- ❑ To intervene the market effectively for the stabilization of prices.
- ❑ To create a linkage between the reelers and consumers.
- ❑ Effective usage of financial assistance extended by the Government of Karnataka.
- ❑ Board is having its marketing network in the states of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh.

9.8.4 Karnataka Information Technology and Biotechnology Services

The Information Technology Revolution in Karnataka is initially began in Bengaluru. The details of the following are given in Chapter 4:

- ❑ The details of IT revolution in Bengaluru
- ❑ The Penetration of ITBT into regions other than Bangalore along with Karnataka i4Policy and its highlights
- ❑ GoK-NASSCOM Second Startup Warehouse
- ❑ Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund)

- KARNATAKA ANIMATION VISUAL GAMING & COMICS (KAVGC) POLICY
- Karnataka's Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing Policy 2013

- ICT Skills Development Society
- Investment in ITBT sector

The details of achievement in IT & BT sector from 2011-12 to 2017-18 are presented in **Table 9.26.**

Table 9.26: Achievements in IT & BT Sector for the year

Sl. No	Particulars	Units	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April - November 18)
1	Software Exports	Rs.in crores	82110	95048	102273	107125.77	120780.46	141846.12	151822.48	93249.18
2	No STP Units Approved	No.s.	26	16	24	15	17	117	101	114
3	Investment from STP Units Approved	Rs.in crores	62.71	17.09	78.14	24.06	55.68	1012.42	5757.48	541.72
4	Nos. of Foreign Equity Companies	Nos.	19	14	14	10	11	71	63	72
5	Investment from Foreign Equity	Rs.in crores	21.35	1.3	29.39	23.63	19.53	943.87	5559.94	481.21
6	Hardware Exports	Rs.in crores	3021	3250	4291.10	4617.61	4846.74	4572.43	4446.93	2574.28
7	No of Electronic Hardware	Nos.	1	2	4	1	0	1	0	0
8	Investment from Hardware Units	Rs.in crores	0.1	0.11	182.02	15.41	0	0.15	0	0
9	No of Major India Companies	Nos.	0	1	5	0	1*	0	0	0
10	Investment from Major Indian Companies	Rs.in crores	0	15.2	223.05	0	33.82	0	0	0
11	No of SME's Companies	Nos	8	3	9	5	5	46	38	42
12	Investment from SME's Companies	Rs.in crores	41.46	0.79	7.72	0.43	2.32	68.55	197.54	60.50
13	No of BPO Companies	Nos	3	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0
14	BPO Exports	Rs.in crores	17775	20392	16692.73	18984.37	25196.33	32302.47	36930.69	N/A
15	Investment from BPO Units Approved	Rs.in crores	1.02	0.6	0	0	33.82	0	0	0

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Bengaluru

Note: The consolidated monthly exports figures may not tally total annual exports figures.

9.8.5 e-Governance initiatives relating to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (e-Governance)

Karnataka has an exclusive e-Governance Division in the Department of personnel & Administrative Reforms, headed by secretary to Government. This was set up in the year 2003 with a view to accelerate the process of IT enabling eg. Government processes for the benefit of citizens and to improve transparency and efficiency in administration. The Department of Personnel & Administration reforms (e-Governance) has created the necessary infrastructure for implementing e-governance initiatives in the state. The Schemes of e-Governance Department are as follows:

1. Mobile Governance

MobileOne has the unique distinction of being certified as india's first and world's largest multi-modal mobile governance platform. It is a unified mobile platform for delivery of citizen's services both from the Government and private sector. These anytime, anywhere, anyhow, services will be available 24x7x365 days at any locations in India on any mobile device.

Categories of Services

The Following categories of services are available on MobileOne:-

Current Status of MobileOne (as on 30.10.2018):

2 KSWAN: Ensuring Last mile connectivity

The Karnataka State Wide Area Network is in operation since Dec 2009. It is serving as a state information high way for various departments of Government of Karnataka, providing voice, video data services and secured internet services.

Initially, KSWAN was built on BOOT model and declared operational in December 2009. Since its operation, KSWAN is meeting the requirement of secured network connectivity to important government departments like Treasury, IGR, Health, RTO, Bhoomi etc. Some of the critical applications like Kaveri, Khajane, e-Hospital, Bhoomi, e-Procurement e-Office are running on KSWAN. More than 3000 Government offices are connected to KSWAN. KSWAN Control Rooms (PoP) are operational at District and Taluka HQ and serve as aggregation point for network traffic. Bandwidth are taken from BSNL for all District and Taluka PoP, depending on actual need and are upgraded from time to time to meet requirement of traffic demand.

Government of Karnataka is upgrading KSWAN to more robust and secure network namely KSWAN 2.0. which will ensure end to end secured WAN services using MPLS technology within the network and that of the bandwidth service provider and LAN services in important Government buildings.

KSWAN2.0 contract is awarded to M/s Wipro and Consortium partner who has taken over

Service Type	Channels
Payment Services	SMS, IVR, Mobile Web, smart Client Apps
Pull Services	SMS, IVR, Mobile Web, smart Client Apps
Push Services	SMS, IVR,
Data Capture Services	SMS, IVR, Mobile Web, smart Client Apps

Mobile App & Web Visitors:	More than 16.3 Crores(Across all channels)
Number of IVR calls:	More than 91.5 Lakhs
Payment services:	More than Rs.71.34 Crores
Department Services:	1)169 Pull/Data Capture/App/Web services 2)140 Push SMS services 3)856 SAKALA services

the existing network and are upgrading it. As part of KSWAN2.0 implementation, bandwidth are to be taken from two Telecom Service providers, one being Primary other as secondary link provider. This will ensure uptime of more than 99.99% for network.

Security being important aspect in Government data transactions over network, in KSWAN2.0, State of the Art IPsec, DMVPN and MPLS features are being enabled.

Though more than 3000 government offices are connected to KSWAN, and Bandwidth for these offices are upgraded time to time as per need basis, as per KSWAN2.0, CEG will facilitate secured connectivity to most of the Government offices in the state (about 6400 government offices).

Work order is placed on M/s BSNL and M/s Airtel for 3000+ links and commissioning are under progress. All district Head Quarters LAN will be upgraded to cater to the growing need of online government transactions.

3. E-Procurement

E-Procurement is aimed to enhance transparency, accountability and reliability and responsiveness in all Government procurement activities. The E-Procurement is implemented on an 'end to end' solutions. It is to the credit of the project that it is a less-paper office.

Project Status

This project has been extended to 327 procurement entities as on 31st October 2017 total of 6,28,581 tenders and auctions have been published in e-Procurement portal and 15,94,588 bids have been received against these published tenders. This platform has enabled competition among the bidders. 1,01,609 suppliers are registered on the platform

4. HUMAN Resource Management System (HRMS)

The Human resource Management System covers automating all the Human resource functions like leave, transfer, payroll, administration and service procedures of the government and also provides a unified view of deployment of human resources across the state. Human resource Management System helps to create an exhaustive and accurate database of Government employees for effective administration, improving

productivity and efficiency. HRMS is completely adopted in the state, status to the end of Nov 2018:-

- a) Pay, D.A., Advance, arrears, etc., paid through electronic platform
- b) Immediate availability of salary component of Budget to the Finance Department.
- c) Government has given sanction to upgrade the present HRMS system into HRMS-2.0, Application is in development stage Bundle-1 development is almost ready.
- d) An interface is provided to Accountant General Office for updating the Leave balance of Gazetted officers, which will facilitate in getting their leave title online.

5. Karnataka State Data Centre

Government of Karnataka (GoK) is committed to providing a secure, robust, reliable and scalable information infrastructure for all Govt Departments for hosting and running their e-governance applications/initiatives in a secure manner for providing faster and reliable citizen services.

To realize above objective, 1st State Data Centre of Government of Karnataka was set up during 2004-05 as part of the core common technology infrastructure, at Khanija Bhavan (Khanija SDC) and is operational till date. This State Data Centre (SDC) provides infrastructure required for consolidating & hosting state level applications at a central location.

Government of India initiated a nationwide scheme, National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) under which Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provided financial assistance to states for setting up State Data Centre (SDC). This financial assistance covered both CAPEX & OPEX over a period of 5 years. Karnataka State Data Centre located at Vikasa Soudha (Karnataka SDC) was setup in 2012 and is operational till date which is the second Data Centre offering services to all departments of Government of Karnataka. Both the Data Centres run on 24 X 7 basis and serve as State Data Centres catering to all GoK departments. Hereafter, in this document, the term SDC is used to refer both SDCs. CeG has been managing these Data Centres with the assistance from outsourced service providers and has

developed extensive expertise in managing Data Centres.

SDC currently provides the following types of services/facilities to departments of the Government of Karnataka:

Equipment Hosting: SDC can act as a secure, controlled and monitored area with physical space and server rack space for hosting equipment of departments. Utilizing this feature of SDC avoids investment from departments on establishing, securing and maintaining individual data centres.

Application Hosting: SDC possesses servers and software stacks that can be used to host diverse applications for departments. The hosted applications can be further secured by software controls and monitoring mechanisms. **Data Hosting:** SDC has the capacity to hold several terabytes of data on storage systems with backing secondary storage media. This allows departments to store and access large volumes of data at SDC.

Management Services:

Monitoring: SDC has 24/7 operations and management staff who continuously monitor the health of systems and assist in early detection of possible problems. The physical entry and access to systems is also closely monitored and logged.

Maintenance: 24/7 Operations and management staff can assist in regular or on-demand maintenance activities such as data backup, installing system/security patches and updates etc. The Data Center operations at KSDC (Vikasa Soudha) and RSDC (Khaneja Bhavan) is being provided by M/s TCS Ltd. KSDC is 1500 sqft and RSDC is 500 sq ft.

200+ physical servers, 1000+ VMs, 1500 TB of SAN storage are deployed in both the Data Centres. KSDC is ISO 27001 and ISO 20000 certified, which is valid upto 06-Sep-2021. 227 applications of 107 department are hosted in KSDC & RSDC. Some of the important department who have hosted applications in data centre as below:

Revenue, IGR, SSLR, Election Commission, Electronic delivery of Citizen Services, Bangalore Traffic police, Treasury, Labour, DSSP, Department of Public Instructions, Commerce and Industries, DPAR, KEA, BWSSB, Mines and Geology, KSRAC, Directorate of Health and FW, Karnataka

Legislative Assembly, KREDL, HED, Backward Classes department, Horticulture Department, KSRTC, BMTC, Karnataka Police Housing Corporation, Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation, IT & BT, Department of technical education, UPOR, Karnataka Pollution control board, E- Governance.

6.UID

Aadhaar is a 12 digit unique Identity number issued to all Indian residents based on their Biometric and Demographic Data. As on today, 96% of residents of Karnataka have been issued Aadhaar.

The following steps have been taken by CeG to cover residual population:

1. Since majority of the residual population is within the age group of 0-5 Years, intensify the enrollments of children in that age group, a total of 2000 Tablets have been provided to Women and Child Welfare Department, and suitable instructions have been given to complete the enrollments of all Children.
2. Since the population in Bengaluru is high, the number of people to be enrolled is higher than other Districts. Hence, on additional 208 Aadhaar Enrolment Kits have been provided to Bengaluru One Centers belonging to EDCS Directorate. It is proposed to open 210 enrollment centers at BBMP Ward Offices at cross subsidized cost by CeG.
3. Since the left out population contains Bed ridden, Specially Abled and Physically impaired persons, Home based Aadhaar enrollments are being carried out as per their requests.
4. The concerned Departments of Post Offices and Banks have started Aadhaar enrollments in many Postal and Bank branches. It is being coordinated with Postal Departments and Banks to increase the enrollments.
5. All Aadhaar related issues with public are being addressed by conducting Aadhaar Adaalats in all Districts.
6. Currently, enrollments and updates are being facilitated through CeG designated kits, permanent Aadhaar enrollment centers in 722 Nadakacheries (AJSK) in all the Districts across the State of Karnataka.

7. Updates have been facilitated at Panchayathi level through 6024 RDPR update centers.
8. A Call Centre has been set-up to resolve the issues of queries and complaints.
9. ECMP kits have also been proposed to be deployed in schools across the State to enable updates on a regular basis as children at 5 and 15 years need updates to their Aadhaar Bio-metric details.
10. It is proposed to integrate Aadhaar with birth registration.

7. Karnataka Resident Data Hub (KRDH)

1. On-board Department for ASA/AUA:

Pre-Production:

1. CeG
2. Bhoomi Monitoring Cell
3. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited.
4. Animal Husbandry

Production:

1. CeG
2. Education Department
3. Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust

1.1. Name Matcher App Software Support/Maintenance for Annual basis

Namespace software will contain functions namely string to string comparison, bulk string to string comparison for English to Kannada names and vice versa. The web services will be hosted at State Data Centre.

C-DAC GIST Namespace Tool software has been purchased by CeG in the month of September 2017, the software/Maintenance can be provided for the period of 1 year i.e. till September 2018. It is required to obtain Support/Maintenance for smooth functioning of software. Annual Maintenance cost per year – Rs.6.37,200/= (Inclusive of taxes)

1.3. C-DAC AUA-ASA Security Audit

AUA-ASA Web-services are in pre-production and Production Environment and transactions are being carried out successfully by various departments/applications. C-DAC has conducted Security Audit on AUA-ASA for KRDH Project Service System which is installed in 164.100.133.67...:8080. Testing is started on 26/06/2018. The objective of the

entire test was to find out vulnerabilities that can be seen and compromise the application by malicious users. The results indicate the status of the application during the evaluation period only. Charges towards security audit on AUA & ASA Web Services to C-DAC for Security Audit. This amount will be Rs.58,410.

2. KRDH as ASP for e-Sign Services

e-Sign enables digital signing of documents and / or application forms electronically and online by leveraging Aadhaar. C-DAC(Pune) is selected to develop the application for CeG to become the ASP for e-Sign service.

- ❑ Creation of e-Sign as a Service for Digital signing of the e-Documents using Aadhaar based e-KYC.
- ❑ Setting up of Certifying Authority as per guidelines issued by CCA.
- ❑ Implementing Software's, API, Connector codes.
- ❑ CeG had procured 50,000 e-Signs from C-DAC Pune, on dated: 06-01-2018.
- ❑ After usage of 50,000 e-Signs, again CeG purchased 50,000 e-Signs on dated: 23-07-2018.
- ❑ On dated: 08-08-2018, CeG purchased additional 2,50,000 e-Signs from C-DAC Pune

Departments Implemented e-Sign

- ❑ BBMP has used 130478 eSigns through Online Khata Transfer.
- ❑ School scholarship portal has used 38758 eSigns, whereas 40,000 eSigns assigned.
- ❑ Seva Sindhu project has used 2614 eSigns is using for 10 services (Ex: Senior citizen certificate etc..)
- ❑ Drug Control department has used 1489 eSigns.
- ❑ BDA department has used 17 eSigns.
- ❑ Police department has used 6 eSigns.
- ❑ AJSK department has used 1797 eSigns.
- ❑ eAttestation application has use 106 eSigns.
- ❑ KBITS department has used 3 eSigns.
- ❑ KSPCB department has used 41 eSigns.
- ❑ Health and family welfare department has used 10 eSigns.
- ❑ Stamp and registration department has used 54 eSigns.

Departments in the Process of Implementing e-Sign

1. Electrical Inspectorate Department.
2. Agriculture Department.
3. Digilocker

Digital Locker, one of the key initiatives under the Digital India Initiative, is aimed at eliminating the usage of physical documents and enable sharing of e-documents across government agencies via a mechanism to verify authenticity of the documents online.

Residents can also upload their own e-Documents and Digitally Sign them using the eSign facility. These Digitally Signed Documents can be shared with Government Organizations or other entities. Details of Departments Implemented Digilocker is given in **Table 9.27**.

Departments in the process of Implementing Digilocker

- Drug Control Department
- Food & Civil Services
- KBITS
- Karnataka State DBT Portal

CeG hosted DBT Karnataka Portal in the Karnataka State data Centre and created login credential for the departments and shared. Departments updating the Schema data 5th day of every month. CeG is coordinating with DBT Bharath mission to update the Latest versions of DBT Karnataka portal and sharing the data through web services to the DBT Bharat mission. According to DBT Karnataka Portal Currently 27 Departments with 165 Schemes on-boarded, Total Direct Benefit transfer -170Cr+, Total Number of transactions-1Cr+ and Estimated gain Rs.818Cr.

Karnataka State Web Portal (KSWP)tr

The web portal of Government of Karnataka is an integrated solution providing a single point of information and interaction, for all citizens, visitors and businesses. The websites of various Departments are further enabling the Government to bring G2C, G2G and G2B services to the citizens and external agencies.

Establishment of Project Monitoring Unit

The Project Monitoring Unit has been established for State Web Portal which has undertaken various activities such as; creation and maintenance of websites. It includes domain maintenance, application development, server maintenance, database administration, server certificates, security audit, domain name creation, application support and training and transactional features within web pages for State Government Websites.

Guidelines for Karnataka Government Websites (KGIGW)

Guidelines have been created with an objective to make the Karnataka Government Websites conform to the essential pre-requisites of Usability, User-Centricity and universal accessibility. Additionally, enabling all government website stakeholders to adopt a consistent and tested framework, so that uniformity is maintained, a set of template policies have been devised. The Guidelines stipulated herein are based on International Standards ISO 23026, W3C's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines and Government of India Guidelines for Government Websites (GIGW). It further makes references to the various laws of India such as the Access to Information Technology Act 2005 among others.

Table 9.27: Details of Departments Implemented Digilocker

Sl No	Departments	No. Of Records	Remarks
1	RTO(Transport Department)	2,70,06,789	Registration Certificate-1,80,34,890, driving license-89,71,899.
2	AJSK	4,57,09,480	37 Services
3	PU Board	4,08,774	Uploaded certificates of 2nd PUC 2018 March examination marks sheets
4	SSLC Board	6,70,991	SSLC Marks card

Source : e-Governance

Domain Nomenclature for State Government Websites

The Universal Resource Locator (URL)/Domain name/Web address of any Government website is a strong indicator of its authenticity and status of being official. By having a commonly acceptable Domain Name Service (DNS) naming convention, departments will establish their online identity while minimising complexities of choosing a name. Knowing particular domains of the department will be very simple since a common pattern will always be followed such as; department-name.karnataka.gov.in shall be registered.

Security Audit

A secured web portal mitigates risk of unauthorized access to resources, has an auditable trail to support transactions, particularly those with high sensitivity or high value, protects important information from the moment it is entered by the user and it continues through backend applications and workflow processes, strengthens on-line relationships enabling more and more applications and services to be integrated with and accessed via the high-value web portal.

Convergence of Web Portal

The convergence of State Web Portal involves in unifying all the WebPages of a department into

a single mother portal providing links to all child portals. Also, the page layout and the functionalities are uniform across all web pages which would help users to locate the relevant information quickly and without much difficulty.

A proof of concept has been carried out in which all static information relating to the department like Services/Benefits/Scheme details, eligibility and the processes are made available on the web portal. If department has any online services it is connected to the portal, otherwise the right contact details are provided. Actual delivery of services happens through department portal. This proof of concept has been done based on the gov.uk portal.

Accessibility and Content Authenticity based on Content Contribution, Moderation and Approval Policy (CMAP)

A workflow based Content Management System (CMS) is being deployed centrally to provide access to the Government departments are to create / upload, verify, approve and publish the content based on the CMAP Policy. This Web interface ensures authenticity and accuracy of information disseminated to citizens through the official Government websites. Website Hosting and Maintenance Details are given in **Table 9.28**.

Table 9.28: Website Hosting and Maintenance Details

Sl.No.	Description	Nos.
1	Websites Designed, hosted and Maintained by CeG	140
2	Training provided to Govt. Departments	90
3	Regular updation by Department through online	40
4	Online Application	10
5	Chief Minister Website Maintenance	1
6	Chief Secretary Office Website (Officer Profile, MyGOK, GOK Directory)	1
7	Application & Database Server Maintenance	10
8	NIC Sites Updates (150)	5
9	Domain Name Registration	12
10	Security Auditing	140
11	Designing new State Web Portal with Content Contribution, Moderation and Approval Policy (CMAP)	

Source : e-Governance

e-Office

e-Office is a web application enabling the Government to automate the entire work flow of file processing starting from Tapal creation, File Creation, File processing and issuing orders from the file. The e-Office product aims to support governance by ushering in more effective and transparent inter and intra-government processes.

e-Office launched in Karnataka Secretariat on 01st October 2018. e-Office Services have been extended to different Secretariat Departments and the efficiency in file processing also improved a lot. Citizen will get the information regarding File Status.

The features of e-Office are:

- Open Architecture & Technology; Neutral
- Common Data Sets and Standards
- Role based access for authorization
- Workflow manager
- Open Standards & technologies based
- Unicode Compliant - Support for local languages
- Organization level common repository of user information for various services and applications.

The Benefits of e-Office are

- Enhance transparency – files can be tracked and their status is known to all at all times

- Increase accountability – the responsibility of quality and speed of decision making is easier to monitor
- Assure data security and data integrity
- Transform the government work culture and ethics
- Promote greater collaboration in the work place and effective knowledge management

Currently the e-Office is being implemented in Secretariat. The implementation progress is given **Table 9.29**.

The Implementation approach is as follows:

- Phase one: All Secretariat as one unit and Head of the department
- Phase two: District level office
- Phase three: Taluk level office

Capacity Building of e-Office for various departments is as given in **Figure 9.4**.

7. Capacity Building

Government of Karnataka is in the forefront in initiating and implementing successfully several e-Governance projects of national importance in order to improve delivery of public services. Imparting of specialized training and enhancing the knowledge, skills of the employees in various facets of e-Governance and ICT is envisaged.

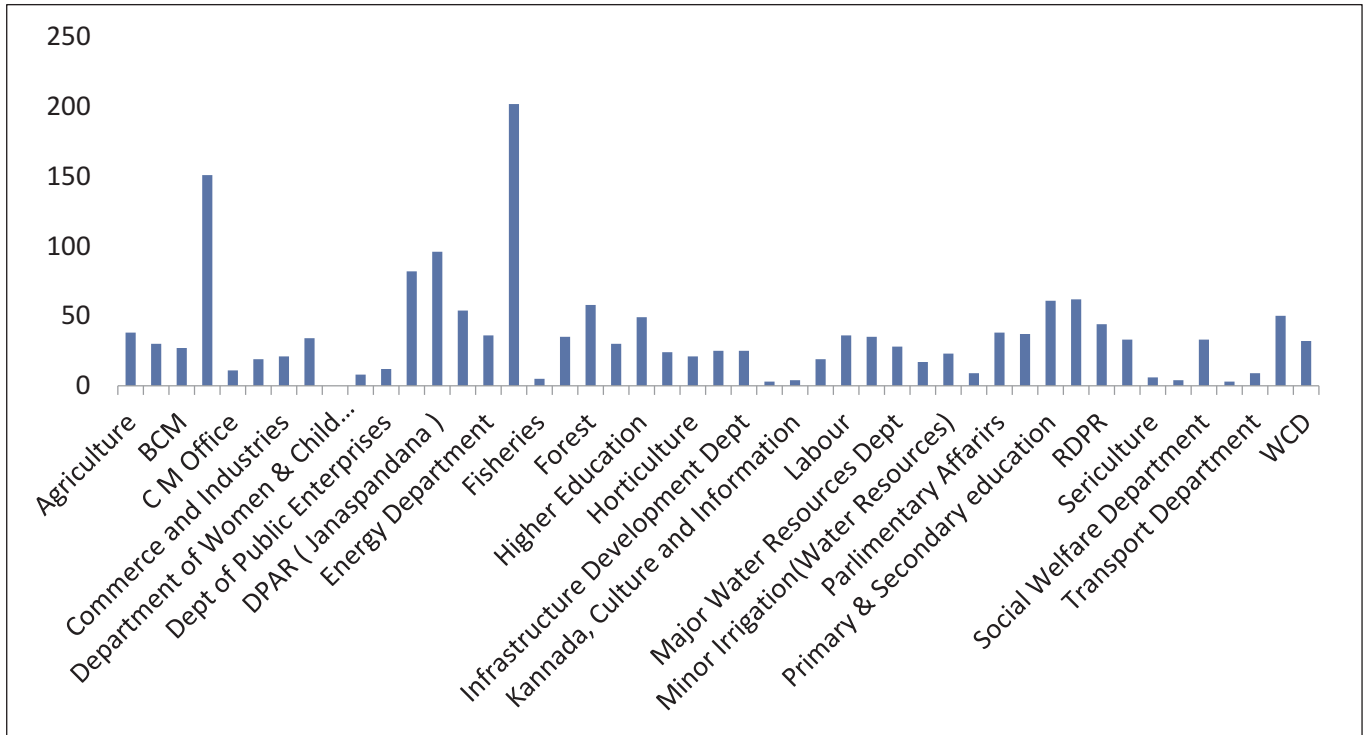
The Department is providing consultants to other Departments for the implementation of e-

Table 9.29: e-Office implementation progress

Sl. No	Implemented Dept/Corp/Offices	Total No.	No of Users	No of Files	No of letters
1	State Departments	22	1,699	49,027	2,84,535
2	Corporations	2	151	4,078	67,695
3	District Commissioner (DC) office	17	1,007	1,63,034	7,56,346
4	Assistant Commissioner (AC) office	6	85	5,419	11,681
5	Zilla Panchayat (ZP) office	7	279	15,751	1,35,299
6	Taluk Panchayat (TP) office	8	112	2	4
7	Taluk office (TO)	3	114	46	271
Total		65	3,500	2,37,355	12,55,827

Source : e-Governance

Figure 9.4 :Capacity Building of e-Office for various departments



Governance Initiatives. For this purpose State e-Mission Team (SEMT) is established in the Department and it is interacting with other Departments.

The current

Future Plan (Up to March-2019)

- ❑ Proposed to conduct training programs at all District Training Centers in co ordination with ATI, Mysore Up to March-2019. (Programmes started & Released for Rs. 37.30,600/-)
- ❑ It is proposed conduct training program

for Group A&B officers in every month at District Head quarters (Appr.Rs. 10.00 Lakhs)

- ❑ In House Trainings programs to Group A & B officers (8.00 Lakhs)

2. Kannada Computing

Hon'ble chief minister has announced kannada computing project in the budget of 2015-16. Government has issued G.O for its implementation. The objectives of this project include-

Sl.No	Opening Balance in (Rs. In lakhs)	Expenditure till August 2018 (Rs. In lakhs)	Expenditure up to November 2018 (Rs. In lakhs)	Total Expenditure for Year 2018-19 (Till 30/11/2018) (Rs. In lakhs)
1	207.00	1.15	41.89	165.18

Opening Balance in Lakhs	156.70
Total Amount Expended	Programmes scheduled in on District Training Centre in co-ordination with ATI Mysore.(Approximately 87.00Lakhs approved and releasing shortly)

Future Plan (Up to March-2019)

- Proposed to conduct training programs at all District Training Centers in coordination with ATI, Mysore Up to March-2019. (Proposal submitted and approved for Rs. 87,00000/-)
- It is proposed conduct training program for Group A&B officers in every month at District Head quarters (Appr.Rs. 10.00 Lakhs)
- In House Trainings programs to Group A & B officers (10.00 Lakhs)

9.8.6 Mining and Minerals Industries

During the year 2018-19, upto November 2018 the Department of Mines and Geology has not granted any mining lease. As per MMDR amendment act 2015, deemed extension has been made for mining lease for limestone no. 2480 in an extent of 1.62 hectares in Bagalakote district.

During the year 2018-19, upto November 2018 the Department of Mines and Geology has granted 186 Quarry leases for Building Stone and other minor minerals. For Ornamental Granite 25 Quarry leases were granted. Where as in previous year, 104 leases for minor minerals and Ornamental Granite 25 Quarry leases were granted.

The Department of Mines and Geology has realized revenues of Rs.1496.56 crores as against the target of Rs.1920.00 crores upto November 2018 and as against the annual target of Rs.3000.00 crores for the year 2018-19. Details of royalty collections from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto November 2018) are provided

in **Table 9.30**. Scheme wise details of plan and expenditure are given in **Appendix 9.6**.

9.9 STATUS OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN KARNATAKA**9.9.1 Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC)**

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (KSSIDC) promotes the development of Small Scale Industry (SSI) 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 09 Raw Material Depots for the Distribution of required Raw Materials to MSME Units in the State. It has also acquired lands in and around Bengaluru and also in other districts for the construction of sheds and for the development of plots as per the demand from MSME units. The details of Royalty collected, Raw Materials sold, Sheds constructed and Plots developed by the Corporation are given in **Table 9.31 and 9.32**. The Financial Performance of KSSIDC is given in **Table 9.33 and 9.34**. Sales Performance of KSSIDC given in **Table 9.35**. New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC is given **Table 9.36**. Upgradation of Infrastructures at Various Industrial Estates (CID Phase-1) &(CID Phase-2) are given in **Table 9.37 and 9.38**.

- In the Government's New Industrial Policy 2014-19, a policy provision has been made that, KIADB has to earmark / reserve minimum 20% of allottable land out of the

Table 9.30 : Details of Royalty Collections (Rs. in crore)

Year	Target	Achievement	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
2014-15	1750.00	1648.92	821.08	827.84
2015-16	1807.18	2003.61	807.71	1099.91
2016-17	2410.71	2185.02	1042.37	1142.65
2017-18	2550.00	2746.26	1294.89	1451.37
2018-19 (upto Nov-2018)	3000.00 Annual Target (1920.00 upto Nov-2018)	1496.56	925.50	571.07

Royalty collection is as per Reconciled figures.

Source: Demand, Collection, Balance (DCB) Section, Department of Mines & Geology.

Table 9.31: Details of Royalty Collections (Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Upto Nov.2018
Royalty Collection	0.1373	0.3435	0.1528	0.3920	0.2442	1.4773	1.2791

Source: KSSIDC

Table 9.32: Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation

Particulars	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Subject to finalization of Audit)	2018-19 Upto Nov.2018
Depots for distribution of raw material	Number	23	17	17	16	9	9	9
Raw material sold (Iron & Steel)	Rs.in Crore	64.51	53.96	48.52	32.82	42.86	12.76	9.92
Industrial sheds constructed (Incl. Sheds / Godowns / Flats/ Shops)	Number	6163	6177	6180	6209	6227	6284	6282
Industrial Plots developed (cumulative)	Number	7164	7617	8258	8457	8433	9336	9401

Source: KSSIDC

Table 9.33: Financial Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (Rs. Lakh)

Year	Total income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit after tax
2012-13	13058.41	11290.88	1254.10
2013-14	11147.00	9579.00	1126.00
2014-15	11276.00	9270.00	1482.00
2015-16	10680.81	8107.12	1761.76
2016-17	8225.00	5955.00	1636.00
2017-18	6567.00	4518.00	1232.00
2018-19 (up to Nov. 2018)	5363.05	3689.70	1006.13

Source: KSSIDC

Table 9.34: Financial Projections for the period 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2022 (Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No	Year	Total income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit
2	2016-17	8225.00	5955.00	1636.00
3	2017-18	9870.00	7146.00	1963.20
4	2018-19	11844.00	8575.00	2355.60
5	2019-20	14212.8	10290.00	2826.00
6	2020-21	17054.40	12348.00	3391.20
7	2021-22	20464.80	14817.60	4069.20

Source: KSSIDC

Table 9.35 : Sales Performance of KSSIDC (2017-18 & 2018-19)

Sl. No.	Items	Target for 2017-18		Target for 2018-19		Sales Performance 2016-17		Sales Performance 2017-18 (Subject to Finalisation of Audit)		Sales Performance 2018-19 up to Sept.18	
		Qty In Mts	Value In Rs. lakhs	Qty in Mts	Value in Rs. lakhs	Qty in Mts	Value in Rs. lakhs	Qty in Mts	Value in Rs. lakhs	Qty in Mts	Value in Rs. lakhs
1	Iron & Steel	12000	4560	12500	5556	10078	4286	2878	1276	2053	992
2	Coal **	26700	760	40000	1120	0	0	0	0		
3	Paraffin Wax	50	57	0	0	1	1	17	13		
4	Cement *	150	10	0	0	0	0	0	0		

** Due to change in policy regarding mode of transportation by M/s. WCL, Nagpur, coal transaction has not taken place from 2015 onwards. However, considering the logistic convenience and also short distance the Government requested to Ministry of Coal, New Delhi to allocated the Coal on M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Telangana State instead of M/s. WCL, Nagpur, Maharashtra and orders from Ministry of Coal is awaited.

* NOTE: Cement is sold on commission basis. Therefore value is not taken.

Source: KSSIDC

lands acquired by KIADB, for the establishment of MSME Units and also to allot the same as per the request of KSSIDC. As such, the lands required and suitable for KSSIDC will be got allotted from KIADB where the Industrial Areas has been established and the same will be given for the establishment of MSME Units. KIADB is not allotting the suitable lands to KSSIDC in accordance with New Industrial Policy 2014-19 of Government of Karnataka. In this connection, a meeting was held on 03.12.2016 under the Chairmanship of Secretary to Government, Commerce & Industries Department and issue of suitable Government Order with regard to allot suitable lands to KSSIDC by fixing the Land Rate at Acquired Cost + Service Charges and Pro-Rata Developmental Expenditure, is anticipated.

- In Government's New Industrial Policy of 2014-19, a provision has been made to purchase the land directly from the Land Owners to an extent of 50 acres and above at the same place, under the scheme of establishment of proposed Industrial Estates by KSSIDC. As per the said Rule, New Industrial Estates will be established for the establishment of small and micro

industries after identifying selecting the required lands to establish Industrial Estate, by obtaining the consent from the Land Owners and also after obtaining the approval from the Revenue Department under Clause No.109 of Karnataka Land Reform Act 1961. A proposal has already been submitted to the Government in connection with purchase of land directly from the farmers by obtaining the approval from Revenue Department under Clause No.109 of Karnataka Land Reform Act 1961.

- As such, two separate proposals have already been submitted to the Government by the Corporation in connection with issue of suitable orders regarding purchase of required land to the Corporation directly from the Land Owners (For purchase of 50 acres and above and upto 50 acres) and the issue of Govt. orders from the Government is awaited.

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Target & Achievement from 2010-11 to 2018-19 are given in **Appendix 9.7**. The Corporation's principal objective is Promotion and Development of Small Scale Industries in the State. Construction and Utilization of

Table 9.36: New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC

Sl. No	Name of Industrial Estates	Extent of Land in acres	No. of Sheds Proposed (Taken up)	Project Cost in lakhs	No. of plots proposed to be Developed	Project Cost in lakhs
1	Nelamangala, Bengaluru Rural Dist.	143.00	13	277.50	-	-
2	Muttugadahalli, Bangalore North Dist.	12.15	8	162.00	-	-
3	Pavagada, Tumkur Dist.	53.46	10	202.50		
4	Pandavapura, Mandya Dist.	5.00	7	137.00		
5	Nagamangala, Mandya Dist.	7.77	4	81.00	-	-
6	Gundlupete, Chamarajanagara Dist.	10.00	3	56.00	-	-
7	Sarathi, Davanagere Dist.	28.26	7	137.00	-	-
8	Bykampadi, Mangaluru Dist.	38.59	10	202.50	-	-
9	Gamanagatii, Dharwad Dist.	64.06	8	171.50	-	-
10	Boaragaon, Belagavi Dist	75.00	15	308.50	-	-
11	Humnabad 2 nd Stage, Bidar Dist.	24.30	5	106.00	-	-
12	Kolar, Bidar Dist	29.30	4	62.00	-	-
13	Sindagi, Vijayapura Dist.	28.30	6	121.50	-	-
14	Haraginadhoni (Kudutini), Bellary Dist	100.00	0	0	375	4300.00
15	Basapura, Koppal Dist.	104.00	0	0	450	4100.00
16	Hariharpura, Chikkamagaluru Dist.	7.20	0	0	0	300.00
17	Mangur, Chikkodi Tq., Belagavi Dist.	14.11	0	0	212	700.00
	Total	744.50	100	2025.00	1037	9400.00

Source: KSSIDC

Infrastructure especially in the backward areas, Procurement and Marketing Industrial raw materials and extending technical support and assistance are the means to achieve the above Goals. In the last few years, the Corporation is playing a key role in the development of MSME Sector in terms of establishment of New Industrial Estates, Upgradation of basic infrastructure in the existing Industrial Estates by introducing

various entrepreneur friendly measures both in Industrial Estate and Commercial Activities. KSSIDC's policy initiatives and strategies includes.

- ❑ Monitoring of the lands allotted by way of introducing strict time limit on utilisation of plots.
- ❑ Initiating participative policy in which land owners are made partners in the benefits of the Industrial Estates to be developed.

Table 9.37: Upgradation of Infrastructures at Various Industrial Estates (CID Phase-1)

Sl.No	Name of Industrial Estates	Extent of Land in acres	Project Cost in lakhs
1	Raichur, Raichur Dist	25.00	540.00
2	Sindagi, Vijayapura Dist	29.00	210.00
3	Kolhar, Bidar Dist	29.00	106.00
4	Shahapur, Kalburgi Dist.	26.80	350.00
5	Ramanakoppa, Dharwad Dist.	20.00	200.00
6	Ron, Gadag Dist.	5.00	130.00
7	Gadag, Gadag Dist.	11.00	60.00
8	Hirekerur, Haveri Dist.	5.00	110.00
9	Chikkodi, Belagavi Dist.	5.00	120.00
10	Mudhol, Bagalakote Dist.	11.00	120.00
11	Ramanagar Joida, Uttar Kannada	19.00	150.00
12	Moodabidire, Dakshina Kannada	10.00	240.00
13	Davanagere, Davangere Dist.	20.00	300.00
14	Sagara, Shivamogga Dist.	14.00	150.00
15	Kumbalagodu, Bengaluru Urban Dist.	16.00	335.00
16	Hoskote, Bengaluru Rural Dist.	16.85	368.00
17	Jigani 1 st Stage, Bengaluru Urban Dist.	18.05	191.00
18	Tumakuru, Tumakuru Dist.	15.20	320.00
19	Kunigal, Tumakuru Dist.	8.65	180.00
20	Hubli, Dharwad Dist.	122.00	750.00
21	Construction of Display and Demo centre, at Thagachegere, Channapatana.Tq.	14.27	300.00

Source: KSSIDC

- ❑ To establish 22 No.s of new industrial clusters in about 18 places based on the availability of local skill & demand from the industry side in various districts of the State.
- ❑ Policy to develop Functional Industrial Estates / Parks on PPP Model on privately owned to avoid land acquisition and thereby, to avoid blockage of funds.
- ❑ Proposals to develop new Industrial Estates keeping in mind the modern infrastructure, utility and service requirements.
- ❑ To upgrade the existing Infrastructure and to take up Critical infrastructure works in the Industrial Estates, by seeking separate funds in the State Budgets and also by bringing them under the ambit of Industrial Township Act so that the concerned Industries Associations of the Estates collect taxes and other levies and maintain the Estates themselves efficiently.
- ❑ With a view to assist the SSI Sector in marketing their products, Marketing Assistance Scheme was proposed to be

Table 9.38: Upgradation of Infrastructures at Various Industrial Estate (CID Phase-2)

Sl. No	District	Industrial Estate	Details of land in acres	Project Cost in lakhs
1	Bagalakote	Hunagund	20.30	275.00
2	Bellari	Bellari	15.00	130.00
3	Bellari	Hospete	25.00	600.00
4	Kalaburgi	Sedam	16.70	300.00
5	Gadag	Gadag Betageri	7.00	80.00
6	Dharwad	Belur Dharwad	16.00	80.00
7	Hassan	Holenarsipura	5.00	124.00
8	Shivamogga	Hosanagara	5.00	90.00
9	Udupi	Manipal	14.00	214.00
10	Chamarajnaragar	Gundlupet	10.00	50.00
11	Chamarajnaragar	Chamarajanagar	10.00	50.00
12	Mysuru	Hebbal	75.00	210.00
13	Bengaluru Nagar	Jigani 2 nd Stage	13.55	170.00
14	Bengaluru Urban	Veerasandra 2 nd Stage	10.00	200.00
15	Bengaluru Rural	Magadi	10.00	107.00
16	Kolar	Malur	6.86	175.00
17	Dharwad	Hubballi	122.00	1305.00
18	Mangaluru	Yeyyadi		770.00
			TOTAL	5110.00

Source: KSSIDC

taken up in catering to the requirements of Public Sector Undertakings/Boards & Corporations and other Agencies by taking exemption under section 4(g) of KTPP Act. Marketing Assistance Scheme can be perused by KSSIDC Ltd.

KSSIDC has been continuing to serve the MSME units in the State by procuring and distributing various Industrial Raw materials required by them like Iron & Steel, Coal, Cement, Paraffin Wax etc., through its 9 raw material depots throughout the State.

Since KSSIDC is procuring & distributing various industrial raw materials, this has helped the MSME units in getting good quality of raw materials at reasonable prices. This has acted as a deterrent to the Private Traders from

exploiting the MSME units. KSSIDC has been extending 30 days interest free credit facility to the MSME units for purchase of raw materials through KSSIDC raw material depots against Bank Guarantee. Also under the provisions of MOU executed between KSFC and KSSIDC, M/s. KSFC is extending Rs.100.00 lakhs financial Assistance per unit / per year to the MSME Sector for purchase of Industrial Raw Materials under line of credit. This has helped the MSME units to meet their raw material requirements without immediately arranging the funds.

Due to severe competition, the prospects of improving the sales of raw materials through KSSIDC are not encouraging. KSSIDC may find it difficult to achieve the sales target for 2017-18. However, efforts will be made to

achieve maximum possible sales target through KSSIDC raw material depots.

9.9.2 Karnataka State Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)

Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) is a statutory body, playing an important role in development of industries in the state. Since inception, the KIADB has developed 166 Industrial Areas in 30 districts of the state covering an area of about 59757.90 acres. In all the industrial areas developed by KIADB, basic infrastructural facilities like internal roads, water supply, power supply, street lights, common facilities centers, buildings, housing and offsite infrastructure like widening & improvement of approach roads etc., are provided.

Govt. of Karnataka vide its order dtd.13-08-2007 and 13-05-2010 in order to facilitate land acquisition activities for industrial development, has introduced a land-sharing scheme to KIADB acquired lands, wherein about 9583.00 Sq.ft. of developed land will be provided to the land owner in lieu of land compensation fixed for one acre of land

acquired. The statistics on the performance of KIADB for the last five years are given in **Table 9.39**. Achievement made by KIADB from 2011-12 to 2018-19 are presented in **Appendix 9.8**.

9.9.3 Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS)

Karnataka, specifically, Bangalore is a preferred destination for companies looking to offshore their information technology (IT) and back-office functions, due to the metropolis' natural and strategic advantages coupled with the support extended by the Government of Karnataka to the IT industry in the form of allotment of land at concessional rates, IT infrastructure and other tax incentives to the IT Entrepreneurs. Further, the industry has its low-cost advantage and is a financially attractive location when viewed in combination with the business environment which the State offers, and the availability of skilled people. Further, a number of India's top technology firms have their strong base in the Silicon valley of India, i.e. in Electronic City,

Table 9.39: Performance of Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board 2012-13 to 2018-19 (upto November 2018)

S. No	Particulars	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Nov.2018)
1	Area acquired	Acres	10012.20	5497.47	5922.50	1733.80	1192.95	2618.00	2386.30
2	Area allotted								
	(a) SSI, L & M	Acres	1006.37	458.56	335.54	848.68	961.72	1113.78	509.34
	(b) Single Unit Complex	Acres	7604.72	575.88	2825.46	858.21	51.34	157.26	49.08
	Total	Acres	8611.09	1033.44	3161.00	1706.89	1013.06	1271.04	558.42
3	Expenditure incurred for acquisition	Rs. in lakhs	173,100.00	118,021.00	140,919.92	150,576.65	176,259.59	221,475.08	180,250.00
4	Expenditure incurred for development	Rs. in lakhs	31,260.00	52,894.00	36,758.08	54,644.57	45,655.23	57,972.66	40,786.55
5	Total Expenditure incurred	Rs. in lakhs	204,360.00	170,915.00	177,678.00	205,227.22	221,914.82	279,447.74	221,036.55
6	No. of Entrepreneurs								
	(a) SSI, L & M	No.	452	359	225	444	511	934	386
	(b) Single Unit Complex	No.	29	10	16	7	6	4	2
	Total		481	369	241	451	517	938	389

Source: Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Bengaluru

Bangalore. These IT majors have a decisive role in IT Exports and instrumental in regularly achieving and sustaining growth.

In order to ensure that the fruits of the IT revolution are obtained in all regions of the State and to encourage the local entrepreneurs to set up their business units, the Government of Karnataka has taken a series of measures to establish IT Infrastructure/IT Parks in the Tier-II cities. To supplement the measures taken in this direction, the Government entrusted the Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS) with the responsibility of setting up IT Parks in Tier-II Cities in the State and done the role of a nodal agency to provide necessary IT Infrastructure and support to the IT Industry & the entrepreneurs in the State.

The activities that are presently being undertaken by KEONICS can be broadly categorized as i. IT Infrastructure Facility Services ii. Commercial & Marketing Services iii. Training Services iv. Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Allied Services v. Consultancy Services and vi. Human Resources & Manpower Consultancy Services.

Along with the implementation of activities related to establishment of IT Parks, KEONICS is also involved in other activities as indicated above. The financial performance of KEONICS is given in **Table 9.40**.

KEONICS is actively involved in establishing IT Parks in Tier - 2 Cities in the State such as Hubli, Gulbarga & Shimoga. The progress made in this direction is as under-

IT Park, Hubli: The Government of Karnataka has established IT park in Hubli with state-of-the-art infrastructure. The first step in this direction was taken way back in the year 1999-2000 by setting up an IT park with 2,75,000 sq. ft. built up area in a sprawling IT complex at Hubli with a total investment of Rs 42.36 crore. The Government has offered additional incentives including providing work space at concessional lease rentals to prospective entrepreneurs to utilize the space available for establishing IT and IT enabled businesses in the complex. KEONICS has been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the IT Park Complex at Hubli.

IT Park, SEZ, Shimoga: The Government of Karnataka has announced the establishment of IT SEZ and IT PARK in Non-SEZ areas in Shimoga. KEONICS has been mandated to establish and develop IT -SEZ and IT park in KIADB Industrial Estate, off Shimoga Bhadravathi Highway. Developmental works have been undertaken to create 1 million sq.ft built up area in 25 acres of land allotted for developing the IT SEZ with an estimated investment of Rs. 250 crore on PPP model. Co-developers have been identified and the work is in progress in the first phase in an area of 6 acres. All necessary approvals have been obtained from the Government of India and other Agencies

IT Park Non- SEZ Shimoga: The first phase of construction for setting up of IT Park in the non-SEZ at Shimoga for a built-up area of 67599 sq.ft out of a total area of 100000 sq.ft. has been completed.

IT Park, Gulbarga: KEONICS has taken up IT Park project in Gulbarga in an area of 2 acres of

Table 9.40: Financial Performance from 2012-13 to 2018-19

Rs. in crores

Head	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Provisional (April 2018 to Sept- 18)
Sales and Service Turnover	208.97	191.19	181.02	236.71	204.51	388.75	227.03
Other Income	6.62	7.10	6.82	5.89	6.20	6.61	92.69
Total Turnover	215.59	198.29	187.84	242.60	210.71	395.36	319.72
Profit before Tax	38.08	11.23	4.90	9.65	6.76	18.41	6.13
Profit after Tax	24.66	7.49	3.31	6.17	4.37	11.85	3.98

Source: KEONICS

land with a built-up area of 150000 sq.ft. in 3 phases with an estimated cost of Rs. 23.90 crore. The construction of the IT Park complex 1st Phase has been completed. Several incentives are offered to the local entrepreneurs including allotting workspace at very nominal rates.

Keonics is poised to play a vital role in the upcoming Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) project conceived and being developed by the Government of India and Government of Karnataka near the international airport, Bangalore with an initial investment of Rs. 1600 crore and area spreading over 2100 acres in the first phase. The Project is aimed at housing IT SEZ, Electronic Hardware park among other ancillary industries with an integrated township.

The mission of the KEONICS cyber lab is to provide training and investigation support to agencies and entities involved in prevention, investigation and prosecution of economic and high tech crime. The vision of the KEONICS cyber lab is i. Training of law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary in Cyber Crime Investigation (Tools and Techniques), Cyber Forensics Process & procedures and Cyber Laws for their respective roles in dealing with cyber crimes/cyber threat incidents ii. Training Banking & Financial Institutions and Education Segment on Cyber Security to prevent security breaches iii. Conducting cyber safety sensitization programs for all Government Department iv. To act as a resource center for guiding law enforcement authorities of cyber crime cases and v. Knowledge enhancement for the core departments handling cyber crime issues.

9.9.4 Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health

Department of factories, boilers, industrial safety and health is associated with the responsibility of ensuring occupational safety, health and welfare of the of workers in the registered factories and at construction activities through effective enforcement. The state of Karnataka is having 17,356 registered factories with 18,03,865 workers and there are 5045 registered Boilers. Taking into consideration the Volume of storage of hazardous chemicals, there are 81 major accidents hazardous Factories in the 17 districts in the state. Special and effective importance is given at the time of inspection to

avert any possible disasters. There are about 1205 Factories having hazardous manufacturing process and effective inspections are conducted to avoid possible accidents. The main objective of the department is to ensure Safety and Health of the workers. The Department is conducting risk based inspection of Factories to ensure occupational safety and Health of workers at work place. Further the, department is providing all the possible and required assistance to the management to ensure in providing occupational safety & health at work place. The details of registered units under various production categories are given in **Table 9.41**. Registered Factories by Industries as on 2018-19 are presented in **Appendix 9.9**.

9.9.5 Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)

Industrial Finance

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a State Level Financial Institution established by the State Government in the year 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 to cater to the long term financial needs of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the State of Karnataka. KSFC takes pride being pioneer in serving MSMEs of industrial and service segments in the State for the past 59 years. The cumulative Gross Sanctions of the Corporation reached Rs. 16,118.18 crore covering 1,72,451 cases as on 31.3.2018. Since inception upto the end of March 2018, 30,319 cases promoted by Women Entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs. 3614.72 crore, 21,120 cases promoted by Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of 1,555.78 crore and 1,224.54 crore was sanctioned to 19,125 cases promoted by Entrepreneurs belonging to the Minority community.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FY: 2017-18

- ❑ During the FY: 2017-18, the Corporation Sanctioned 842.13 crore, disbursed 561.21 crore & recovered 787.91 crore.
- ❑ The Corporation earned a net profit of 25.55crore during the FY: 2017-18.
- ❑ The Standard Assets of the Corporation reached 1557.26 crore as on 31.03.2018.
- ❑ The net NPAs stood at 6.56% during the FY: 2017-18.

Table 9.41: Registration of Industrial Units in Karnataka between 2018-19 (April – November)

Sl. No	Industrial Units	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April – November 2018)
1	Food Products	107	75	131	89	83	57
2	Paper & paper products	54	23	17	29	26	5
3	Metals & Alloys	118	44	65	76	84	56
4	Chemical manufacturing & Chemical using industries	44	26	27	34	23	11
5	Transports & Equipment	79	22	61	52	42	23
6	Textiles	104	39	109	90	96	34
7	Wood & wood Products	36	16	32	23	23	17
8	Other	307	381	566	626	598	252
	Total	849	626	1008	1019	975	455

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health

- During the year, the Government of Karnataka provided an equity capital of 75.00 crore and interest subsidy support of 81.00 crore towards following schemes.

IMPORTANT POLICY DECISIONS DURING FY 2017-18

- Reimbursement of loan processing charges, commitment charges, legal charges to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs towards establishing micro/small scale industry for the first time.
- Modification to Interest subsidy Scheme for Women Entrepreneur with an enhancement of loan amount to 200.00 lakhs from 50.00 lakhs.
- Special Scheme for existing Entrepreneurs at 12 per cent of interest.

- Implementation of the Karnataka State Collateral Security Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs.

PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATION DURING THE FY 2018-19 (April to November 2018)

During the FY:2018-19 (April to November 2018) the Corporation assisted 533 cases to an extent of 448.91 crore, disbursed 356.02 crore and recovered 476.45 crore.

NEW SCHEMES INTRODUCED DURING THE FY 2018-19

- Special assistance scheme for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs for establishing Handloom & Textile Units.

Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs	ˆ 37.50 crore
Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs	ˆ 8.50 crore
Women Entrepreneurs	ˆ 35.00 crore

- Sanction of loans with 10% Interest Subsidy / Subvention Scheme to new & existing micro & small manufacturing enterprises and manufacturing allied service enterprises established by all category of entrepreneurs, with effect from 1.10.2018.

The performance of the Corporation in the key areas of operations is summarized in **Table 9.42**. Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by KSFC are presented in **Appendix 9.10**.

9.9.6 Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC, established in 1964, has been greatly instrumental in the industrialization of the State, especially in the large and medium sector. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activity. However, certain Investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time.

KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership model and its role as nodal agency for Bangalore International Airport Project. Duly noting the initiatives taken up by KSIIDC in the infrastructure sector, the name was changed to “Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited” with effect from November 22, 2010.

As the nodal agency of the State Government, KSIIDC has initiated activities for the development of the following projects which will be pursued for completion during 12th five year plan.

- Expansion of the Bengaluru International Airport;
- Development of Bengaluru International Convention Centre adjacent to the Kempegowda International Airport on PPP mode;
- Development of Bengaluru Signature Business Park;
- Development of a Sea Port at Tadadi on PPP mode;

Table 9.42: Performance of KSFC

(` in Crore)

Period	Sanctions		Disbursements	Recovery
	No.	Amount	Amount	Amount
April'11 to Nov.'11	876	508.33	333.09	398.18
FY 2011-12	1485	817.32	597.08	660.90
April'12 to Nov.'12	979	564.39	431.98	465.44
FY 2012-13	1598	944.06	734.70	792.89
April'13 to Nov.'13	859	553.92	394.16	536.18
FY 2013-14	1426	909.26	707.47	836.52
April'14 to Nov.'14	620	343.40	328.19	509.30
FY 2014-15	1092	675.15	553.62	814.00
April'15 to Nov.'15	653	391.67	332.87	532.64
FY 2015-16	1111	731.94	566.36	841.10
April'16 to Nov.'16	639	468.79	341.18	545.59
FY 2016-17	1059	733.43	614.38	884.73
April'17 to Nov.'17	591	452.30	305.23	503.15
FY 2017-18	1037	842.13	561.21	787.91
April'18 to Nov.'18	533	448.91	356.02	476.45

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation

- e) City Gas Distribution Project for Bangalore; and
- f) Development of Airstrips and Helipads.
- c. Sale of primary assets taken over under section 29.
- d. Recovery of advances through legal recourse under SFC & other Acts.

Also, KSIIDC will continue to act as Nodal Agency of the State Government in respect of the specified projects assigned from time to time by the State Government.

In addition to the above activities in the infrastructure sector, the following existing activities will be pursued.

- a. Thrust on loan recovery
- b. Settlement of remaining loan accounts under OTS

Besides, KSIIDC through its Joint Venture Company with IL & FS, Viz KSIIDC would extend advisory services for project development to the Government Agencies for development of their projects on PPP model. Performance of KSIIDC from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto November 2018) are given in **Table 9.43**. KSIIDC's target & achievements details from 2011-12 to 2017-18 are given in **Appendix 9.11**.

Table 9.43: Performance of Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure development Corporation limited from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (Upto November 2018)

Assistance	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement 2016-17 (Up to November 2016)	Achievement 2017-18 (Up to November 2017)	Achievement 2018-19 (Up to November 2018)
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(Provisional)	(Provisional)	(Provisional)
Sanctioned (Gross)							
1. Sanctions:							
a) Loan	(Rs. Crores)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Equity	(Rs. Crores)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Others	(Rs. Crores)	0.00	*5.00	**5.00	0.00	***5.00	
2. Disbursements:							
a) Loan	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Equity	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Others		0.00	0.00	-	*1.5	****1.60	
3. Recovery:	Rs. Crores	14.87	26.13	32.46	14.28	6.88	15.31

Source :KSIIDC

Note: KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activity.

* Others : Subscription in Semiconductor Fund

** Others : Subscription in Biotech Fund

*** Others : Subscription in KITVEN Fund – 4

****Others : Semiconductor Fund Rs.55 lakhs; Biotech Fund Rs.105 lakhs)

Source :KSIIDC

9.9.7 Department of Public Enterprises

Government of Karnataka had established the Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises in the year 1981. Later on, in the year 2002 this Bureau was converted as The Department of Disinvestment and Public Enterprises Reforms. The main aim/object of this department is to take decisions in matters relating to disinvestment, restructuring, amalgamation etc. In the year 2005 Government had accorded independent status to this department and re-named it as The Department of Public Enterprises. This department is vested with the responsibility of monitoring, regulatory, evaluatory and advisory functions for the betterment of the Enterprises.

Out of the 60 operating units, details of the profit-making top 4 State-level Public Enterprises in Karnataka are given in **Table 9.44**.

The 60 State Level Public Enterprises in Karnataka are grouped into various sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Energy, Housing, Transport, Co-operation etc. While more than 40 Enterprises are profit making ones, rest are experiencing loss. State Public Sector Undertakings play a key role in the socio-economic development of the State. Their mandate is primarily development and welfare oriented with the

objective of assisting the Government in better governance and to provide requisite services. In keeping with their mandate, it is imperative that systems and structures be put in place to enhance their efficiency, streamline their efficacy and optimize their output to enable them to cope with a highly competitive and fast changing environment. There is a need to benchmark the PSUs and provide overall guidelines and a roadmap for PSUs to optimize their output and mandated objectives. In this context, the Department of Public Enterprises is conducting a Strategic Evaluation of the working of PSUs in Karnataka in order to prepare a Roadmap for the optimization of their operational efficiency and effectiveness.

In order to update knowledge and skill, the Department also conducts Management Development and Training programmes to the officers and officials working in the PSEs which aim at improving the performance in the areas of productivity, marketing, finance, Human resources, administration, industrial regulations, environment and ecology, industrial safety etc., through various recognized institutions.

Further, in order to recognize, motivate and appreciate the best performing Public Sector Enterprise, this Department gives Annual 'Chief Minister's Ratna Award' for the three best performing Public Sector Enterprises, every year.

Table 9.44: Performance of top 4 State Level Public Enterprises in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprise	Enterprise status as on 31-03-2018			Enterprise status as on 30-11-2018		
		Investment (Rs. In Lakh)	Employment (in Numbers)	Profit (Rs. In Lakh)	Investment (Rs. In Lakh)	Employment (in Number)	Profit (Rs. in Lakh)
1	Mysore Paints and Varnish Ltd	103.65	46	563.32(PBT) 397.29(PAT)	103.65	47	845.81(PBT) Provisional)
2	Karnataka Soaps & Detergent Ltd	3182.21	465	6714.41	3182.21	406	5416.69
3	Karnataka State seeds Corporation ltd	374.89*	182	29.82	374.89	171	**
4	Karnataka State Beverages Corporation ltd	1,200.00	422	2,296.65	1200.00	399	1882.04

Source : Department of Public Enterprises

9.10 INDUSTRIAL POLICY INITIATIVES AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

The State Government now intends to consolidate the strategies and achievements made so far by providing adequate infrastructure support with attractive enhanced incentives and improved facilitation mechanism coupled with governance reforms. Government of India has come out with the National Manufacturing Policy in 2011 with the objective of accelerated development, inclusive growth and provision of gainful employment. The policy aims to enhance share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and create 100 million jobs with appropriate skill sets, increase the depth in manufacturing and enhance global competitiveness.

The Karnataka Manufacturing Taskforce (MTF) constituted by the State Government to study the manufacturing sector in Karnataka and suggest interventions to drive growth in the sector in a sustainable and holistic manner, taking into account global trends and existing challenges in the manufacturing sector has given its valuable recommendations and suggestions. It is in this context that the State Government is desirous of formulating a new Industrial Policy to be in alignment with the objectives and goals of the National Manufacturing Policy 2011 and the recommendations of Karnataka Manufacturing Taskforce (MTF) which would enable smooth transition of policy measures for the benefit of investors in the State.

The Government of Karnataka has announced the New Industrial Policy 2014-19, vide

Government Order No.CI 58 SPI 2013 Bengaluru Dated: 1.10.2014. Industrial investments proposed through filing of industrial entrepreneurs' memorandum (IEM) and issuing of industrial licenses (IL) are presented in **Table 9.45**. There is decrease in the number of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed and amount of proposed investment upto October 2018 when compared to December period in 2017. Industrial approvals in Karnataka are presented in **Appendix 9.12**.

9.10.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Details of State-wise FDI inflows from 2015-16 up to 2018-19 (upto June 2018) as well as cumulative FDI inflows from April 2000 till June 2018 are given in **Table 9.46**. The total FDI inflows to the State in the last decade accounted for 8% of the total FDI inflows to India and Karnataka stands Third among Indian States, in terms of quantum of FDI inflows.

9.10.2 Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM)

Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM) is a single contact point for all investors who are looking at setting up enterprises/business in Karnataka. As a nodal agency, its role is to facilitate investments & execute initiatives to enable a smooth transition, from receiving an investment proposal to the eventual implementation of the project.

It acts as a secretariat for State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister for projects above Rs.500.00 crores & State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) chaired by

Table 9.45: Details of Industrial Approvals in Karnataka

Particulars	January - December			
	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Upto Oct.2018)
Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed (Nos.)	93	285	194	103
Proposed investment (Rs. crores)	31,544	1,54,131	1,52,118	84,519
Letter of Intent & Direct Industrial Licenses issued	13	2	-	-
Proposed Investment (Rs. crores)	124	42	-	-

Source : Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GoI.

Table 9.46 : State-wise FDI Equity Inflows¹ (Amount US Dollar in Million)

Sl. No.	Reserve Bank of India – Regional Office ²	States Covered	2015-16 (Apr. to Mar.)	2016-17 (Apr. to Mar.)	2017-18 (Apr. to Mar.)	2018-19 (Apr. to June18.)	Cumulative Inflows (April. 2000 – June. 2018)	% to Total Inflows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	9,511	19,654	13,423	2,428	4,18,134	30
2	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP & Haryana	12,743	5,884	7,656	4,067	79,760	20
3	Bangalore	Karnataka	4,121	2,132	8,575	1,773	3,2721	8
4	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	4,528	2,218	3,475	718	27,953	7
5	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2,244	3,367	2,091	413	19,155	5
6	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,556	2,195	1,246	1,475	16,487	4
7	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	955	50	218	579	4,782	1
8	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	90	454	208	10	1,973	0.5
9	Jaipur	Rajasthan	50	165	117	76	1,673	0.4
10	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	27	6	108	-	1,472	0.4
11	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	80	76	28	7	1,407	0.4
12	Panaji	Goa	18	83	43	2	970	0.3
13	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	80	8	90	20	680	0.2

Table 9.46 : State-wise FDI Equity Inflows¹ (Amount US Dollar in Million)

Sl. No.	Reserve Bank of India – Regional Office ²	States Covered	2015-16 (Apr. to Mar.)	2016-17 (Apr. to Mar.)	2017-18 (Apr. to Mar.)	2018-19 (Apr. to June 18.)	Cumulative Inflows (April, 2000 – June, 2018)	% to Total Inflows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6	12	65	10	490	0.1
15	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	43	10	10	0	113	0.03
16	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	10	2	13	2	110	0.03
17	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0.2	-	-	6	-
18	Region Not Indicated		3,936	7,162	7,491	1,174	81,713	21
	Sub-Total		40,001	43,478	44,857	12,752	3,89,599	-
	RBI's- NRI Schemes (from 2000 to 2002)	-	-	-	-	-	121	-
	Grand Total		40,001	43,478	44,857	12,752	3,89,721	-

1. Includes 'Equity Capital Component' only

2. The Region-wise FDI inflows are as per RBIs – Regional Office received FDI inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai

Source : Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GoI

Minister for Large & Mega Industries for projects between Rs.15 to 500.00 Crores.

The details of projects cleared indicating the investment & employment to be generated by the projects cleared by the State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) For the year 2018-19 (from 1.4. 2018 to 30.11.2018) are given in **Table 9.47**.

Karnataka Udyog Mitra has participated in the following events from April-2018 to 31st December 2018 is given in **Table 9.48**.

9.10.3 Major Industrial Policy Initiatives

KARNATAKA INDUSTRIAL POLICY 2014-19

Government has brought out New Industrial Policy 2014-19 and it gives emphasis on providing good infrastructure support for promotion of industries. In order to provide world class industrial infrastructure support, the policy proposes to encourage private investment in establishing industrial area/ estate either individually or through PPP mode.

Table 9.47 : Projects approved by State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC)

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs.In crores)	Employment (In Nos.)
2018-19 (From 1.4.2018 to 30.11.2018)	84	5,679.6	31,446

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra

Table 9.48 : Details of Events

SL No	Event Name	Date	Place
1.	21st Edition - Bengaluru Tech Summit	29th Nov- 1st Dec, 2018	Bengaluru Palace, Bengaluru
2.	Industry 4.0 Global Summit	6th Dec, 2018	PHD Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi
3	Inter Solar	11 th to 13 th December 2018	BIEC, Bengaluru

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra

The Policy aims at holistic development of the State and looks beyond Bangalore with equitable distribution of industries all over Karnataka.

Incentives and Concessions offered in the policy are as follows:

- i. Interest Free Loan to Large, Mega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega enterprises on Net VAT and CST Incentive is interest free loan of 40 % to 100% of NET VAT+CST with max limit of 100 % of value of fixed assets for a period of 7 years to 14 years depending on investments and zone
- ii. Anchor Industries:
Anchor Units (Manufacturing enterprises in a taluk providing a minimum direct employment of 150 persons with a minimum investment of Rs.250 crore) are given special importance by providing special investment promotion subsidies and enhanced tax related incentives for taking the industries to taluks where industrial activity needs to be encouraged.
- iii. Investment Promotion Subsidy ranging from minimum of Rs.9 Lakhs to a maximum of Rs.65 Lakhs based on investment and location of project (Details of Zones)

- iv. Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registration Charges
- v. Reimbursement of Land Conversion Fee from 75% to 100% based on investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
- vi. Exemption from Entry Tax: 100 % on Plant and Machinery for period of 3 to 5 years and 100% on Raw Material for period of 5 to 8 Years based on the investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
- vii. Subsidy for Setting up Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) from 50% of cost of ETP subject to a maximum of Rs.50 Lakhs to 75% of cost of ETP subject to a maximum of Rs.100 Lakhs based on the investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
- viii. Interest subsidy (Micro enterprises only) of 5% for period from 4 years to 7 years based on the investment and location of project (Details of Zones)
- ix. 100% Exemption from Tax on Electricity Tariff (for MSMEs) for period from 4 years to 8 years
- x. Incentives for Technology Upgradation, Quality Certification for MSMEs (Interest subsidy – 5%, ISO series Certification – 75% or maximum of Rs.1 lakh, BIS

- Certification – 75% to 100% subject to maximum of Rs.1 lakh, Technology Adoption – 25% to 50% subject to maximum of Rs.1 lakh, Technology Business Incubation Centre - 25% to 50% subject to maximum of Rs.75 lakh, Recycling of electronic waste and plastic waste - 5% or subject to maximum of Rs.15 lakh) based on the investment and location of project. (Details of Zones)
- xi. Incentives for Water Harvesting / Conservation Measures (Manufacturing SMEs Only) (Rainwater harvesting - 50% to 75% subject to maximum of Rs.1.5 lakh, Waste water recycling - 50% to 75% subject to maximum of Rs.7.5 lakh, Zero discharge process - 50% to 75% subject to maximum of Rs.7.5 lakh) based on the investment and location of project. (Details of Zones)
- xii. Energy Conservation: Manufacturing MSMEs (Energy conservation measures - 10% to 15% subject to maximum of Rs.7.5 lakh, Non conventional energy sources - 10% to 15% subject to maximum of Rs.7.5 lakh, Captive power generation subsidy – Rs.0.5 to Rs.0.75 per unit through Solar and Wind energy) based on the investment and location of project. (Details of Zones)
- xiii. Focus on MSME: Special attention has been given to this sector by reserving 20% of the allotable land in each industrial area. Further, an attractive package of incentives and concessions provided in the policy coupled with suitable measures for marketing and financial support for MSMEs are proposed.
- xiv. Inclusive Growth: The Policy not only aims at spreading industries all over Karnataka, it also aims at inclusive growth covering all sections of the society like Women, SC/ST, Backward Classes & Minorities, special package of incentives and concessions have been given to them.
- i. For SC/ST Entrepreneurs:
1. KIADB/KSSIDC to reserve 22.50% of allotable area
 2. KIADB/KSSIDC to allot land at subsidised rates at 30% to 40 % subject to maximum of Rs.35 lakhs based on the investment and location of project. (Details of Zones)
- ii. For Women entrepreneurs.
1. KIADB/KSSIDC to reserve 5% of allotable area
 2. Special package of incentives
- iii. For Minorities, Backward Classes, Physically challenged persons, Ex-Servicemen entrepreneurs
1. KIADB/KSSIDC to reserve 5% of allotable area
 2. Special package of incentives
- xv. Encouragement to Non Resident Kannadigas (NRKs)
- xvi. Additional Package of incentives and Concessions to focused Manufacturing sector i.e., Automotive & Machine Tools (Excluding Steel and Cement) Ultra and Super Mega projects
- xvii. Special Incentives – special package of incentives and concessions and relaxation in the conditions mentioned in the policy will be considered for deserving cases.

Amendments to New Industrial Policy 2014-19

Karnataka Pharmaceutical Policy 2012 formulated by Health & Family Welfare Department was transferred to C&I Department in October 2015. Govt. of India has published the draft National Medical Devices Policy 2015. Budget 2016-17 has announced allotment of industrial plots and shed to SC/ST at concessional rate and reservation of plots / sheds to weaker sections.

In order to accommodate the above and also to broad base the scope of the policy, the following amendments were brought to the existing Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-19.

- The provisions along with the revised incentives of the Karnataka Pharmaceutical Policy 2012 have been annexed to the Industrial Policy 2014-19 as annexure 7.
- A new chapter for the promotion of Medical Devices in the State with attractive incentives and concessions is appended as annexure 8.
- To have a focused approach, propagate the policies and opportunities in the Pharma sector, a Vision Group headed by Sector expert is proposed.
- It is proposed to organize Annual/Biennial Pharma trade show and conferences which will help consolidate the eminent position of Karnataka.

Amendments to Aerospace Policy 2013-23

National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 & changes in policy pertaining to Defence Sector have brought into focus opportunities for investments in the Aerospace, Defence & MRO sector in India

Industry experts have represented to Government to broad base the scope of the Aerospace Policy 2013-23 to cover the MRO, Civil Aviation etc and also to match the incentives and concessions offered in other States.

In order to bring clarity to the Aerospace Policy 2013-23 & applicability of Industrial Policies 2014-19 and also to broad base the scope of the Policy, the following amendments were brought in to the existing Aerospace Policy 2013-23.

- A new para focusing on skills in Aerospace Sector is inserted.
- Incentives and Concessions for Aerospace Sector were available to units coming up in designated aerospace parks in Zone 4 i.e in and around Bengaluru – in order to encourage investments in Aerospace Sector, which is a specialized sector, the incentives are proposed for investments coming up in Zone 4 including units coming up even in other than designated parks.

Besides, State has sector specific policy like Textile Policy, IT & BT Policy, Electronics and Semiconductors, Tourism Policy, Integrated Agri Business Policy, Solar Policy and infrastructure Policy.

Highlights of Strengths and Incentives Offered for Various Sectors

Biotechnology

- Bangalore is the number 1 biotech hub in India with revenues of 1.18 bn in 2013-14
- Biopharma is the biggest segment of biotech industry (~60%)
- Karnataka contributes to around 1/3rd of the BT exports of the country.
- It is home to over 50% of the country's Biotech companies.
- Bio-Ventures Fund and Bio Innovation Centre being established with state-of-the-art laboratory facilities
 - Fund of INR 50 crore in partnership with a VC firm

- Bangalore Bio Innovation Centre – 25 fully furnished labs to promote innovation driven R&D startups

- Biotech startups growing at 30% annually in the state.
- First state in the country to bring out biotech policy. 5 Biotech Finishing Schools offering post graduate diploma, Centre for Human genetics conducting courses and workshops for scientists and clinicians, Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology offering courses for PG, M.Sc, and PhD.
- Karnataka has the highest R&D expenditure in south India (3rd in the country)
 - Biotech parks being developed.
 - Research labs under green category
 - Anchor unit subsidy for first two manufacturing enterprises

Electronic System Design and Manufacturing

- 4th largest producer (contributing 10% to national output) growing at 18% CAGR in 2008–13.
- Karnataka is 2nd largest chip design hub in the country.
- Karnataka ESDM policy
 - Capital subsidy for anchor units in Greenfield clusters
 - Fiscal incentives in the form Capital subsidy and R&D subsidy
 - Monetary support for filing patents
- Two ESDM clusters coming up with total investment of USD 25 mn (Bangalore and Mysore) with facilities like
 - Rapid prototyping
 - Proto PCB Manufacturing
 - SMT assembly line with Testing facility
 - Calibration center
 - EM Discharge Simulation Lab, Tool room and moldings
- First state to roll out ESDM skill development program, aiming to train 15,000 youth in 5 years
- Two World class innovation centres for designing, prototyping, testing, characterization and certification (IIIT-Bangalore and STPI-Bangalore).
- An upcoming ICT Academy of Karnataka in association with GoI&NASSCOM for

industry oriented ICT Skill Development Programs.

- ❑ Government of Karnataka in partnership with STPI set up SMART Lab (Semi-conductor Measurement, Analysis and Reliability Test Lab), a state of the art lab to test, measure parameters and conduct failure analysis of chips.

Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming & Comics

- ❑ Karnataka is the first state roll out a dedicated AVGC policy.
- ❑ Karnataka has presence of prominent players in the AVGC industry.
- ❑ Bangalore based companies have contributed to Oscar winning and many nominated movies.
- ❑ Presence of bodies like Association of Bangalore Animation Industries (ABAI) serving as a 'nodal connector' between the industry, academia and government greatly help the sector in the state by incubating, skill development, networking and creating new initiatives. Various initiatives are being undertaken to develop talent pool in the state:
 - Train the Trainer – Six weeks training program including practical work, activities, individual and group projects to enhance the skills of the trainers.
 - Digitalisation of Art Colleges– Digital Arts Training centers being set up in willing colleges in association with ABAI to teach latest skills with a curriculum designed by ABAI experts.
- ❑ AVGC Finishing Schools to be set up in the state aimed to raise skill quotient at entry & get students industry-ready and providing skill enhancement of fresh graduates by industry internship & apprenticeship.
- ❑ Government of Karnataka has declared development of Digital Media City providing core media services catering to entire value chain of media and entertainment industry.
- ❑ Investment Opportunities in upcoming
 - KAVGC Park
 - Digital Media City
 - AVGC Lab

IT and ITeS

- ❑ Karnataka is the largest software exporter in India, contributing to 1/3rd of total export.
- ❑ Karnataka is expected to be the largest IT cluster globally by 2020, employing around 2 million people.
- ❑ Karnataka is the 4th largest technological cluster in the world
- ❑ Karnataka's IT – BPM revenue is envisaged to grow to USD 90 bn in 2020 from 50 bn in 2015.
- ❑ 80% (400) Fortune 500 companies have their outsourcing operations in Karnataka.
- ❑ Bangalore has been ranked 2nd in Global startup ecosystem growth index by “Compass”.
- ❑ ICT Skill Development Society provides an opportunity for industry stakeholders to train personnel for their specific requirements.
- ❑ Government of Karnataka /KBITS in partnership with NASSCOM set up the first start up warehouse in the country to provide startups with
- ❑ The Karnataka's i4 policy aims to increase penetration of sector to other parts of the state. The policy also provides number of incentives to startups, SMEs as well as Mega Projects.
- ❑ The Karnataka Startup Policy 2015 – 20 shall also help improve the ecosystem by creating incubation infrastructure, fostering partnership between R&D institutions and industry and channelizing innovation for social impact.
- ❑ More than 900 acres of land available in various parks and investment zones.

Infrastructure

- ❑ Karnataka has been an Investor friendly state with many flagship projects undertaken in partnership with private sector under the PPP model
 - Bengaluru International Airport which is now the third largest and one of the most preferred airport in India was done in partnership with GVK
 - Karnataka is flag bearer in terms of pioneering PPP models such as Hybrid annuity models

- Number of other success stories in urban water supply, bus station developments transport and industrial parks
- Our infrastructure Policy recently approved by State Cabinet gives clarity on the procurement models for various strategic infrastructure projects which include new capacity creation as well as operations and maintenance of existing infrastructure
- We have many flagship infrastructure investment projects where we look forward to partnering again with reputed investors
 - Roads – In roads sector we have identified 23 projects with more than 1900 km opportunity under KSHIP and KRDCCL with total investment opportunity of Rs. 4600 crore
 - Water – To ensure sustainable water supply for urban centers, we are bringing Integrated water supply and water recycling projects with a INR 125 crore investment opportunity
 - Ports- We have more than 330km long coastline which we want to continue developing for maritime trade. We have identified potential Port Development opportunities at Tadri, Belekari, Karwar and other ports our western coastline.
 - Airports – We want to improve regional connectivity within our state with development of airstrips, helipads and regional air-travel and air-taxi services. There are multiple urban centers such as Mysore and Hubli Dharwad, attractive tourist destinations such as Coorg Valley and Chimangaluru which can be connected with Bangalore through NON-SCHEDULED Air Taxi services. We ARE inviting investors to take advantage of GoI Regional Air Travel policy initiative and our own air strip development programme to invest in this lucrative sector.
 - Industrial Infrastructure – Karnataka is focusing on development of manufacturing sector within the state by creating holistic ecosystems for nurturing investments in industrial projects. Karnataka is home to two major industrial corridor initiatives, the Chennai Bengaluru Chitradurga

Industrial Corridor and Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor under which 9 world class industrial townships will be created with help of investments from Government of India and multi-lateral agencies such as JICA. Other industrial parks focused on Agri-Business and Food processing such as Sea Food Park in Mangalore and IT-BT parks across the states are being planned which present investment opportunities to develop these industrial parks on a PPP basis.

- Urban Infrastructure – The Dabhol-Bangalore gas pipeline presents a unique opportunity for the state to build City Gas Distribution network in multiple urban centers. The first investment opportunity in this sector is presented in the Bangalore with a 1583 inch-km plan over 5 years to further cover Bangalore Urban and Rural districts completely in next 25 years. The first phase investment requirement is Rs. 750 Crore which can benefit over 1.5 lakh domestic customers.

Agri Business and Food Processing

- Karnataka is the leader in horticulture and floriculture business. The state is the largest exporter of Gherkins and Flowers in the country.
- Karnataka is R&D hub of the country with 5 national level R&D institutes in Agriculture and Horticulture
- Karnataka is leading the country in sector reform, being the first state with unified platform for commodity trade (ReMS) and to have unveiled dedicated Agriculture and Wine Policy.
- Karnataka is the Coffee Capital of India producing 70% of India's output.
- The state has revealed Karnataka Agribusiness and Food Processing Policy 2015, focussed towards sustainable development for the entire value chain of Agri Business and Food Processing Sector. The policy declares the state as a single zone, providing incentives uniformly.
- There is opportunity in Karnataka to invest in new farm technology like solar powered pumps, drip and sprinkler irrigation and also in organic farming and cold chains.

Tourism

- ❑ Karnataka is recipient of Best State in Integrated Development and Innovation Award by Travel Awards in 2015
- ❑ Karnataka is home to variety of tourist attractions ranging from wildlife to cities, heritage structures to adventure sports, spiritual destinations and beaches.
- ❑ Tourist visits to Karnataka have increased sevenfold in 2008 – 2013.
- ❑ Pride of South, Southern Splendors - Luxury tourist trains sojourning through well-known and off beat destinations of Karnataka and other parts of south India, providing world class travel experience.
- ❑ Jungle Lodges & Resorts Ltd - 18 resorts and 2 heritage hotels promoting eco and adventure tourism in the state.
- ❑ Government of Karnataka has undertaken various initiatives to ensure quality of service, safety and security of tourists like Karnataka Tourism Trade Facilitation Bill, Empanelment of Rating Agencies.
- ❑ The new Tourism Policy 2015 – 19 aims to encourage Mega Tourism Projects and position Karnataka as preferred tourist destination. The policy has envisaged private investment of INR 27,000 crore in 2015 – 20, generating employment for 30 lakh people.
- ❑ A range of projects have been identified with investment potential of more than INR 1100 crore in the following categories
 - Cruise Tourism
 - Adventure Tourism – Water based and cable cars
 - Hotels & Resorts
 - Theme Parks
 - Wayside Amenities

Automobile & Auto Component

- ❑ Karnataka is home to 7 major OEMs and more than 50 auto component manufacturers.
- ❑ Karnataka is the 4th largest automobile producing state in the country, contributing 8.5% to the national output in the sector.
- ❑ Automotive is one of the focus sector identified in the Industrial Policy 2014 – 19. The state has proposed initiatives like 'Karnataka Automobile Research &

Innovation Centre' and creation of FTWZ for engineering sector in the policy to further strengthen Karnataka's position in the sector. The policy provides additional package of incentives Ultra Mega (INR 500 – 1000 crore) and Super Mega (> 1000 crore) projects in automotive sector.

- ❑ Karnataka has a huge local market with more than 14 million registered vehicles in the state and connectivity to four of the top five automobile markets in the country, creating potential for automobile and component manufacturers to grow.
- ❑ Land bank of more than 19000 acres across the state. The Industrial Policy 2014 – 19 provides higher quantum of incentives for units in backward parts of the state, promoting inclusive growth of the state.

Machine Tools & Heavy Engineering

- ❑ Karnataka is the second highest producer of Special Purpose Machinery and Heavy Electrical Machinery in the country.
- ❑ Karnataka is the only state among the top five capital goods producing states to produce more special purpose machinery than general purpose machinery (in terms of value), clearly showcasing state's capability in manufacturing high value products.
- ❑ Karnataka is the leading state in Machine Tools industry with Bangalore is alone producing 60% (in terms of value) of the machine tools in the country.
- ❑ India's first Integrated Machine Tool Industry Park was set up near Bangalore in an area of 300 acres by India Machine Tools Manufacturing Association.
- ❑ Advanced Machine Tool Testing Facility (AMTTF), a state-of-art equipment facility at the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), was jointly established in Bangalore by machine tool industry and DIPP, Government of India.
- ❑ Land bank of more than 19000 acres across the state. Machine Tools is identified as a focus manufacturing sector in Industrial Policy 2014 – 15. The policy provides additional package of incentives Ultra Mega (INR 500 – 1000 crore) and Super Mega (> 1000 crore) projects in Machine Tools sector.
- ❑ The upcoming Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor and Bangalore Mumbai Industrial corridor shall create a

conducive environment for the manufacturing industries in the state by improving connectivity & logistics.

Aerospace and Defence

- ❑ Karnataka is the undisputed leader of the country in the Aerospace and Defence sector producing quarter of India's aircraft and spacecraft.
- ❑ The state has a strong base of lower tier suppliers with more than 2000 SMEs which execute niche subcontracting work for the defense PSUs creating a strong ecosystem in the state.
- ❑ Karnataka contributes 65% to aerospace related exports from the country.
- ❑ With increase in national defense budget and increasing demand of civil aviation globally, Karnataka is in unique position in the country to leverage this potential growth in the sector.
- ❑ India's first aerospace SEZ is operational at Belgaum.
- ❑ More than 950 acres has been earmarked for aerospace SEZ near Bangalore International Airport.
- ❑ Karnataka has the advantage of presence of number of top companies in IT/ITeS and electronics hardware, many of them being integrated in supply chain of integrated sector.
- ❑ Karnataka's the first state in the country to roll out a dedicated Aerospace Policy to boost the sector in the state by providing sector specific incentives and propose tailor made initiatives for the sector.
 - Incentives and concessions like anchor unit subsidy, exemption from stamp duty, concessional registration charges, exemption from electricity duty (duration depending on the size of the project), entry tax exemption, etc.
 - Special package of incentives & concessions shall be provide to large, mega, ultra-mega and super-mega projects on case to case basis.
 - Establishment of Bangalore Aerospace Park and Bangalore Aerospace SEZ containing facilities like manufacturing are and SEZ, MRO with direct access to BIAL runway, Testing Center, Hardware/ embedded technology center, technology innovation center including a certification/

calibration center, a common finishing facility and housing.

- Develop Greenfield airports at Shimoga, Bijapur, Hassan and Gulbarga through the PPP model.

Textiles & Apparel

- ❑ Karnataka is the garment capital of India accounting for 20% of national garment production valued at USD 1.56 bn.
- ❑ The state has abundant availability of raw material. Karnataka contributes 65% to silk, 12% to wool and 6% to cotton production of the country.
- ❑ Karnataka has 144 skill development centers and 168 private training centers which have trained more than 1,60,000 personnel to date.
- ❑ The state exports readymade garments to countries like USA, UK, Italy, Germany, Western Europe, Hong Kong, Turkey, Canada and Australia.
- ❑ The state is keen to emerge as a leader of Technical textiles (Builtech, Clothtech, Hometech, Meditech, etc.) with Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore being growth beds of Technical Textiles. The state has already attracted investments worth INR 1480 crore in the segment.
- ❑ The new Textile Policy-Nuthana Javali Neethi 2013-18 aims to strengthen the value chain, attract more investment across the state, develop skills of the manpower and infrastructure for the sector.
 - Zone dependent reimbursement based fiscal incentives.
 - Support for development of common infrastructure in Greenfield textile parks and common facilities in Brownfield clusters
 - Support for setting up Specific Textiles Zones in backward areas
 - Reimbursement based incentives for mega projects

Pharmaceutical Industry

- Karnataka contributes 8% to the country's revenue in the pharmaceutical sector.
- ❑ The state has exclusive pharma SEZs in Hassan and Yadgir.
- ❑ Karnataka ranks 5th in pharmaceutical exports, contributing 12% to country's exports.

- ❑ Karnataka Pharmaceutical Policy 2012 aims to develop infrastructure, foster R&D and attract mega projects in the sector.
- ❑ Initiatives like Venture Capital fund of INR 50 crore with 26% contribution from government, formation of Karnataka Pharmaceutical Development Council and the Vision Group and promotional activities have been introduced in the policy.

Energy

- ❑ Bangalore (Karnataka) is the best test site for the Smart Grid in the Country because of Distribution Automation System being implemented here and the transmission SCADA is already in place. Presence of local IT and professional skills adds advantage for bringing in Smart Grid.
- ❑ Karnataka has the highest potential of 7.9 GW of pumped storage hydro power in South India.
- ❑ Government of Karnataka is committed to provide 24x7 power to all by 2020. Energy sector successfully bridged the difference between energy requirement and availability by 10% in last 3 FYs.
- ❑ Installed capacity for private sector has grown at a CAGR of 12% in the last 5 FYs; private sector contributes to 43% (6,582 MW) of the total installed capacity.
- ❑ Karnataka has a wind potential and solar PV potential in excess of ~14 GW and 24.7 GW respectively. The state has made amendments to Renewable Energy policy, keen to attract renewable energy projects:
 - Industry status to RE projects, simple land conversion and forest clearance, attractive Feed-in-Tariffs promote wind, SHP and Biomass power projects.
 - Amendments to building bye laws for Floor Area Ratio (FAR) exemptions driving the growth of roof top solar PV project investments.
 - Open bid process & competitive tariff for solar PV projects; Industry friendly regulations support open access projects with waiver of open access charges, loss & 100% banking for solar projects.
 - Central excise duty exemptions, Tax holiday, Customs Duty exemption, and up to 50% VAT reimbursement.

- Attractive incentives provided specifically to solar power generation projects via dedicated Karnataka Solar Policy 2014–21.

9.10.4 Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

In order to support the efforts of the Govt. of India in development and promotion of SEZs in the State, the Government of Karnataka has formulated a State policy for SEZs as per the Central SEZ Act 2005 & Rules 2006. The Policy aims to provide a hassle-free environment for the manufacturing & service sectors and to attract FDI. The salient features of the State Policy for SEZs are as below:

- ❑ Single point clearance to SEZ developers & units.
- ❑ Acquisition of land on consent basis.
- ❑ To set up SEZs on waste, dry and single crop land.
- ❑ Delegation of Labour Commissioner's powers to Development Commissioner – SEZ.
- ❑ Monitoring and Review committee is constituted to monitor and review the implementation of SEZs under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka.

The fiscal package of incentives & concessions extended to SEZ developers and SEZ units includes

- ❑ Exemption from State taxes for all purchases from domestic tariff area excluding petroleum products.
- ❑ Exemption from stamp duty and electricity duty.
- ❑ Capital subsidy for common effluent treatment plant.

The Board of approval of SEZ constituted under SEZ Act 2005 has granted formal approvals for 61 SEZs in the State. SEZs numbering 28 are operational in the State with an investment of Rs.62,588.76 crores and generating employment for 3,03,875 persons. Currently there are 245 SEZ units functioning in these SEZs. The value of exports from these SEZs during the year 2017-18 accounted to Rs.73,386.00 crores.

9.11 KARNATAKA TOURISM

Karnataka with its great Heritage and Cultural Background has vast potential for the sustainable development of tourism industry. State Government has declared Tourism as an

industry' since 1988. The Department has brought out series of Tourism Policies with the package of incentives, concessions and subsidies for development of Tourist Infrastructure in the State through the private investment. Tourism has been given priority and it is instrumental for Socio-Economic growth of the State as well as providing lot of employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled man power. Human Resource Development has also been given importance and initiatives have been taken to impart short term courses in hospitality sector to the younger generation. With the development of Tourism, other related sectors such as, Transport, Hospitality, Horticulture, Handicrafts and other micro enterprises have developed.

The Economic benefits of Tourism are far-reaching. In addition to enhancing revenues within the segment, tourism has the potential to create employment and generate wealth in a sort of "ripple effect" across industries throughout an entire geographical region. By boosting local spending and generating direct job opportunities, tourism provides socio-economic benefits that far outweigh the costs. Rural areas, in particular, stand to gain the most from the improved regional infrastructure and enhanced revenue circulation engendered by tourism-related development projects.

The growth of Tourism is directly proportional to the arrivals of tourists to a particular destination. More number of arrivals will create more economic activities and generate employment and other social facilities.

The impact is measurable at a particular destination comparing with its previous position. Road connectivity, Electrical Connection, Water Supply, Handicrafts and various other related sectors also improve in particular destination. Growth of Community Development in particular area can also be attributed to growth of Tourism. Karnataka is a veritable Treasure Trove of Tourism hills, bewitching white sand beaches, magnificent monuments, temples and palaces, exciting wild life, exquisite handicrafts, salubrious and eco-friendly climate, endless varieties of mouth-watering cuisines, hospitality of the people, rich heritage and glorious culture make the whole state a tourist's paradise.

The exclusive perfume of sandalwood and agarbathis, the aroma of fresh blooming coffee

flowers, the heady fragrance of the Mysore jasmine and the thousand varieties of roses make Karnataka a land of fragrance. The State has all the ingredients for a great holiday-the relaxed length of the Arabian sea coast line, the majestic rocks of the Deccan, thick lush green tropical forests, an unimaginable variety of trees, Plants, flowers, animals and birds and an all-pervasive sense of history and culture. Karnataka is probably the only state in India where you can take an elephant ride hike across an excitingly rugged terrains, swim and surf in a green blue sea, wander through the forts and ruins, pay a devotional visit to magnificent Temples, churches, Mosques, Gurudwaras and Jain Basadis, relax in an unpolluted and peaceful natural environment or simply watch the monsoon rains batter the earth, transforming the land into a variegated form of productivity.

Karnataka is a State of charming contrasts with the modern blending harmoniously with the ancient. Even in the thick of the bustling life of the modern cities, one can discern an easy-going, relaxed way of life. All these and many more make the state an enigmatic, unforgettable and ecstatic experience for all tourists. Hence, Karnataka is aptly called "ONE STATE, MANY WORLDS".

The Director, Department of Tourism at Bangalore is looking after the administration of Tourism Department along with promotional and developmental activities. It is supported by two other Government undertaking agencies namely, Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (KSTDC) and Jungle Lodges and Resorts ltd. Every district has a District Tourism Promotional Council headed by the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts. This committee will look after the tourism activities and also monitor the progress of tourism works.

The KSTDC undertakes commercial activities like operation and maintenance of infrastructure facilities created by the Department and running of Hotels, restaurants and organizing package tours in and outside the State. It is also looking after the operation of Golden Chariot (Luxury Tourist Train). Jungle Lodges and Resorts manage the Eco-Tourism units in the State; currently it is managing 18 such Eco-Tourism units & 4 Jungle Camps across the State, which is the best of its kind in the country.

For development Golf Tourism in the State a golf Course is proposed to develop at Thannirbhavi near Mangalore on PPP model.

As a part of tourism promotion, the department is participating in the national and international travel marts held every year. During 2017-18 the department participated in the following events are presented in **Table 9.49**.

□ **Awards Received:**

2017-18 Karnataka has been conferred by the readers of lonely planet Magazine India as best destination for Indian culture-2017-18

Karnataka Department of Tourism has taken up infrastructure development on top priority and has taken several concrete steps to enhance facilities at tourist destinations. Department has also made all possible efforts for aggressive marketing and publicity campaigns both at National and International levels. As a result of this, Karnataka has a considerable growth in tourist arrivals, the flow of tourists registered a considerable increase compared to the past three years. The details of tourist arrivals are provided in Table given in **Table 9.50**.

Table 9.49: The department participated in the following events in 2017-18

Sl. No.	National Events Participated
1	Mail today Tourism Conference – New Delhi
2	Indian Association of Tour Operators Annual Conference - Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
3	Adventure Tour Operators of INDIA Annual conference Kerala
4	KTF Road show – Mubai and Pune
	Internationa Events
1	Arabian Travel Mart-Dubai
2	PATA-Chaina
3	OTDYKH Travel Market - Masco
4	World Travel Market – London
5	BITM- Chiana
6	MATKA-Helsinki
7	MITTI- Mascow
8	JATA-Japan
9	TOPRESA-Paris
10	TTG Incountry – Itali
11	Fittur – Madrid
12	ILTM-Canes
13	ITB-Berlin

Source: Department of Tourism

Table 9.50: Tourist's Arrival from 2016 to 2018

Sl.No	Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist	Total
1	2016	129762600	461752	130224352
2	2017	179980191	498148	180478339
3	2018 (Provisional)	195335510	445555	195781065
	Total	505078301	1405455	506483756

Source: Department of Tourism

The state stood at 5th position in attracting domestic tourist in the country.

□ **Accommodation Facilities**

As a result of sustained promotional activity of the Department, the tourist inflow is expected to increase substantially in the coming years, the demand for hotel rooms is expected to go up sharply and supply would fall short. In order to meet the demand Department has taken initiatives to encourage private stake holders by introducing new Tourism Policy “2015-20”.

Besides, “Athithi” – Home Stay scheme has been introduced in the State. Many families are coming forward to offer their homes to tourists as Home stays with excellent facilities to the tourists in the state. Separate guidelines have been issued to encourage Home Stays in the state.

Eco-Tourism accommodation facilities are provided by Jungle Lodges and Resorts across the State. KSTDC is operating providing services to Tourists through Mayura brand of hotels. Department is increasing the Budget Class accommodation facilities at various tourist places by constructing Yatrivas and Dormitories.

Tourism as an Economic Activity

For integrated development of Tourism in the State Department of Tourism has introduced new tourism policy “2015-20” (5 Years). Karnataka Tourism Vision Group report envisaged that during the policy period Rs 54000 Cr investments will be made which will generate around 30 lakhs employment. More investment expected from the private sector or under PPP.

Tourism value chain provides employment for not only skilled man power but also for

unskilled man power. As per estimation, approximately 8 to 11 percent of the world population gets direct or indirect livelihood through Tourism sector. Tourism attractions, monuments etc fall in the rural area therefore it is a good opportunity for the rural people to get employment.

Karnataka is one of the India's most promising tourism destinations. Tourism Sector contributes one out of ten job in the state.

□ **Income from Revenue Earnings**

Tourism earns foreign exchange. The revenue generated by the Tourism is both by direct and indirect. World Travel and Tourism Council reports says tourism sector accounts for 9.6% of India's GDP. Tourism sector supported 40.3 million jobs in 2016 which ranks India second in the world in terms of total employment. Tourism sector accounts for 9.3% of the countries total jobs. Budget allocation and Expenditure details are presented in **Table 9.51**.

□ **Other Initiatives taken by the Department**

In order to maximize impact, Karnataka Tourism has devised and implemented a four-pronged strategy for the development of tourism in Karnataka. The Department has focused its efforts on four separate area, - policy and implementation, infrastructure development, marketing and preservation and sustenance. It is hoped that progress made on these four fronts will help to achieve the ambitious self imposed targets.

□ **Promotion and Publicity**

The year 2017 has been celebrated as “year of the wild”. As a part of this celebration, attractive advertisements have been released

Table 9.51: Budget allocotion and Expenditure details from 2014-15 to 2018-19

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No	Year	Budget	Expenditure
1	2014-15	389.11	331.65
2	2015-16	371.36	364.75
3	2016-17	403.58	409.69
4	2017-18	463.64	459.94
5	2018-19 (Upto December -2018)	656.99	266.84

Source: Department of Tourism

in print and electronic media throughout the year. Year of the wild was also promoted in all the events the Dept. participated at National and International level during the year.

The festivals, tournaments like Surfing festival, Kayak festival at Kali river, Bangalore Bouldering Festival, Devis Cup Tennis Tournament, BFC Football Tournament, Golf Festival, RCB Cricket Tournament, Karnataka Premier Cricket League and Basket ball Tournaments have been sponsored by the Dept. during the year. In addition the following festivals/events are also sponsored by the Departments are given in **Table 9.52**.

❑ **Mahamstakabhisheka – 2018**

Mahamstakabhisheka celebrations will be held to Sri Bhagavan Bahubali at Shravanabelagola once in every twelve years. During the said celebrations held during Feb.2018, advertisements were released all over India in news papers and Radio channels. In addition to this a sum Rs.1.00 crs has been released to the Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, District Tourism Council, Hassan towards various programs.

❑ **Namma Bangalore Habba**

Namma Bengaluru Habba was celebrated in Bangalore at Sankey tank, Rachenahalli tank and in front of Vidhanasoudha.

❑ **Celebration of International Yoga Day**

International Yoga day was celebrated at Mysore in the race course grounds on 21/06/2017. On this occasion one day Mega Yoga class was arranged. For this event district administration has won the gunnies record.

❑ **Tourism Policy: Subsidy Incentives and Concessions**

The sum of Rs.4.50 Crores has been released to 17 hotel projects approved during the tenure of the tourism policy 2009-14. In addition a sum of Rs.47,41,087/- has been released to 13 hotel projects as Power tariff concessions.

❑ **Skill Development**

Under skill development programme a sum of Rs.3.91 crs has been released to the Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Bangalore the nodel agency, for conducting training programs in hospitality sector in the trade like food productions, Food & Beverages, Bakery & Confectionary, Front Office & House Keeping.

❑ **Tourism Infrastructure**

Under this scheme 486 various Infrastructure works sanctioned in the previous years have been continued as ongoing works. In addition 534 new works were also sanctioned. The sum of Rs.182.58 crs have been released to the implementing Agencies for completion of ongoing works and to start new works. These works are under various stages of implementation.

❑ **NABARD Works**

Under this scheme 85 RIDF works sanctioned in the previous years have been continued during the year and the sum of Rs.63.90 crs have been released to the public works department to complete these ongoing works.

❑ NABARD sanction was also received for taking up of 8 roads covering 23.86 k.m at an estimated cost of Rs.12.45 crs for

Table 9.52: Festivals/events sponsored by the Department

1	Dhatu Bombayata in Bangalore	8	Mysore Winter Festival
2	Kite Festival and Janapada Lokotsava conducted by Karnataka Janapada Parishat	9	Jalapata Utsava, Chunchanakatte
3	Theatre Festival of Bengaluru Rangashankara Festival	10	Hornbill festival, Dandeli
4	Hampi Festival	11	Scooba diving
5	Gadag Festival	12	Udupi Beach Festival
6	Nandi Festival	13	Kittur chennamma festival
7	Mysore Dasara Festival		

Source: Department of Tourism

which administrative approval has been issued.

□ **Karnataka Tourism Vision Group Recommendations**

Under this scheme a sum of Rs.12.27 crs was provided in the revised budget and out of this Rs.12.23 crs have been released towards development of Srirangapattana Fort, Kittur Fort, Moulangi falls development, Haliyala Fort development, Devt. of Crocodile park, Dandeli, Convention centre at Haliyala and for development of various eco tourism works.

□ **Development of 20 Heritage Destinations :**
Orders have been issued for the overall development of 20 heritage destinations including conservation and preservation of monuments. Details of monuments is as given in **Table 9.53**.

For development of the above heritage destinations Inception reports and master plans got prepared through M/s. INTACH & M/s.IHCNF organisations. For development of the above destinations amounts have been released to the Karnataka Tourism Infrastructure Ltd.(KTIL). Deatails are as follows.

1. For devt. tourism infrastructure works at Hampi, Belur, Halebidu, Shravana-

belagola, Nandi hills, Sannati and Kalaburagi fort Rs.950.00 lakhs have been released to the KTIL.

2. For devt. of Rajabeedi, Terinabeedi, drain, street lights, landscaping and other works at Melukote in Mandya district Rs.250.00 lakhs have been released.
3. For devt. of facilities like conservation of monuments, providing benches, toilet facilities, information centre, parking pathways, Cafeteria, drinking water facilities, illumination of monuments etc at Lakkundi Rs.200.00 lakhs have been released.
4. For devt. of tourism facilities at Kukkarahalli lake & Karanja lake at Mysore Rs.350.00 lakhs have been released.
5. For providing Signages, street lights, drinking water facilities, public convenience, steps, parking, dustbins, approach road in and around Chowdadanapura in Haveri district Rs.100.00 lakhs have been released.
6. For providing Signages, street lights, fort devt. works. Devt. of Sri Ranganathaswamy temple area, Gosai Ghat, Sangam Ghat, Paschimavahini, Sultan Battery and

Table 9.53: Details of conservation and preservation of monuments

1	Bidar fort, revival of Kharej , Choukandi & Astur Tombs	11	Mysore, Chamundi Hills & Other places
2	Kalaburagi fort	12	Melukote
3	Malakhed fort	13	Shravanabelagola`
4	Sannati	14	Belur-Halebidu
5	Vijayapura, revival of Kharej , Gulgumbaz and other Monuments,	15	Choudadanapura
6	Badami-Ihole-Pattadakallu	16	Devanahalli fort
7	Hampi - Anegundi	17	Banavasi
8	Nandi Hills, Bhoganandishwara temple	18	Lakkundi
9	Chitradurga fort	19	Talacauvery
10	Srirangapattana fort & Other Monuments	20	Yadagiri fort

Source: Department of Tourism

other places at Srirangapattana Rs.350.00 lakhs have been released.

7. For devt.of tourism facilities in and around devanahalli fort Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been released.
 8. For devt. of tourism facilities at Nandi hills Rs.500.00 lakhs have been released.
 9. For devt. of tourism facilities at Chandavalliya thota, Chitradurga town Rs.200.00 lakhs have been released.
- Amount released to other works
1. For providing additional hotel facilities at KSTDC units a sum of Rs.13120.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs.950.00 lakhs have been released to the Managing Director, KSTDC to start the works.
 2. For devt. of tourist infrastructure works at Bharachikki falls in Chamarajangara District and Gagana chukka falls in Mandya district Rs.500.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs.100.00 lakhs for each destination have been released to the KTIL to start the work.
 3. For construction of “Kalaburagi Kalavana” at Kalaburagi Rs.500.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and released to the KTIL.s
 4. For devt. of parking facilities, construction of 60 rooms and other facilities at Sri Renuka Yellamma temple, Soudatti Rs.1600.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs.800.00 lakhs have been released.
 5. For devt. of parking facilities at Sri Yellamma temple, Jogulabavi Rs.50.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and released.
 6. For providing stone slabs and other infrastructure works at Kittur Rani Channamma Memeorial tomb in Savadatti taluk Belagavi distrcet Rs.60.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and released to the KTIL.
 7. For construction of steps to Chikkadeveeramma temple, Kudur, H.D.

kote Taluk, Mysore Dist. Rs.400.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and released.

8. For devt. of Mysore Haath Rs.50.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and released to the Chief Executive officer Karnataka Exhibition Authority, Mysore.
9. For construction of steps and railings to Sri Biligiriranganatha swamy temple, B.R Hills Rs.400.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs.200.00 lakhs have been released to KTIL as first installment.
10. For erection of hordings and to provide signages on roads leading to tourist destinations in north Karnataka Rs.500.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs.200.00 lakhs have been released to the KTIL.
11. Orders have been issued for collection of forign tourist arrivals data at Bangalore International airport, Bangalore.
12. Orders have been issued for development of Arts and Crafts Village at Ramanagar and Childerns World at Kanva Resrvoir area under public private partnership model and a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs have been released to the KTIL for meeting the various expences.

□ Beneficiary Oriented Programmes:

Special Component Plan(SCP)/Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) Programmes:A target of 701 taxis at a cost of Rs. 21.03 crs was taken up during the year. Out of 701 taxies 68 taxies have been provided to the beneficiary. Selection of beneficiaries is nearing completion.

Karnataka Darshan programme was covered to 216000 students at a cost of Rs.7.56 crs.

Programmes for OBC and others:

During the year 2017-18 a target of providing 700 tourist taxis at an estimated cost of Rs.21.00 crs for beneficiaries of OBC & Minorities was taken up. Till date 108 tourist taxies have been distributed. Selection of

(Rs. in Crores)

Details	Allocation	Expenditure	%
SCP	20.18	20.17	100
TSP	8.41	8.40	100
Total	28.59	28.57	100

beneficiaries are under progress in the districts.

Out of 13500 students, 13050 were covered under Karnataka Darshan programme at a cost of Rs.4.72 crs.

Karnataka-Darshan programme for 10000 Scouts and Guides students were also covered at a cost of Rs.3.50 crs .

- Development of Tourist infrastructure with the financial assistance of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, sanctioned a sum of Rs.95.67 Cr & released Rs.19.13 Cr as first installment to take up the infrastructure works at 9 important beaches in Uttarakannada, Dakshina Kannada & Udupi Districts. This project is being implemented by the Department of the Tourism, through the Deputy Commissioner, Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Dakshina kannada and, Junlge Lodges & Resorts and KSTDC.

The sum of Rs.11.09 crs have been released to the Deputy Commissioner Uttara Kannada and Udupi for purchase of beach cleaning machines, water sports equipments and CCTV cameras.

- Tourist Mitra Programme:In order to provide safety and security tourists at tourist destinations 458 home guards have been trained in the second batch including 75 women candidates & totally 500 deputed to important tourist destinations to assist tourists as 'Tourist Mitras'.(Tourist Police) (1st batch 42 + 2nd batch 458)

- Release of funds to District Tourism Councils :The Sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been released to all District Tourism Councils for tourism activates in the districts.
- Hampi Festival :The Sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs have been released to Deputy Commissioner, Ballary, for celebration of Hampi Festival at World Heritage site, Hampi
- Punitha Yathare :In order to facilitate tourists to visit religious places, KSTDC has introduced punitha yathra scheme. Under this scheme tours are being conducted at concessional rates to religious places.
- Karanataka Tourism Film Policy – 2018 :- In order to promote Tourism through films, Karanataka Tourism Film Policy – 2018 has been introduced.
- In Order to develop and promote Tourism effectively the Department of Archeology and Museum has been merged which the Department of Tourism

Seven point strategy for tourist destinations

- Development of Last Mile Connectivity
- Development of Accommodation.
- Supply of publicity Material
- Hygiene & Sanitation
- Safety and Security of tourists
- Drinking Water Facility
- Signages and Hoardings.

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

CHAPTER

10

10.1. INTRODUCTION

Achieving high rate of growth along with commensurate generation of productive and quality employment opportunities for the rising labour force continues to be a major challenge for both the central and the state governments. Low growth in employment, prevalence of low productive and low quality employment especially in the unorganized sector and high unemployment rate among the youth and educated indicate that the expansion of productive, quality and decent employment has been the principal concern of the state government's policy in recent years. It reduces not only poverty but also makes the growth process more inclusive. In Karnataka, agriculture is the predominant source of livelihood for the majority of the population and employment is largely unorganized, rural and non-industrial in nature.

10.2 KEY LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

In the policy context the most critical factor that impinges on labour supply is the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). LFPR is a measure of the proportion of a country's/ state's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by actual working or seeking for work. It provides an indication about the availability of labour force for production of goods and services.

Other than Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rates are also very important indicators in social and economic arena. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons. Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 in the labour force. However in this report it is expressed in percentage.

Low LFPR primarily implies high dependency ratio. The development experience suggests a strong negative correlation between dependency and growth.

Employment and Unemployment

Annual Employment and Unemployment

Survey, 2015-16 of Labour Bureau, Government of India is fifth in the series. As the Survey of Labour Bureau is annual, there is continuity in the data availability.

In this analysis two approaches for each parameter are considered. They are Usual Principal status (UPS) and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS] or (PS+SS) approach. Here the age criteria is 15 years and above for all the estimates. Following analysis gives comparisons among Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana and along with all India average.

The parameters considered are Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Proportion of Unemployed (PU) and Unemployment Rate (UR).

The activity in which a person spends relatively longer time during the reference period is termed as usual principal activity of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. A person may have pursued some other activity for more than 30 days or more other than his usual principal activity. This status is termed as usual principal activity and subsidiary activity status (PS+SS) or (UPSS) approach. The critical issues in the context of labour force enquiries pertain to defining the labour force and measuring participation of labour force in different economic activities. The activity participation of the people is not only dynamic but also multidimensional as it varies between regions, age, education, gender, industry and occupational categories.

10.2.1 Labour Force Participation Rate

The statistics presented in the following Tables show the scenario on employment - unemployment in Karnataka. There is also comparison among the comparable states and National average. This indicates that LFPR for persons aged 15 years and above according to PS+SS status approach is 56.2% in Karnataka, whereas this is 52.4% for India. Among

comparable states, lowest rate is in Gujarat and the highest rate is in Andhra Pradesh. This rate is 79.3% for males in rural Karnataka, which is third highest among the comparable States. In Karnataka this rate is lowest in urban female group (26.5%) and this is much more than the all India rate of 16.6% (urban female). **Table 10.1** shows Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to UPSS Status Approach.

10.2.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

The WPR indicates the proportion of workers/employed persons in the total population. WPR under PS+SS approach for Karnataka is 55.5% which is more than all India average of 50.5%. This rate is more in

Andhra Pradesh (61.6%), Telangana (56.6%) and Tamil Nadu (56.3%). However, it is less in Kerala (45.2%) and Gujarat (49.0%). Highest WPR in Karnataka is 78.5% for rural male and for female it is 37.6%. Both are more than the all India average of 75.7% and 30.2% respectively. For urban male it is 73.2% and for urban female it is 25.7% and again higher than the all India average of 67.1% and 14.8% respectively. The state average male and female worker population ratios (76.6% and 33.3%) are also higher than all India average. Among the comparable states, Andhra Pradesh has the highest ratio of 61.6% and Kerala has the lowest ratio of 45.2%. **Table 10.2** shows Worker Population Ratio Rate for persons aged 15 years and above according to UPSS approach.

Table 10.1: Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to UPSS Status Approach (in Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	82.4	59.0	70.9	67.9	22.2	44.9	78.5	48.8	63.8
Gujarat	79.1	25.4	53.3	71.5	10.3	42.1	76.4	20.0	49.3
Karnataka	79.3	38.1	59.3	74.3	26.5	50.8	77.5	33.9	56.2
Kerala	72.6	31.9	51.2	70.5	30.9	49.6	71.7	31.4	50.5
Maharashtra	76.5	46.9	61.9	64.4	12.9	39.8	71.5	33.4	53.0
Tamil Nadu	81.2	55.2	68.2	69.1	25.0	46.8	75.8	41.5	58.5
Telangana	72.3	53.7	63.0	70.2	26.7	49.1	71.5	44.5	58.1
All India	78.0	31.7	55.8	69.1	16.6	43.7	75.5	27.4	52.4

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

Table 10.2: Worker Population Ratio Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (in percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	79.5	57.3	68.6	66.1	20.2	42.9	75.9	47.0	61.6
Gujarat	78.5	25.3	52.9	71.1	10.2	41.9	75.9	19.9	49.0
Karnataka	78.5	37.6	58.6	73.2	25.7	49.9	76.6	33.3	55.5
Kerala	70.1	24.2	46.0	67.7	23.1	44.2	69.0	23.7	45.2
Maharashtra	75.3	46.4	61.1	63.5	12.3	39.0	70.5	32.8	52.2
Tamil Nadu	78.6	52.4	65.5	67.4	23.5	45.1	73.6	39.3	56.3
Telangana	71.5	52.9	62.2	68.0	22.9	46.1	70.3	42.7	56.6
All India	75.7	30.2	53.9	67.1	14.8	41.8	73.3	25.8	50.5

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

10.2.3 Unemployment Rate (UR)

Yet another important parameter of employment scenario is Unemployment Rate (UR). It is the ratio of number of unemployed persons/person-days to the number of persons/person-days in the labour force. The estimates of URs are obtained based on the estimates of unemployment obtained by the number of persons usually unemployed based on 'usual principal status' approach, used for the classification of the activity status of persons.

Here UPSS is taken for comparison and **Table 10.3** presents the UPSS UR for the comparable states. Under UPSS approach, UR of Karnataka is 1.4% for all persons i.e., urban and rural put together which is very less compared to India's rate of 3.7%. This rate is lowest in Gujarat (0.6%) and this rate is highest in Kerala (10.6%). In Karnataka, the rural areas unemployment rate is 1.1% for males and 1.4% for females. Whereas in urban areas, for males it is 1.5% and for females it is 3.1%. At all India level, for males in rural areas it is 2.9% and for females it is 4.7%. The corresponding figures for urban male and female are 3.0% and 10.9% respectively.

10.2.4 Proportion Unemployed (PU)

Proportion Unemployment is the ratio of number of unemployed persons to the total population. This indicator uses total population in denominator instead of labour force which is smaller compared to total population and therefore the rates estimated

are lower than that of UR for the same category. Lower PU is a good indicator in employment scenario of the state.

Proportion Unemployment under Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status approach indicates that, Karnataka has comparatively the lowest rates among the comparable states except Gujarat. For males and females in rural areas, it is 0.8% and 0.5% respectively and the corresponding figures for males and females in urban areas are 1.1% and 0.8% respectively. The proportion unemployed in Karnataka is lesser than the all India average. Among all the comparable states Gujarat has the lowest PU rates for all the categories and Kerala has the highest rates for all other categories Details given in **Table 10.4**.

10.2.5 Labour Force Parameters as per Social Group

Here Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status approaches are used to make comparison between Karnataka (rural + urban) and all India. Here four parameters, namely, LFPR, WPR, UR and PU are presented for four social groups. The groups considered are Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, other Backward Classes and General. For each group disaggregated male, female rates are also given in **Table 10.5**.

The employment situation gets better as WPR (PS+SS) increases. Overall LFPR in India is 52.4% and the same in Karnataka is 56.2% which is higher than the all India rate.

Table 10.3: Unemployment Rate Among Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (in percentages)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	9.1	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.5
Gujarat	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Karnataka	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.4
Kerala	3.5	24.1	10.2	4.0	25.1	11.0	3.7	24.5	10.6
Maharashtra	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	4.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.5
Tamil Nadu	3.1	5.0	1.2	3.1	14.5	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.7
Telangana	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.1	14.5	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.7
All India	2.9	4.7	3.4	3.0	10.9	4.4	3.0	5.8	3.7

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

Table 10.4: Proportion Unemployed for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (in percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.2
Gujarat	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Karnataka	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
Kerala	2.5	7.7	5.2	2.8	7.7	5.5	2.7	7.7	5.3
Maharashtra	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8
Tamil Nadu	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Telangana	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.2	3.9	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.6
All India	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.9

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

Table 10.5: Labour Force Parameters Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and above According to (PS+SS) (in percentages)

Details		All India				Karnataka			
		WPR	LFPR	UR	Prop. Un-employment	WPR	LFPR	UR	Prop. Un-employment
Schedule Caste	Male	75.5	77.7	2.9	2.3	75.8	76.9	1.4	1.1
	Female	30.3	31.8	4.8	1.5	42.3	42.7	0.9	0.4
	All	53.7	55.6	3.4	1.9	59.1	59.9	1.3	0.8
Schedule Tribes	Male	77.6	79.3	2.2	1.7	77.9	78.8	1.2	0.9
	Female	41.2	42.5	2.9	1.2	36.1	37.1	2.7	1.0
	All	60.0	61.5	2.4	1.5	56.8	57.8	1.6	1.0
Other Backward Classes	Male	73.4	75.8	3.1	2.4	77.7	78.8	1.4	1.1
	Female	25.6	27.3	6.2	1.7	31.3	31.9	2.0	0.6
	All	50.4	52.5	3.9	2.0	55.2	56.0	1.6	0.9
General	Male	70.5	72.7	3.0	2.2	75.3	75.9	0.8	0.6
	Female	18.4	20.1	8.0	1.6	30.6	31.2	2.0	0.6
	All	45.5	47.4	4.0	1.9	53.7	54.3	1.1	0.6
Overall	Male	73.3	75.5	3.0	2.2	76.6	77.5	1.2	0.9
	Female	25.8	27.4	5.8	1.6	33.3	33.9	1.8	0.6
	All	50.5	52.4	3.7	1.9	55.5	56.2	1.4	0.8

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

In Karnataka, except in Schedule Tribe category, LFPR for Scheduled Caste, other Backward class, General groups are higher than the corresponding all India rates for the same groups. At all India level for ST, the LFPR is 61.5%, this rate is 79.3% for male and 42.5% for female group. Whereas in Karnataka, the average LFPR for ST is 57.8%, it is 78.8% for male and 37.1% for female group. For SC, the National average of LFPR is 55.6%, this rate is 77.7% for males and 31.8% for female group. The corresponding rates in Karnataka are 59.9% (State average) and for males and females it is 76.9% and 42.7% respectively.

For backward classes the National average of LFPR is 52.5%. For males it is 75.8% and for females 27.3%. In Karnataka, the average LFPR for this group is 56% and for males and females it is 78.8% and 31.9% respectively. It implies that, for this group also the state average rates are higher than national averages.

For general category, the National average of LFPR is 47.4% and the breakup is 72.7% for males and 20.1% for females. The comparable rates in Karnataka are, 54.3% (State average) and for males and females it is 75.9% and 31.2% respectively. From this, it is evident that, the LFPR for SC, OBC and General are higher in Karnataka.

10.2.6 Employment by Education among Social Groups

Here, an attempt has been made to estimate the proportion of employed, unemployed and not participating in labour force in each social group in accordance with their educational qualification. For this estimation, in each social group, nine categories have been considered in accordance with their level of education. For employment estimation three categories have been done i.e., employed, unemployed and not in labour force based on the survey according to Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach. Rural and urban, male and female and average rates for Karnataka and India are taken for comparative analysis given in **Table 10.6**.

□ In Karnataka, the overall rate of employment among Post-graduates is 64.6%. Only 4.9% are unemployed and the remaining 30.5% are not in labour force. It means that, they are not seeking employment. The same rates for SC workers are 87.7%, 6.4% and 6.0% respectively.

- Among the nine groups according to educational qualification, rate of unemployment is high among Post-graduates and above followed by graduates.
- Among all the social groups the rate of employment is high among SC post-graduates (87.7%) followed by ST (69.1%) and OBC by (62.2%). Among others (63.4%) highest rate of employment is found among people with just below primary education.

10.2.7 Occupational Composition of Workers (UPSS Approach)

In this section an attempt has been made to explain the occupational composition of workers and the comparison of the same among the comparable states like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Telangana, Gujarat and India. For this analysis ten categories of occupations are considered. The details are presented in **Table 10.7**.

From the above Table the following observations can be made.

- In Karnataka largest number of workers are found in elementary occupations (35.6%), it is followed by skilled agricultural and fishery workers (22.1%), Craft and related trade workers (11.4%) and Legislators, senior officials and managers (7.8%). For all the categories except Technicians and associate professionals, Service workers and shop & market sales workers and skilled agricultural workers and fishery workers, for all other categories the percentage of workers in Karnataka is higher than National average.
- Among all the comparable states Andhra Pradesh has the highest percentage of workers that is 47.9% in elementary occupations. It is followed by Telangana with 42.7% and Tamil Nadu 40.8%.
- Maharashtra has the highest percentage of workers that is 34.6% in skilled agricultural and fishery category. It is followed by Gujarat with 34.0% and Karnataka with 22.1%.
- Among all the comparable states, the highest percentage of technicians and other professionals are found in Kerala (6%). This is followed by Gujarat (4%), Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (3.7%).

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Educational Classification According to Usual Principal Status (UPS)

Education Classification	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Others			Overall		
	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF
Illiterates	61.4	-	38.6	63.0	0.2	36.7	52.0	0	48.0	49.1	0	50.8	54.7	0.1	45.2
Below Primary	66.1	-	33.9	55.5	-	44.5	57.1	-	42.9	63.4	-	36.6	61.1	-	38.9
Primary	66.1	0.1	33.8	59.6	0.1	40.3	60.2	0.3	39.5	60.7	0.1	39.3	61.2	0.1	38.6
Middle	60.9	0.10	38.1	58.2	0.2	41.6	57.7	0.5	41.8	55.7	-	44.3	57.7	0.4	41.9
Secondary	53.1	0.5	46.4	55.0	0.9	44.1	53.0	0.8	46.2	49.9	0.7	49.5	52.1	0.7	47.2
Higher Secondary	44.7	0.6	54.7	46.2	0.6	53.2	47.7	1.1	51.2	42.3	0.2	57.5	45.2	0.7	54.1
Certificate course at undergraduate level	57.9	-	42.1	39.8	3.9	56.3	53.3	3.6	43.1	49.7	1.3	49.1	51.5	2.5	46.0
Dip/Cert	57.1	-	42.9	33.7	7.1	59.2	58.1	2.6	39.3	57.9	1.9	40.2	56.7	2.2	41.1
Graduate	58.3	9.1	32.6	43.9	10.2	45.9	59.9	3.3	36.9	60.3	2.6	37.2	59.4	3.7	37.0
Post Graduate & above	87.7	6.4	6.0	69.1	10.6	20.3	62.2	6.9	30.9	60.6	2.0	37.4	64.6	4.9	30.5
Total	58.1	0.8	41.1	56.3	10.0	42.8	54.4	1.0	44.6	53.1	0.6	46.3	54.7	0.8	44.2
	Emp=Employed			Unemp=Unemployed			N in LF=Not in labour Force								

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

Table 10.7: Occupational Composition of Workers Aged 15 Years and above (PS+SS)

Percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation								
Details	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	All India
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4.9	7.0	7.8	7.4	6.7	5.9	5.9	6.5
Professionals	2.8	2.3	4.4	6.4	3.0	4.8	4.5	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals	3.7	4.0	3.5	6.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.1
Clerks	2.4	2.8	3.9	4.8	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.9
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	5.1	7.3	6.1	11.1	7.3	7.0	5.2	7.4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	18.8	34.0	22.1	9.1	34.6	10.0	21.1	28.3
Craft and related trade workers	10.1	10.0	11.4	18.8	6.3	17.6	9.9	10.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.4	7.3	5.1	10.4	5.2	7.2	5.2	5.0
Elementary occupations	47.9	25.4	35.6	26.1	30.3	40.8	42.7	32.3
Workers not classified by occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

- The percentage of professionals is low in all the comparable states, however except Andhra Pradesh Gujarat and Maharashtra in other states the rates are higher than the All India average of 3.2%. Kerala has the highest rate of 6.4% followed by Tamil Nadu with 4.8% and Telangana with 4.5%. In Karnataka the percentage of professionals is 4.4%.
- The percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers is 7.8% in Karnataka and it is more than to the National average. Among all the comparable states Karnataka has the highest percentage of 7.8% followed by Gujarat with 7.0%.

So From this discussion it can be observed that in Karnataka elementary occupations and skilled agricultural and fishery related occupations have accommodated 57.7% of the work force. This highlights the importance of

agro based and rural livelihood opportunities to enrich their occupations and improve the standard of living.

10.2.8 Distribution of Workers According to Work Conditions (UPSS Approach)

In the **Table 10.8** an attempt has been made to present the proportion of workers according to the nature of the work. For this four categories are considered i.e., self employed, wage/salaried, contract workers and casual labourers. For this analysis all southern states are considered and compared with all India average.

From the above Table the following observations can be made.

- In Karnataka the highest numbers of persons are self-employed (43.2%). This is followed by casual labourers with 36.7% and wage earners with 17.9%. The proportion of contract workers is just

2.3%. The State has more number of casual workers than the National average of 33.1% and wage earners of 16.2%.

- Among all the comparable states the percentage of self-employed is highest in Gujarat with 54.4% followed by Maharashtra with 53% and Karnataka with 43.2%. The lowest percentage of self-employed is found in Kerala and it is just 27.0%.
- Among casual labourers highest percentage is found in Andhra Pradesh with 49.1% followed by Tamil Nadu with 48.2% and Kerala with 44.5%.
- The proportion of wage earners / salaried is just 16.2% at all India level. However Kerala has the highest share of such workers that is 25.4% followed by Tamil Nadu with 23.5% and Karnataka with 17.9%.
- Gujarat has registered the highest proportion of contract workers that is 7.6% followed by Maharashtra with 3.5% and Kerala has 3.1%.

10.2.9 Labour Force and Work Force Participation Rate

According to Census 2011, the Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the proportion of total workers (i.e. main and marginal workers) to total population. In the State, 2,78,72,597 persons constituting 45.62% of the total population have enumerated themselves as workers. Among

them, 1,82,70,116 are males and 96,02,481 are females. In other words, 59% of the total male population and 31.87% of the total female population are workers. In 2001 Census the WPR in the State was 44.53% comprising 56.64% male workers and 31.98% female workers. On the whole WPR in 2011 has increased in general irrespective of gender and more significantly in urban areas (4%) compared to 2001. It is noted that female WPR has marginally declined in rural Karnataka (**Table 10.9**). The proportion of total workers over the period of time from 1961- 2011 is given in **Figure. 10.1**

Table 10.9 and **Figure 10.1** explain the trends in WPR in Karnataka with rural – urban and male and female break up. In the state there is an overall increase in the WPR from 45.48% in 1961 to 45.62% in 2011. If we compare the WPR between the two censuses, 2001 and 2011 the following observations can be made.

- The overall, rural and urban WPR have increased during this period. The extent of increase is more in urban areas when compared to rural areas.
- The WPR among males has increased both in rural and urban areas and again in urban areas the extent of increase is more.
- The WPR among females has registered a negative growth rate in rural areas. However, in urban areas it has increased from 16.37% to 20.81%.

Table 10.8: Distribution of Workers According to Nature of Work (PS+SS)

States	Self Employed	Wage/ Salary	Contract Worker	Casual Labour
Andhra Pradesh	35.9	12.7	2.2	49.1
Gujarat	54.4	15.8	7.6	22.1
Karnataka	43.2	17.9	2.3	36.7
Kerala	27.0	25.4	3.1	44.5
Maharashtra	53.0	16.4	3.5	27.1
Tamil Nadu	25.5	23.5	2.9	48.2
Telangana	37.1	16.7	2.8	43.4
All India	47.2	16.2	3.5	33.1

Source: Report on Fifth Employment and unemployment survey (2015-16) by Labour Bureau GOI

- The WPR for females is 32% whereas the same is 59% for males, in rural areas they are 39% and 60% respectively. In urban areas the WPR for males is 58% and for females it is 21%. This indicates that everywhere female WPR is less than male WPR. Further it is very low in urban areas implying the dependency syndrome among urban females.

District-wise Work Participation Rates

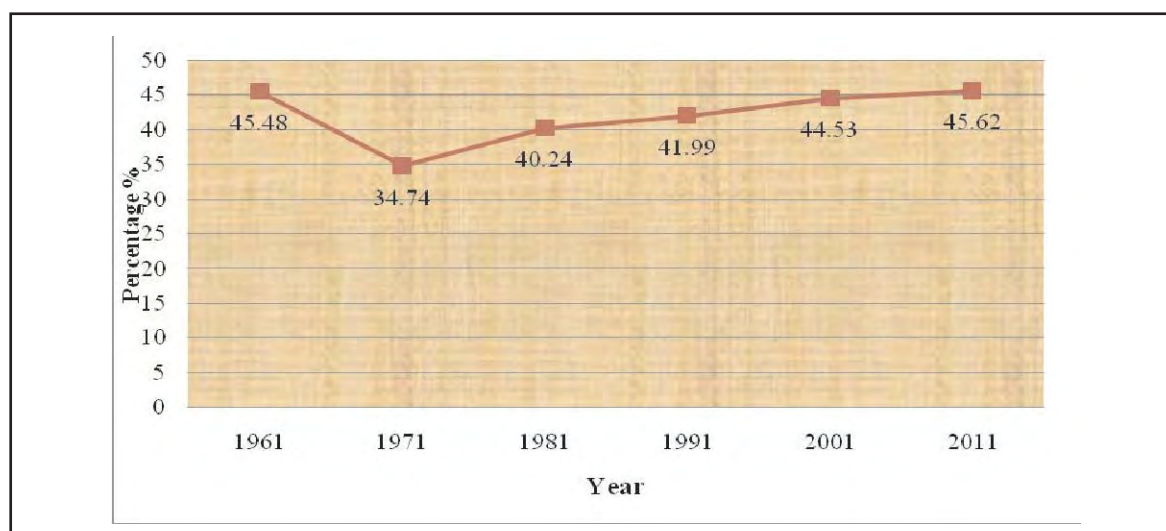
In this section an attempt has been made to compare and analyze district wise WPR. 2011 census data reveal that among all the districts, Chitradurga has the highest WPR of 52% and Bidar has the lowest WPR of 41.25%. The details are presented in **Table 10.10, 10.11** and **10.12**.

Table 10.9: Work force Participation Rate (in Percentage)

Total			Rural			Urban		
2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	change	2001	2011	Change
44.53	45.62	1.09	49.04	49.38	0.34	35.67	39.66	3.99
56.64	59.00	2.36	58.10	59.76	1.66	53.85	57.81	3.96
31.98	31.87	-0.11	39.87	38.79	-1.08	16.37	20.81	4.44

Source: Census, 2001 & 2011

Figure 10.1 Proportion of Total Workers in Karnataka 1961-2011



Source: Census, 1961 to 2011

Table 10.10: WPR by Districts – 2011 (in percentages)

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	51.62	55.13	37.43	Vijayapur	42.61	45.40	33.30
Chikkaballapur	50.97	54.34	39.32	Dharwad	42.49	51.06	35.98
Hassan	50.87	54.55	37.17	Kalaburgi	42.36	46.64	33.49
Tumkuru	50.57	53.86	39.13	Uttara Kannada	42.34	45.50	34.66
Kodagu	50.30	51.96	40.62	Bidar	41.25	44.33	32.00

Source: Census, 2001

Table 10.11: Male Work Participation Rate by Districts-2011

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Mandya	63.55	64.47	59.09	Bagalkot	53.84	54.02	53.45
Hassan	63.42	64.94	57.82	Yadgiri	53.72	54.52	50.30
Chamarajanagar	63.32	64.36	58.25	Bidar	52.72	54.32	47.98
Chikmagalur	63.16	64.28	58.95	Kalaburgi	52.24	53.69	49.25
Ramanagar	62.84	64.52	57.73	Bijapur	52.21	52.94	49.75

Source: Census, 2011

Table 10.12: Female WPR by Districts, 2011

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	41.93	47.78	18.65	Shivamogga	28.12	35.35	15.07
Chikkaballapur	41.27	46.99	21.55	Dharwad	26.50	40.35	16.19
Yadgiri	39.48	43.60	21.63	Mysore	26.35	32.22	18.14
Tumakuru	38.93	44.14	20.85	Uttara Kannada	25.03	29.37	14.52
Raichuru	38.69	45.24	19.32	Bengaluru	24.61	28.02	24.27

Source: Census, 2011

From the above Tables **10.10**, **10.11** and **10.12** the following trends can be observed.

Among all the districts, Chitradurga with a WPR of 51.62% occupies the top position, followed closely by Chikkaballapur, Hassan, Tumakuru and Kodagu with WPR of more than 50%.

- The lowest WPR of 41.25% is recorded in Bidar preceded closely by Uttara Kannada, Kalaburgi, Dharwad and Vijayapura with WPR between 42 and 43% (**Table 10.10**).
- The highest proportion of male workers is registered in Mandya (63.55%) and the lowest proportion of male workers is recorded in Vijayapura (52.21%) (**Table 10.11**).
- In respect of female workers the highest proportion is recorded in Chitradurga (41.93%) and the lowest proportion is registered in Bengaluru District (24.61%) (**Table 10.12**).
- When compared with the State average WPR, Bidar (41.25%), Kalaburgi (42.36%) and Bellary (45.54%) districts have recorded less than the State average of 45.62%. The rest of the other districts in Hyderabad Karnataka region have recorded WPR above the State average (**Table 10.13a**).

- Though the WPR of the districts are above the State average, employment is mainly in dry land agriculture, which is both insecure and less remunerative. Among all the divisions, Mysore Division has the highest WPR (47%).

The above **Table 10.13b** shows division wise WPR in 2011; among all the divisions, Mysore division has the highest WPR of 47% and Belagavi division has the lowest rate of 43.74%. Bengaluru and Mysore divisions have the work participation rate more than the state average.

10.2.10 Main and Marginal Workers

Of the total 2,78,72,597 workers in the State, 2,33,97,181 persons, constituting 83.94% of the total workers, are main workers and 44,75,416 persons, constituting 16.06% are marginal workers. The proportion of main workers has marginally increased from 82.28% in 2001 to 83.94% in 2011 (**Table 10.14**). On the contrary, the proportion of marginal workers has slightly decreased from 17.72% in 2001 to 16.06% in 2011 (**Table 10.15**). The proportion of male main workers has decreased from 91.21% in 2001 to 89.49% in 2011, whereas, the proposition of female main workers has increased from 65.88% to 73.39%. With respect to marginal workers, the proportion of male marginal

Table 10.13a: District Wise WPR-2011 (Kalaburgi division)

Districts	WPR (%)
Bidar	41.25
Bellary	45.54
Kalaburgi	42.36
Koppal	47.11
Raichur	46.84
Yadgiri	46.64

Source - Census, 2011

Table 10.13b: Division Wise Work Participation Rate WPR, 2011

Divisions	WPR (%)
Kalaburagi Division	44.69
Bengaluru Division	46.45
Mysuru Division	47.17
Belagavi Division	43.74
State	45.62

Source - Census, 2011

workers has recorded a marginal increase from 8.79% in 2001 to 10.51% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of female marginal workers has registered a sharp decrease from 34.12% in 2001 to 26.61% in 2011.

10.2.11 Composition of Workers

According to census definition, total workers (main+marginal) have been further classified into four broad categories viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers. The category wise details of workers are given in **Table 10.16** and **Figure 10.2**.

Agricultural Labourers

Though the number of agricultural labourers has increased in the State by 14.92% in 2001 to 2011, their proportion to total workers has marginally declined from 26.46% in 2001 to 25.67% in 2011 (**Table 10.16**). The proportion of male agricultural labourers has increased by a nominal 0.77%, their female counterparts have registered a decline of 3.12%. Among all the districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers has varied between 2.31% in Bengaluru District and 44.49% in

Chamarajanagar District.

In 19 out of 30 districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers is higher than the State average of 25.67% with 16 districts reporting more than 30%. In 3 out of the remaining 11 districts, where the proportion is below the State average, the proportion of agricultural labourers is less than 6%. When compared with State average of agricultural laborers, all the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region have recorded higher than the State average of 25.7% (**Table 10.17**). However, employment is mainly in dry land agriculture, which is both insecure and less remunerative.

Cultivators

The number of cultivators has decreased from 68,83,856 in 2001 to 65,80,649 in 2011. Of the total decrease of 3,03,207, the decrease in the number of female cultivators (2,24,075) is more than the decrease in the number of male cultivators (79,132). The proportion of cultivators to total workers has decreased by 5.64% and the decrease in the proportion of male cultivators is by 5.7%, whereas the decrease in the proportion of female cultivators is by 5.68%.

Table 10.14: Main Workers, 2011 (in percentage)

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Total	82.28	83.94	1.66	78.60	81.40	2.8	92.12	88.96	(-) 3.16
Male	91.21	89.49	(-) 1.72	89.67	84.43	(-) 5.24	94.40	91.21	(-) 3.19
Female	65.88	73.39	7.51	62.09	70.34	8.25	84.17	82.49	(-) 1.68

Source: Census, 2001 & 2011.

Table 10.15: Marginal Workers (in percentage)

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Total	17.72	16.06	(-) 1.66	21.4	18.6	(-) 2.8	7.88	11.04	3.16
Male	8.79	10.51	1.72	10.33	11.57	1.24	5.6	8.79	3.19
Female	34.12	26.61	(-) 7.51	37.91	29.66	(-) 8.25	15.83	17.51	1.68

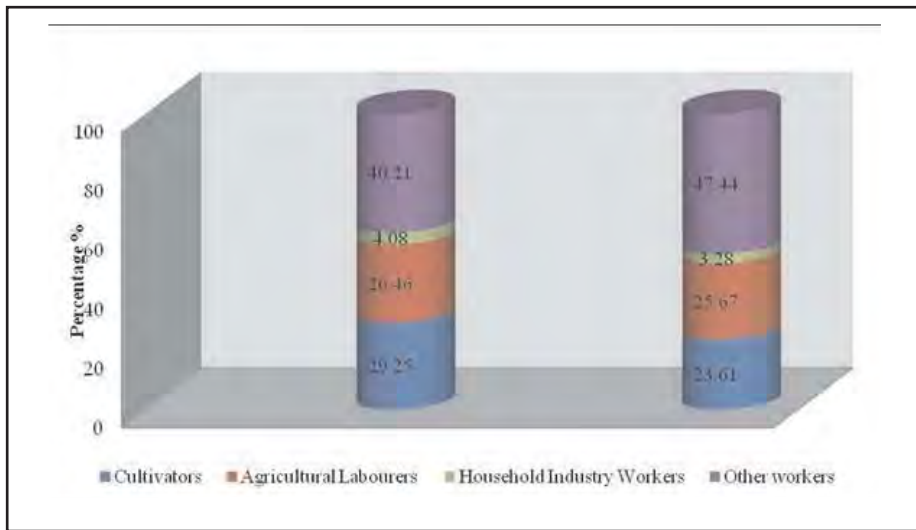
Source: Census, 2001 & 2011.

Table 10.16: Category wise Distribution of Workers by Location- 2011

Details		Agricultural Labourers	Cultivators	Household Industry	Other Workers	
Persons	2001	Total	26.46	29.25	4.08	40.21
		Rural	34.46	39.03	3.48	23.03
		Urban	5.07	3.11	5.67	86.14
	2011	Total	25.67	23.61	3.28	47.44
		Rural	36.41	34.27	2.82	26.49
		Urban	4.47	2.56	4.17	88.80
Males	2001	Total	17.20	31.72	2.66	48.42
		Rural	23.94	45.57	2.43	28.06
		Urban	3.33	3.22	3.13	90.32
	2011	Total	17.97	26.02	2.40	53.61
		Rural	26.94	40.36	2.04	30.66
		Urban	3.39	2.70	3.00	90.91
Females	2001	Total	43.45	24.71	6.68	25.16
		Rural	50.15	29.27	5.05	15.53
		Urban	11.16	2.75	14.55	71.55
	2011	Total	40.33	19.03	4.94	35.71
		Rural	51.32	24.69	4.06	19.93
		Urban	7.57	2.14	7.55	82.73

Source: Census, 2001 & 2011.

Figure 10.2 : Category of Workers in Karnataka 2001-2011



Source: Census, 2011

Among the districts, the decrease in the proportion of cultivators is more than 5% in 11 districts with Bengaluru Rural District registering the highest decrease of 9.55% followed closely by Mysore District, i.e. by 9.26%. In the remaining 19 districts, the decrease is less than 5% with the least decrease of 0.31% recorded in Kodagu preceded by Raichuru with a decrease by 1.05%. Even though all the districts have registered decline in the proportion of cultivators in their work force, the proportion of cultivators is more than 45% in Hassan (48.37%) followed by Mandya (44.64%). The least proportion of cultivators is recorded in Bengaluru District (2.25%) preceded by Dakshina Kannada (3.39%).

Household Industry Workers

The proportion of workers engaged in Household Industry, which was 4.08% in 2001 has declined to 3.28% in 2011. Among the districts, Dakshina Kannada with a proportion of 18.86% of household industry workers tops the ranking, followed by Bagalkot with 5.48%. In the remaining districts the proportion of workers engaged in household industry is less than 5% and the least proportion of 0.56% is recorded in Kodagu. Among the total 9,13,227 persons enumerated as workers engaged in household industry in the State, nearly 3 lakh workers are accounted in Dakshina Kannada and Bengaluru districts alone. Both these districts together account for more than 30% of the total workers engaged in household industry.

Other Workers

All workers engaged in any category of economic activity other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry are treated as 'Other Workers'. This category accounts for the highest number of workers i.e. 1,32,22,758 or 47.44% of total workers at the State level. In comparison to 2001 Census, the proportion of Other Workers has increased by 7.23% in 2011 Census. The proportion of male Other Workers has increased from 48.42% to 53.61% and the proportion of female Other Workers has increased from 25.16% to 35.71%. Among the districts, the proportion varies from a very high of 92.88% in Bengaluru District to a low of 25.66% in Yadgiri. The proportion of Other Workers to total workers is more than 50% in 6 districts, whereas it is below 30% in 6 districts. In the remaining 18 districts, the proportion of Other Workers is between 30 to 50%

From the **Table 10.17** the following trends can be observed.

- ❑ Among four divisions the proportion of agricultural labourers is highest in Kalaburgi division that is 39.8% and the lowest is in Bengaluru division that is 18%.
- ❑ Among cultivators the highest proportion is in Belgavi division that is 27.46% and again Bengaluru division has the lowest of 19.63%.
- ❑ The proportion of other workers is as high as 59.34% in Bengaluru division and in Kalaburgi division it is 34.2%.

10.3. EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Organised sector employment in the State has decreased by 0.4% from 23.961 lakh at the end of the March-2018 to 23.941 lakh at the end of June-2018. Public Sector employment account for 10.470 lakh (43.5%) and Private Sector for 13.478 lakh (56.5%), Public sector has decreased by 0.3% where as Private sector has increased by 0.1% between March-2018 to June-2018.

Branch-wise comparison shows that employment in Central Government, State Government, Central Quasi Government, and State Quasi Government has decreased from March-2018 to June-2018. **Table-10.18** gives branch-wise details of the organised sector employment at the end of June-2018.

(a) Employment in Public and Private Sectors (Industry group-wise):

An analysis of the organised sector employment by Industry group reveals over all decrease in the employment in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-conditioning system, Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security sector and Education Sector. Further Organised sector employment has remained constant in Mining and Quarrying, Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation Activities, Construction, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of motor vehicles and Motor cycles, Transportation & Storage, Accommodation and Food service activities, Information and communication, Financial &

Table 10.17: Category wise Distribution of Workers by Division- 2011 (in percentages)

Division	Agricultural Labourers	Cultivators	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
Kalaburgi Division	39.80	23.69	2.35	34.20
Bengaluru Division	18.00	19.63	3.04	59.34
Mysore Division	19.30	26.36	4.81	49.56
Belagavi Division	33.10	27.46	2.97	36.50
State	25.70	23.61	3.28	47.44

Source: Census, 2011

Table 10.18 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (in Thousands)

Branch	March, 2017	March, 2018	June, 2018	Percentage variation June-2018 / March, 2018
1. Central Government	93.3	92.9	92.8	-0.11
2. State Government	561.3	560.9	560.5	-0.07
3. Central Government (Quasi)	164.4	167.3	167.2	-0.06
4. State Government (Quasi)	157.4	161.6	161.5	-0.06
5. Local Bodies	63.6	64.3	64.3	0.00
6. Private Sector- Act.	1291.3	1287.6	1286.3	-0.10
7. Private Sector - Non-Act	60.8	61.5	61.5	0.00
Total - Public Sector	1040.0	1047.0	1046.3	-0.30
Total - Private Sector	1352.1	1349.1	1347.8	-0.10
GRAND TOTAL	2392.1	2396.1	2394.1	-0.40

Source: Department of Employment & Training, GoK

Insurance activities, Real Estate activities, Professional, Scientific & Technical activities, Administrative and support service activities,

Human Health & Social work activities sector, Arts, entertainment and recreation, and Other service Activities Sectors. **(Table 10.19).**

Table 10.19 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (Industry Group-wise) (In Lakhs)

	INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-3-2017			Employment as on 31-3-2018			Employment as on 30-6-2018		
		Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total
1.	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	0.260	0.118	0.378	0.259	0.118	0.377	0.258	0.118	0.376
2.	MINING & QUARRYING	0.073	0.072	0.145	0.076	0.072	0.148	0.076	0.072	0.148
3.	MANUFACTURING	0.583	5.785	6.368	0.592	5.787	6.379	0.592	5.778	6.370
4.	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONONG SUPPLY	0.347	0.01	0.357	0.368	0.010	0.378	0.365	0.010	0.375
5.	WATER SUPPLY;SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT & REMEDICATION ACTIVITIES	0.054	0.001	0.055	0.054	0.001	0.055	0.054	0.001	0.055
6.	CONSTRUCTION	0.292	0.015	0.307	0.292	0.015	0.307	0.292	0.015	0.307
7.	WHOLESALE, RETAIL TRADE, REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, & MOTOR CYCLES.	0.080	0.287	0.367	0.078	0.289	0.367	0.078	0.289	0.367
8.	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.363	0.253	1.616	1.369	0.224	1.593	1.369	0.224	1.593
9.	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	0.006	0.253	0.259	0.006	0.251	0.257	0.006	0.251	0.257
10.	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	0.223	4.289	4.512	0.223	4.279	4.502	0.223	4.279	4.502
11.	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	0.882	0.237	1.119	0.911	0.244	1.155	0.911	0.244	1.155
12.	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001

	INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-3-2017			Employment as on 31-3-2018			Employment as on 30-6-2018		
		Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total
13	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	0.316	0.081	0.397	0.317	0.081	0.398	0.317	0.081	0.398
14	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	0.009	0.571	0.580	0.009	0.571	0.580	0.009	0.571	0.580
15	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE ; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY .	3.151	0.000	3.151	3.163	0.000	3.163	3.162	0.000	3.162
16	EDUCATION	1.839	1.142	2.981	1.834	1.142	2.976	1.832	1.138	2.970
17	HUMAN HEALTH & SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES.	0.888	0.371	1.259	0.884	0.371	1.255	0.884	0.371	1.255
18	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	0.021	0.023	0.044	0.021	0.023	0.044	0.021	0.023	0.044
19	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	0.013	0.012	0.025	0.014	0.012	0.026	0.014	0.012	0.026
	TOTAL	10.400	13.521	23.921	10.470	13.491	23.961	10.463	13.478	23.941

Source: Department of Employment & Training, GoK

10.4. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 3.40 lakh in November-2018 compared to 3.31 lakh at the end of March-2018, an increase of 2.7%. There is an increase of 9.0% in Post Graduates, 4.5% in Matriculates' and Stenographers, 2.5% in Graduates, and 2.4% in Diploma Holders. There has been 2.4% percent decrease in the registrants of ITI and other certificate holders, and 0.1% in Below Matriculates. Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka are given in **Table 10.20**.

10.5. PLACEMENTS AND VACANCIES:

Between April-2018 and November-2018, 10,025 placements were made (1253 on an average every month). During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 6,201 (775 on an average

per month). The number of placements was 2.94% of the total registrations at the end of November-2018. During the year 2017-18, 14,382 placements were made (1198 on an average every month). 171 vacancies have been notified during the current year up to November-2018 (21 on an average every month) compared to 893 during the corresponding period the previous year (112 on an average every month). The number of vacancies notified was 0.05% of registrations at the end of November-2018. During the year 2017-18, 1100 vacancies have been notified (92 on an average every month). (**Table-10.21**)

10.6 WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

a. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force from 02-02-2006. It was rolled out in a phased manner to

Table 10.20 : Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka.
(in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Registrants.	At the end of			Variation (Nov-18 / March-18)%
		March 2017	March 2018	Nov 2018	
1.	Post-Graduates.	4458	3213	3502	9.0
2.	Graduates.	47992	47345	48507	2.5
3.	Diploma Holders.	11296	12749	13054	2.4
4.	I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders.	46865	48838	47684	-2.4
5.	Matriculates and Stenographers.	184826	186739	195224	4.5
6.	Below Matriculation.	35273	32379	32351	-0.1
	Total	330710	331263	340322	2.7

Source: Department of Employment & Training, GoK

Table 10.21: No. of vacancies notified & placements made during 2013-14 to 2018-19.

Year	Vacancies notified	Placements made.*
2013-14	2,629	5,609
2014-15	1,827	5,131
2015-16	2,059	5,101
2016-17	2,062	8,200
2017-18	1,100	14,362
2018-19 (up to Nov-2018)	171	10,025

(Note:* placements including placed in Job fairs)

cover all the districts of the rural areas of the entire State by 2008. In the first phase, 5 districts were covered with effect from 01-04-2006, while in the second phase, 6 districts were covered with effect from 01-04-2007 and the remaining districts were covered in the Third phase with effect from 01-04-2008. The main objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This also serves other objectives such as generation of productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity among others etc. The scheme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing basis between Centre

and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10 nearly. Labour and material ratio has to be maintained at 60:40. The wage portion is fully (ie labour) borne by Government of India, where as material portion has to be borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. For all works taken up for implementation by all GPs and all other implementing agencies, the cost of the material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers shall not exceed 40% at the district level. (District to be considered as a unit).

Labour budget under MGNREGS for the generation of 850.00 lakh person days for the financial year 2018-19 has been approved by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Corresponding allocation for the scheme works out to Rs. 3739.15 Crores. As at the end

of November 2018, an amount of Rs. 2425.13 Crores has been spent and 543.67 lakh person days has been generated through which 14.67 lakh households have been provided employment. Progress achieved under MGNREGA is given in **Table 10.22** and **10.23** and details in Appendix 10.1 and 10.2

10.7. WAGE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION UNDER MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Wage employment generated under various state government programmes was 14.34 crore Mandays between April and November 2018. During the corresponding period of the preceding year 15.41 crore Mandays were

generated. The breakup is – Roads and Bridges 2.63 crore mandays (19.52%), Minor Irrigation 2.63 crore Mandays (19.51%), Major and medium irrigation and Flood control generated 2.53 crore mandays (18.79%) followed by Buildings 0.73 crore mandays (5.39%), Watershed development 0.34 crore mandays (2.54%), CADA 0.06 crore mandays (0.42%) and MGNREGS 5.44 crore mandays.

The wage employment generated as a proportion of the annual target was the highest in respect of Buildings 0.73 crore mandays (102.60%), Minor Irrigation 2.63 crore Mandays (85.31%) followed by Watershed

Table 10.22: Progress Achieved Under MGNREGA

Year	Available funds (in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)	Person days (Lakh)	Employment provided (Households lakhs.)	Works		
					Under taken (Nos)	Completed (Nos)	Under progress (Nos)
2017-18 FY	3097.82	3007.61	860.04	19.06	1024000	373996	650004
2018-19 up to Nov 2018	2629.99	2425.13	543.67	14.67	940006	255315	684691

Includes state available fund & state level expenditure

Source: RDPR, Government of Karnataka.

Table 10.23: Physical Progress under MGNREGS, 2017-18 and 2018-19(up to Nov 2018)

Programmes/Schemes	Unit	Progress achieved in 2017-18	Progress achieved in 2018-19(up to Nov-18)
Job Cards issued (since inception)	No	5446608	5675025
Person days generated	Lakh	860.04 person days	543.67 person days
Households provided employment	Lakh	19.06 Households	14.67 Households
Households completed 100 days of employment	No	30214 Households	9807 Households
Average no of person days provided per household	No	45.07 days	37.06 days

Note: Inconsistency in issuance of Job cards to the Households due to the introduction of the Job card validation process. This process removes the Fake/Duplicate/Ghost Job cards from the physical as well as from data base.

Source: RDPR, Government of Karnataka

development 0.34 crore mandays (79.39%), Roads and Bridges 2.63 crore mandays (66.79%), Major and medium irrigation and Flood control generated 2.53 crore mandays (60.07%), CADA 0.06 crore mandays (37.06%). During the corresponding period of the previous year 104.04% of the annual target was achieved in Minor Irrigation followed by Major and medium irrigation and Flood control (75.60%) and CADA (60.12%). Details are given in **Table 10.24**

10.8 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES – SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

a) Social Security and Pension:

The Directorate of Social Security and Pension, Revenue Department of the Government is providing social security benefits to the old, widows, physically challenged, single women and transgender. Under old age pension scheme any person aged above 60 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to avail the pension of Rs. 600 per month. The pension

amount has been enhanced to Rs.1000/- from 1st November, 2018 to the beneficiaries aged above 65 year, under Old Age pension and Sandhya Suraksha Yojane. Widows aged between 18 to 65 years belonging to BPL households are eligible to avail pension under Destitute Widow pension scheme of Rs. 600 per month. A pension amount of Rs. 600 per month is given for Disabled person having disability above 40% and below 75% and Rs. 1400 per month for those having disability above 75%. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane is the programme initiated by the government of Karnataka in 2007 to provide social security benefits to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, weavers, fisher men and other labourers from unorganized sector excluding construction workers. Under this programme workers in the age group of 65 years and above having income Rs. 20,000 per annum are eligible and they are paid Rs. 1000 per month. Schemes “Manaswini” for unmarried women of age 40 to 64 and “Mythri” for Transgender aged between 25 to 64 years

10.24: Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes (2018-19)

(Mandays in lakhs)

Programmes	Annual target		Target for 2018-19 (Nov.2018)	Achievement	
	2017-18	2018-19		2017-18 (up to Nov.17)	2018-19 (up to Nov. 18)
1. Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	411.55	421.03	228.12	311.12 (75.60)	252.93 (60.07)
2. Minor Irrigation	270.32	307.95	131.53	281.25 (104.04)	262.71 (85.31)
3. CADA	16.25	15.38	7.04	9.77 (60.12)	5.70 (37.06)
4. Watershed Development	59.48	43.09	25.84	27.98 (47.04)	34.21 (79.39)
5. Roads & Bridges	525.87	393.42	203.63	245.09 (46.61)	262.78 (66.79)
6. Buildings	88.20	70.67	42.28	41.38 (46.92)	72.51 (102.60)
Total Programmes (Targeted)	1371.67	1251.54	638.44	916.59 (66.82)	890.84 (71.18)
N.R.E.G.S	*	*	*	624.81	543.67
Total Programmes	1371.67	1251.54	638.44	1541.40	1434.51

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target.

Source: Concerned Departments of GoK

* Demand driven programme - no target

Table 10.25: Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2016-17 to 2018-19

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	(upto Nov.-2018)
Karnataka State Finance Corporation					
a) Single Window	No.s	123	120	-	52
	Rs lakh	3518.95	3983.55	-	1666.20
b) Hospitals/Nursing Homes	Nos	31	33	-	17
	Rs lakh	2036.95	3707.00	-	1709.70
c) Assistance to SC & ST	No.s	341	344	-	211
	Rs lakh	26023.90	28983.00	-	17326.57
d) Minority Community	No.s	76	73	-	46
	Rs lakh	3705.00	4160.00	-	2437.00
e) Women Entrepreneurs	No.s	388	429	-	190
	Rs lakh	25220.00	32851.65	-	17713.60
f) Privileged Entrepreneurs	No.s	126	110	-	49
	Rs lakh	5294.00	4080.00	-	2038.80
Dr. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corp. Ltd					
i. Chaitanya Subsidies Cum Margin Money Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	3525	3102	3500	453
	Rs lakh	1169.65	1186.50	525.00	295.09
ii. D. DevrajUrs Individual Loan Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	8723	22958	4471	850
	Rs lakh	3452.65	9732.44	2565.50	383.43
iii. Micro Credit Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	2596	5023	5000	404
	Rs lakh	394.65	780.45	750.00	60.60
iv. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	3523	5819	5000	4281
	Rs lakh	1951.01	2800.66	3540.00	2564.21
v. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	6856	5859	5173	4449
	Rs lakh	8140.10	9452.00	10844.00	3197.00
vi. Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational groups	No. of beneficiaries	8533	1560	10103	3197
	Rs lakh	3929.66	711.45	7137.50	1422.54
vii. Entrepreneurship Development /Skill Development Training Programme	No. of beneficiaries	32543	-	-	-
	Rs lakh	498.00	73.15	200.00	-
viii. NBCFDC Loan Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	9288	9803	-	201
	Rs lakh	2851.52	3180.93	-	202.92
ix) Assistance to Madival, Savitha, Tigala and kumbara Communities	No.of beneficiaries	-	9099	6383	497
	Rs.lakh	-	4169.02	4100.00	226.05

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	(upto Nov.-2018)
x) Assistance to backward class youths for purchase of Tourist Taxi/Goods Carrier	No.of beneficiaries	-	674	-	63
	Rs.lakh	-	1936.56	-	183.75
xi) Financial assistance to Backward classes widows	No.of beneficiaries	-	997	-	4
	Rs.lakh	-	395.60	-	1.60
xii) Financial support to who lost employment have due to ban on arrack sales	No.of beneficiaries	-	1572	-	35
	Rs.lakh	-	734.37	-	15.70
xiii) Assistance for economic empowerment of youth in most and more backward Taluks	No.of beneficiaries	-	1815	-	180
	Rs.lakh	-	635.25	-	63.00
Stree Shakti Programme					
a)No. of Groups taken loans from Bank	No. Cumulative	10445	11740	15265	857
b) Loan amount	Rs. crore	384.55	546.21	-	376.71
c) Revolving Fund Released by Govt. To Self help Groups	No. of SHG Groups	117564	128123	-	1000
	Rs. In Lakh	5878.20	7320.11	-	50.00
Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd.					
i) Self Employment Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	10216	11477	1458	38576
	Rs.Lakh	7850.54	12506.52	6000.00	23314.80
ii) Land Purchase Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	1040	2086	1333	176
	Rs.Lakh	7162.90	17976.00	20000.00	1508.56
iii)Ganga Kalyana Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	10980	13397	5137	9319
	Rs.Lakh	21215.98	24635.82	16600.00	23093.21
iv)Micro Credit(Finance) Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	19376	11653	-	4854
	Rs.Lakh	2620.10	1747.95	-	728.1
v)Micro Credit Scheme-1	No. of beneficiaries	10080	25431	5496	14440
	Rs.Lakh	2805.70	6357.75	1374.00	3610.00
PMEGP					
a) Projects	No.	3509	2126	2776	1763
b) Persons trained	No.	561	2606	2776	823

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	(upto Nov.-2018)
c) Employment generated	No.	29892	17008	22208	14104
c) Total amount spent (Margin Money released from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI)	Rs. Lakh	11401.86	6506.88	6939.66	5300.22
CMEGP					
a) Projects	No.	20	615	3000	401
b) Persons trained	No.	-	1345	3000	-
c) Employment generated	No.	60	1905	9000	1203
d) Total amount spent (Margin Money released from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI)	Rs. Lakh	50.55	1174.31	6000.00	692.35

Source : Concerned Departments of Government of Karnataka

Table 10.26: Number of Persons Trained for Self-employment 2016-17 to 2018-19, (Numbers)

Programme/Scheme	Achievement		Target	Achievement
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	(upto Nov, 2018)
1. Entrepreneurship Development Programme Sponsored by CEDOK				
a) Persons Trained	21106	38580	148070	41995
b) Programmes	341	741	1400	526

Source: Concerned Departments of Government of Karnataka

are implemented during 2013 and beneficiaries under these schemes are paid pension amount of Rs.600 per month. New Schemes for widows of farmer who committed suicide and Acid Victims is implemented during 2015. Beneficiaries under these schemes are paid pension amount of Rs.2000 and Rs. 3000 per month respectively. The information about number of beneficiaries and expenditure details of these programmes are given in the **Table 10.27**

b) ESI SCHEME MEDICAL SERVICES

(i) The ESI Scheme is a premier Social security Scheme implemented in accordance with the ESI Act 1948 and

rules framed there under. The Scheme was inaugurated on Feb. 24th 1952 in the industrial town of Delhi and Kanpur

The Scheme provides two types of services, namely, medical and non-medical. Medical services are rendered by ESIS Medical Services which is under the control of State Government, Labour Department. The Non medical services are rendered through ESI Corporation, which is under the control of Central Government, Department of Labour & Employment.

The Scheme made a humble beginning with 12 ESI Dispensaries and 100 bedded ESI Hospital in Karnataka as on 27-07-1958 at Bangalore.

Table 10.27: Progress of Social Security Schemes

Year	Old Age Pension		Financial assistance to Physically handicapped		Pension to destitute Widows		Sandhya Suraksha Yojane	
	Exp. (Rs.Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs.Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs.Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)
2007-08	27841	686	22491	464	32874	771	87689	262
2008-09	26253	791	17802	530	38674	865	119848	539
2009-10	41758	818	35261	636	45408	1023	166936	1018
2010-11	36936	783	42133	686	52826	1125	197213	1405
2011-12	40123	572	51434	553	59747	936	73040	1130
2012-13	30455	581	43290	605	49883	1040	71543	1257
2013-14	32575	591	55474	672	63936	1207	86930	1558
2014-15	39335	702	68694	783	79983	1437	106839	1965
2015-16	41248	718	76990	811	88945	1506	126969	2129
2016-17	41372	747	82934	859	95122	1549	139480	2367
2017-18	45071	851	87250	901	98899	1704	143369	2519
2018-19 (End of November 2018)	39465	939	71808	907	81410	1707	124812	2533

Source: Directorate of Social Security and Pension GoK

Catering to 48,000 beneficiaries with a wage limit of Rs.400/- P.M.

The ESI Act 1948, envisages the following seven benefits to the insured persons and their families.

- 1) Medical benefit
- 2) Sickness benefit
- 3) Maternity benefit
- 4) Disablement benefit
- 5) Dependent benefit
- 6) Funeral Expenses
- 7) Unemployment allowance
(Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana)

The Scheme was first implemented to cover non seasonal factories using power and employing 20 or more persons, who were drawing the salary Rs.400/- P.M. or less. This limit has been enhanced to Rs.15000/- P.M. w.e.f. 01-05-2010. Further, this limit has been enhanced to Rs.21,000/- PM w.e.f. 01-01-2017. The Act has been amended to cover other sectors of employment with ten or more

persons working using power / without power, Shops, commercial establishments, hotels, Preview Theatres newspapers and transport establishment are also covered under the scheme. Further, the Government of Karnataka have issued notification to cover the employees of educational institutions (Private, Aided, Partial Aided) and medical institution under the ambit of ESI Scheme. The ESI Scheme in the Karnataka Region at a glance is given in **Table 10.30**

In Karnataka full medical care has been extended to about 34.96 lakhs (**Table 10.39**) insured persons and about 175 lakhs of their families through a network 10 ESI Hospitals (ESIC Model Hospital, Rajajinagar, Peenya & Kalaburagi). 112 full time ESI Dispensaries, 06 IMP System Dispensaries and One Diagnostic Centre.

The State Government enter into an agreement with ESIC to provide full medical care to Insured Persons and their family for which ESIC reimburses 87.50% share of the total

expenditure and the State Government bearers 12.50% share subject to ceiling prescribed by ESIC and full medical care from time to time. The State Government initially bears expenditure from and get reimbursement from ESIC.

Financial Achievements:

The State Government releasing the budget & the details of expenditure made by the department from 2009-10 to 2018-19 (up to Nov. 2018) are given in **Table 10.28**

Table 10.28: The details of expenditure made by the department from 2009-10 to 18-19 (Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Year	Allocation under Plan Scheme	Expenditure	Surrender	Achievement %
1	2009-10	1941.62	1762.70	178.92	90.78
2	2010-11	1760.00	1665.26	79.74	94.61
3	2011-12	2000.00	1552.51	447.49	77.62
4	2012-13	5200.00	4822.75	377.25	92.74
5	2013-14	5200.00	4877.87	322.13	93.80
6	2014-15	5516.12	5217.70	298.92	94.58
7	2015-16	10101.00	9791.13	309.87	96.93
8	2016-17	10371.00	9915.42	455.58	90.61
9	2017-18	34652.00	32183.48	2468.52	92.87
10	2018-19 (uptoNov.18)	34464.00 25848.00 (Release)	16066.68	-	62.16 (For release)

Source : Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, GoK

Table:10.29 Number of Insured Persons in the State (up to November 2018)

Sl. No.	Year	Insured persons in lakhs
1	2009-10	15.55
2	2010-11	15.55
3	2011-12	16.00
4	2012-13	18.52
5	2013-14	20.80
6	2014-15	21.45
7	2015-16	22.26
8	2016-17	23.85
9	2017-18	34.00
10	2018-19	34.96

Source : Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, GoK

Table 10.30: ESI Scheme in Karnataka Region at a glance

1	No. of implemented centres / sub-centres	160/758
2	No. of district covered	30
3	Approved No. of Insured Persons as on 01-04-2018	34.96 lakhs
4	No. of families (approximate as on 01-04-2018)	175 lakhs
5	Pehchan Card as on 31-10-2015	17,30,870
6	No. of ESI Hospitals	10
7	Total No. of beds commissioned	2155
8	No. of ESI Dispensaries	112
9	No. of IMO's post sanctioned, in position	607/319 + (78 Contract basis)
10	No. of Assistant Dental Surgeons, sanctioned, in position	8/3 + (5 Contract basis)
11	No. of tie-up hospitals as on 30-11-2018	130

Source : Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, GoK

ii) Vision and Mission of ESI Scheme Medical Services

VISION:

1. Extending of full medical care to the Insured Persons and their family members of the State.

MISSION:

1. Extending of Primary Medical Care to the IP's and their family members through ESI Dispensaries through IMP System, Primary Health Centres and Taluk Hospitals.
2. Providing Out-Patient, In-Patient and speciality services to the beneficiaries through ESI Hospitals.
3. Providing Ambulance services at ESI Hospitals
4. Providing of Super-speciality, Medical care through Tie-up hospitals.
5. Continuous supply drugs and Super-speciality drugs to the IP's.
6. Clearance of medical reimbursement bills of IP's with in the Stipulated period.
7. Providing of cashless super-speciality medical care like, Cancer, Dialysis treatment to the IP's and their family

members or insured patients through Tie-up hospitals.

8. Providing of artificial limbs, Orthopedic implants and Hearing Aids to the IP's and their family members and insured patients.
9. Conducting of Health Check up camps for insured patients
10. Commissioning of ESI Hospitals & Dispensaries based on No. of IP's.

c) Vision and Mission of Labour Department:

Vision

“Making Karnataka as a model state for global investment and sustainable industrial production based on the twin principles of decent quality employment generation and inclusive all-round development of working class by designing and implementing feasible creative approaches and pragmatic operational strategies”.

Mission:

“To evolve model frameworks in respect of Labour Legislation, Policies, Action Plans, Schemes and Programmes by involving all the parties vitally concerned and implementing the same using advanced technologies so as to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in reaching

the target group and thereby ensuring Karnataka's competitiveness in the domestic and global market as a preferred destination for investment and decent quality employment generation”.

1) Karnataka State Unorganized Workers Social Security Board

(a) To improve the living conditions of the unorganised workers and to bring them under the social security net, the State Government has constituted the Karnataka State Unorganized Workers' Social Security Board under the provisions of Unorganised workers Social Security Act, 2008. The State Government has identified 43 categories of unorganized workers for extending social security benefits.

At present the Board is implementing following Social security Schemes.

b) Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme.

To safeguard the interest of the private commercial transport vehicle drivers who met with an accident, by providing financial and social security to the drivers and their families. The Board is implementing an Accidental Insurance Scheme named “Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme” during the year 2011-12. In order to extend the Accident Benefit Scheme to the Conductors and Cleaners along with the drivers, the existing scheme has been revised and renamed as “Karnataka State Private Commercial Transport Workers Accident Benefit Scheme” which is came into force on 01-11-2017.

Under the Scheme:-

- In case of accidental death of the beneficiary, Rs.5.00 lakhs compensation to the nominee of the deceased.

- In case of permanent total disability due to accident, upto Rs.2.00 lakhs compensation to the beneficiary.
- In case of permanent partial disability due to accident, upto Rs.1.00 lakh Hospital expenses to the beneficiary.
- Insurance Benefit is available to both "On-duty and Off-duty" accidents.
- In the State, 9,12,100 drivers have been covered under the scheme.
- During 2017-18, the government has paid an insurance premium amount of Rs.12.24 crore on behalf of the drivers.
- Smart card is distributed to beneficiaries of the scheme.

Claims / Compensation :Details are given in **Table 10.31**.

c) Ambedkar Karmika Sahaya Hastha Scheme:-

In accordance with the announcement made by Hon'ble Chief Minister in his budget speech during the year 2017-18, to give facility of Accident Relief and Provident Fund Pension by providing Smartcard to Hamalis, Domestic Workers, Rag Pickers, Tailors and Mechanics, the Govt. order has been issued to implement a new scheme called “Ambedkar Karmika Sahaya Hastha” Scheme. Action is been taken to implement the scheme.

Further, as per the announcement made in the budget speech of 2018-19, proposal is submitted to Government to give Smartcards to Washer men, Barbers, Goldsmiths, Ironsmiths, Potters and Kiln workers. Action will be taken to distribute Smartcards to these groups after obtaining the Government order.

d) NPS Lite – Swavalamban Scheme

NPS Lite Swavalamban Scheme is specially meant for weaker and economically

Table 10.31 : Details of claim as on 19-11-2018

Sl No.	Description	No of cases	Amount of Compensation
1	Death	336	Rs. 7,55,50,000/-
2	Permanent Disability	04	Rs. 3,60,000/-
3	Re-imburement of Medical Expenditure/ Temporary Disability	120	Rs. 41,71,180/-
Grand Total		460	Rs. 8,00,81,180/-

disadvantaged sections of society with limited investment potential, by providing them a platform for saving for their old age income security. This Scheme is being implemented under the guidance and control of Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. (PFRDA). Upto 31-03-2015, 50,666 subscribers have been registered under the NPS Lite- Swavalamban Scheme. During the year 2015-16 – 17,406 subscribers have paid their renewal contribution under the Scheme. The State Government Matching Contribution of Rs. 2,35,45,200 /- in the year 2015-16 and during the 2016-17 an amount of Rs.2,20,42,900/- has been released for those subscribers who have made their contribution. The Central Government has launched “Atal Pension Yojane” during the year 2015, the enrolment of New Subscribers under NPS Lite Swavalamban Scheme has been stopped with effect from 01-04-2015. Since, The board is administering only retirement benefits cases if registered beneficiaries have completed 60 years or died.

e) Karnataka State Life Saviour (Good Samaritan) Training and Incentivisation Scheme

The Government of Karnataka has implemented the "Accident Life Saviour Scheme" to promote accidental lifeguards.

- Under the scheme, private commercial vehicle drivers are being trained as "accident lifeguards" for first aid training.
- In the year 2016-17, 2701 drivers and during the year 2017-18, 12176 drivers have been provided for First aid training to private commercial vehicle drivers.
- The training certificate and the "first aid kit" are also provided by the government.
- During the year 2018-19 decision has been taken to train 25,000 drivers.

2) Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

District wise meetings were conducted in the office of the Deputy Commissioners of each district wherein the representatives of the development departments like PWD, Irrigation, Z.P., City Corporation and Local Bodies were invited. They have been apprised of the obligation to collect cess on the cost of building and other construction works undertaken by them and to collect cess from the permission seekers for construction of building. This has facilitated a great deal in augmenting the cess collection. With the help of Legal Services Authorities in various district meeting with construction workers are being held to educate them regarding registration as beneficiary and the welfare benefits available to them. The number of construction workers registered with construction welfare board is 19,54,440 workers of which 14,29,177 and 5,25,263 are male and female workers respectively (**Table 10.32**). The Cumulative Figure of cess collected Rs. 5385.37 crores as on 30-11-2018. The detailed information is given in **Table 10.33**.

3) Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication

To eradicate the child and adolescent labour system in Karnataka, the Central and State Governments are implementing the following two Projects,

i. National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

Under this Project, Special Training Centers (STCs) are established to provide residential-cum-learning environment to the children rescued from workplaces. In STCs, the children are provided bridge education, day –care and stipend of Rs 400/child/month. The NCLP is presently implemented in 17 districts of Karnataka. Under the NCLP scheme, Twenty Five(25) Special Training Centers (STCs) are functioning in NCLP districts.

Table 10.32: No. of Construction Workers Registered with Construction Welfare Board in 2018-19 as on 30-11-2018

Registration Fee	Monthly Subscription	Total no. of registered workers		
		Male	Female	Total
Rs.25	25 (1 Year)	14,29,177	5,25,263	19,54,440

Table 10.33: Cess collected by Construction Workers Welfare Board as on 30.11.2018

Year	Amount of Cess Collected (Rs. in Crores)
2007-08	45.02*
2008-09	164.93*
2009-10	227.56
2010-11	325.20
2011-12	360.61
2012-13	483.58
2013-14	480.87
2014-15	656.06
2015-16	621.11*
2016-17	709.25*
2017-18	769.93
2018-19 (November Month)	541.19
Total	5385.37

* Revised figures furnished by the department

* Source : Labor department, GoK

ii. State Child Labour Project (SCLP)

The Government of Karnataka has launched SCLP as a supplement of NCLP to extend beneficial support system in non-NCLP districts. Under this Project, Residential Special Training Centers (STCs) are run. Also, the funds available under this Project are utilized to extend residential facilities in STCs run under NCLP scheme. The SCLP is presently implemented in the 13 districts of Karnataka.

a. Major initiatives for elimination of Child and Adolescent labour are as follows

i. The Government of India has amended the Child and Adolescent (Prohibition & regulation) Act, 1986 in 2016 and given effect from 1st September, 2016. Under the amended Act, child labour is universally prohibited with an exception of working in family enterprises and as an artist, without affecting their right to education. The work of adolescents is prohibited in hazardous processes and occupations and regulatory mechanisms are provided in non-hazardous workplaces. The

quantum of punishment is in the range of Rs.20,000/- to 50,000/- fine and/or six (06) months to thirty six (36) months imprisonment.

ii. Government of Karnataka vide its notification No. LD 316 LET 2010(1) dated 30/11/2010 has notified officials of eleven (11) departments as inspectors under section 17 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. In every district "Task Force" committees are formed with the help of these Task Forces special drives/ raids have been conducted to identify and rehabilitate the working children and adolescents.

iii. Formation of Various monitoring committees for effective implementation of The Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986

1. As per the Government order No. LD.54 CLC 2000(III) dated 29/05/2001 State Level Co-ordination committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Labour.
2. As per the Government order No. LD.88 CLC 2012 dated 20/10/2012, The District

Level Advisory Committee, District Level Executive Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners and Taluk Level Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Tahsildars.

These committees regularly monitor the Child and Adolescent Labour situation in the state, district and taluks respectively and formulate Action Plan for effective eradication of Child and Adolescent Labour.

b. Survey:

In the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 Survey is being conducted in all the districts of the State. At present, the survey work is completed in twenty eight(28) districts and it is in progress in the remaining Two (02) districts of the State. In twenty eight(28) districts where survey has been completed, 22,882 child labourers have been identified. The survey figures, form the basis for making decision to rescue and rehabilitate the working children.

c. Inspection Details:

In every district, regular and periodic inspections are carried out to identify, rescue,

release and rehabilitate working children. The details of Inspections, Prosecutions, Convictions and Fine imposed during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in **Table 10.34** and **Table 10.34A**.

d. Awareness Programmes

1. On June 12th, every year "World day Against Child Labour" is organized in the State, District level and Taluk level in association with state government, District Legal Service Authorities and District, Taluk level administration, NGO's etc.,
2. Awareness Generation Programmes (AGP's) are being organized in collaboration with NGOs and other Stakeholders.
3. Capacity Development Programmes (Training) are organized to notified inspectors and other Stakeholders.
4. The Jatha's and Street plays are conducted at State, District and Taluk level to create awareness among public.
5. Stickers, Pamphlets, wall paintings were distributed.

Table:10.34 The details of Inspections, Prosecutions, Convictions and Fine imposed from 2017-18 (April-2017 to March-2018)

Sl No	Details	
1	No of Inspections	18,068
2	No of Prosecutions filed	50
3	No of Convictions	12
4	No. of child labourers identified and rehabilitated	358
5	Amount of Fine Imposed (Rs.)	2,04,000

Table 10.34 A : The details of Inspections, Prosecutions, Convictions and Fine imposed during 2018-19 (April-2018 to November-2018)

Sl No	Details	2018-19
1	No of Inspections	12,365
2	No of Prosecutions filed	84
3	No of Convictions	19
4	No. of child labourers identified and rehabilitated	149
5	Amount of Fine Imposed (Rs.)	2,65,000

10.9 KARNATAKA LABOUR WELFARE BOARD BANGALORE

BENEFICIARY DETAILS

Various Welfare and Social Security schemes for the Organized sector workers, working in registered factories, plantations, motor transport establishments, shops & commercial establishments, employing more than 50 workers through the Board constituted in 27-10-1969, in accordance with Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965 & Rules 1963.

The Government has notified the members of the Board on 12-12-2016, Honourable Minister of Labour is the Chairman, 4 members representing Trade Unions, 4 members representing organized sector employers, 4 from the Government and 2 women members for 3 years term. At present contribution ratio of Employees, Government and Employers is 20 : 40: 20. The details of contributions, establishments covered, and beneficiaries is provided in the **Tables 10.35** and **10.35A** and **10.36**.

Table 10.35 BENEFICIARY DETAILS 2017-18

Sl. No.	Welfare schemes	No of Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Education assistance to children of workers	17414	7,11,40,200
2.	Medical Assistance	05	50,000
3.	Funeral Expenses	302	15,10,000
4.	Annual sports activity	500 (2 organisation)	1,00,000
5.	Medical check up camps	466 (1 organisation)	20,000
6.	Accident Benefit	1	3000
	TOTAL	18688	7,28,23,200

Table 10.35 A : BENEFICIARY DETAILS 2018-19 (UPTO November 2018)

Sl no	Welfare schemes	No of Beneficiaries	Amount
1.	Education assistance to children of workers	6656	2,51,26,000
2.	Medical Assistance	07	61,000
3.	Funeral Expenses	211	10,57,500
4.	Annual sports activity	700 (1 organisation)	50,000
5.	Medical check up camps	--	--
6.	Accident Benefit	--	--
	TOTAL	7574	2,62,94,500

Table 10.36 : CONTRIBUTION DETAILS 2017-18 AND 2018-19 (UPTO NOVEMBER 2018)

Year	Government Contribution	Employer Contribution	Employee Contribution
2017-18	6 Crore	13.75 Crore	6.87 Crore
2018-19 upto November-2018	5 Crore	31.18 Lakhs	15.59 Lakhs

10.10 PROGRESS OF VARIOUS LABOUR LAWS ENACTED IN KARNATAKA

A major issue in the area of labour reforms is how to ensure minimum conditions of decent work and livelihood in the unorganized or informal sector of the economy. The limited applicability of important laws and the application of number filters have led to the emergency of a dual labour market with the resultant implication of the overwhelmingly larger sections of the unorganized sector labour being deprived of protection from laws in many spheres. Labour is a concurrent subject in the Constitution of India, on which both the Centre and the States can legislate in

their respective spheres. Labour regulations can be broadly grouped into four broad areas, based on the aspects of employment covered by them, conditions of work, wages and remuneration, employment security and industrial relations and social security and welfare of workers. The statistics regarding the progress of labour laws enacted in Karnataka State is provided in **Table 10.37** and **10.37A**. The Table illustrates the remarkable achievements in the matter of enforcement of various Acts in terms of prosecution and imposition of fine by the Department. **Table 10.38** illustrates the progress of Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, **Table 10.39** Absenteeism of Plantation Labour.

Table 10.37 : Information Regarding Implementation for Various Acts from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018

Name of the Acts	Number of Inspection	Number of Prosecution	No of Case Disposed off	Fine amount (Rs.)
The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961	13052	753	1457	1546700
The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments U/S 24 Act 1961	2401	15	76	74200
The Minimum Wages Act 1948	11623	632	1047	1807925
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	6712	405	124	1539310
The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	4121	227	395	1670400
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	14651	99	261	178550

Name of the Acts	Number of Inspection	Number of Prosecution	No of Case Disposed off	Fine amount (Rs.)
The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	1259	129	155	193300
The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	2204	22	18	15500
The Inter-State Migrant worker men & Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979	95	9	10	9000
Karnataka Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963	130	05	-	-
Karnataka Labour Welfare fund Act, 1965	790	4	13	1300
The Payment Bonus Act, 1965	222	-	4	-
The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	58	7	2	3500
The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	40	4	-	-
The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966	15	3	8	-
The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	750	1	11	-
The Plantation Labour Act, 1951	22	1	1	2000
The Sales Promotion employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976	30	-	-	-
The Trade Union Act, 1936	12	-	-	-
The Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	10974	-	-	-
Total	69161	2316	3582	7041685

Table 10.37 A : Information Regarding Implementation for Various Acts from 01.04.2018 to 30.11.2018

Name of the Acts	Number of Inspection	Number of Prosecution	No of Case Disposed off	Fine amount (Rs.)
The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961	12382	872	882	1802186
The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments U/S 24 Act 1961	1623	33	45	30000
The Minimum Wages Act 1948	11432	735	814	458190
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	7372	463	574	1353080
The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	4374	257	311	1754350
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	11337	80	114	207050
The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	1374	121	106	303900
The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	2562	18	13	37000
The Inter-State Migrant worker men & Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979	94	17	12	63000
Karnataka Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963	144	4	2	-
Karnataka Labour Welfare fund Act, 1965	854	1	1	-
The Payment Bonus Act, 1965	63	4	7	-
The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	824	2	3	-
The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	251	7	3	-

Name of the Acts	Number of Inspection	Number of Prosecution	No of Case Disposed off	Fine amount (Rs.)
The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966	79	-	-	-
The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	244	-	-	-
The Plantation Labour Act, 1951	53	1	1	500
The Sales Promotion employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976	-	--	-	-
The Trade Union Act, 1936	16	-	-	-
The Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	99	32	-	-
Total	55177	2647	2888	6009256

Table 10.38 : Progress Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(January-2017 to Nov -2018)

Details	Number of Cases
Opening Balance	1295
Number of Cases received during the period	1642
Total	2937
Settled	54
Failed	687
withdrawn	69
Total Disposal	870
Balance at the end of period	485

10.11 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

a. Strikes and Lockouts – The number of strikes and lockouts indicate the level of industrial peace in a State. Karnataka is by and large, a peaceful state as far as industrial environment is concerned. No strikes, lockouts, layoffs reported during the year

b. Absenteeism - In the year 2017-18, at the end of 2018 September month, the proportion of absenteeism of industrial workers was 17.19% and during 2018-19 it is 8.06%. Absenteeism in plantation labour was 15.20% in the previous year and during 2018-19 it is 25.93%. Details are given in **Table 10.39**.

c) Occupational Safety and Health

Department of factories, boilers, industrial safety and health is associated with the responsibility of ensuring occupational safety, health and welfare of the workers in the registered factories and at construction activities through effective enforcement. The

state of Karnataka is having 17,356 registered factories with 18,03,865 workers and there are 5045 registered Boilers. Taking into consideration the Volume of storage of hazardous chemicals, there are 81 major accidents hazardous Factories in the 17 districts in the state. Special and effective importance is given at the time of inspection to avert any possible disasters. There are about 1205 Factories having hazardous manufacturing process and effective inspections are conducted to avoid possible accidents. The main objective of the department is to ensure Safety and Health of the workers. The Department is conducting risk based inspection of Factories to ensure occupational safety and Health of workers at work place. Further the, department is providing all the possible and required assistance to the management to ensure in providing occupational safety & health at work place. The details of the departmental activities in brief are given in **Table 10.40**.

Table 10.39 : Absenteeism of Plantation Labour (Jan to Nov 2018)

Particulars	No. of Man days Schedule to Work	No. of Man days Absent	Percentage of Absent
Industry	1836234	148100	8.06
Plantation	997625	258737	25.93

Table 10.40 : Details of the Departmental activities (Factories and Boilers)

SL.No.	Particulars	2016-17*	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr - Nov 2018)
1.	Registered Factories	1019	593	455
2.	Total Registered Factories	16447	17,040	17,356
3.	Total Workers	1631600	17,86,485	18,03,865
4.	Inspections of Factories	8064	6444	3649
5.	Prosecution (court Cases)	121	153	110
6.	No. of cases in which fines is imposed	71	60	18
7.	Compliance reports received	5240	4115	2856
8.	Registered Boilers	155	183	114
9.	Total Registered Boilers	4666	4944	5045
10.	Inspections of Boilers	2809	2857	2042

Source : Factories and Boilers Departments, GoK.

* : Figures revised by Department

The Details of Safety training programs conducted for workers through Karnataka State Safety Institute of the department is given in **Table 10.41**.

The Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Industrial Health is enforcing the following acts and rules and the details of prosecutions filed in the courts for violations of provisions of law is in **Table 10.42**.

10.12 OUTCOMES AND CHALLENGES

Rapid industrialization is taking place in the country and also in Karnataka. Taking into consideration the new manufacturing processes, hazardous processes, usage of hazardous chemicals and raw materials, it is very essential to ensure occupational safety and health of the workers at the work place. In view of the above, risk based inspections are conducted in the major accidents hazardous

Factories and Factories having hazardous manufacturing process to ensure occupational safety and health of the workers at the work place.

The employment of workers in the industrial sector is second largest after the employment of workers in the agriculture sector in the country. Hence, it is very essential to ensure occupational safety and health of workers in the factories at workplace. The department is ensuring the above, by effective and risk based inspections with total compliance of the provisions of law. As per the industrial policy and requirement of the management of the factory, speedy and transparent processing of the applications in respect of registration of factories in line with ease of doing business by means of online processing is implemented in the department.

Table 10.41 : Details of Safety Training Programs to Labourers

Sl. No.	Programs	2016-17*	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr – Nov 2018)
1.	Total No. of Training programs Conducted	210	180	44
2.	No. of Beneficiaries	6420	5966	1339
3.	Major programs Conducted	2	1	-
4.	No. of persons participate	450	275	-

* : Figures revised by Department

Table 10.42 : Details of the prosecutions filed for violations of provisions of law for the year 2018-19 from April to November - 2018

Sl. No.	Act & Rules	No. of Cases filed in the courts	No. of cases in which fines is imposed	Fine Rs.
1.	The Factories Act, 1948 and The Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969.	98	18	7,13,000/-
2.	Maternity benefit act 1961 and rules made their under	-	-	-
3.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and The Karnataka Payment of Wages Rules, 1963.	6	-	-
4.	The Building and other construction workers (Regulation of employment and condition of services) Act-1996 and Rules made there under.	6	-	-
	Total	110	18	7,13,000/-

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

CHAPTER

11

11.1 POWER SECTOR

Electricity is one of the precious things that science has given to mankind.

Electricity is used in every walk of life to meet the day to day domestic, commercial, industrial, transportation, communication, entertainment, medical, research and development works and every activity of human beings.

The use of electricity turns the wheel of life and the usage is getting increased continuously. The per capita consumption of electricity is one of the yardsticks for measuring the standard of living. The wheels of economic progress revolve around meeting the demand for electricity. Electricity occupies a unique status in the annals of human life. Electricity is a precious thing and should be conserved.

Karnataka State has been experiencing conditions of power shortage because of the ever-growing demand for power influenced by the rapid economic progress. The State Government has been taking various initiatives to implement projects in the public as well as private sectors for adding new installed capacities for power generation. Power generation in the public sector is managed by the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL), whereas the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) deals with transmission of power and load despatch functions. As part of the restructuring of the power sector in the State, the erstwhile Karnataka Electricity Board (KEB) was restructured as KPTCL in 1999 by giving it a corporate status. As per the Electricity Act 2003, KPTCL, being the State's transmission utility, is not empowered to trade in electricity. Therefore, the distribution companies directly procure power from power generators, both public and private and ESCOMs' own distribution network and use KPTCL's transmission network to distribute electricity.

11.1.1 Power Sector Reforms:

Recognizing the crucial role of power in achieving economic progress, Karnataka was one of the first Indian States to implement power sector reforms. The institutional setup for undertaking the reforms was strengthened with the enactment of the Karnataka Electricity Reforms Act in 1999. The Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KEREC) was established as a regulatory authority of the State's Power Sector. Besides other functions, it regulates the tariff for supply of power to different categories of consumers. Four Electricity Supply Companies (ESCOMs), Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (BESCOM), Mangaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (MESCOM), Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (HESCOM) and Kalaburagi Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (GESCOM) were established during 2002 and another ESCOM, Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. (CESC) was established in 2005. The Hukkeri Rural Electric Co-operative Society (HRECS) is engaged in distribution business in Hukkeri Taluk. These five distribution companies and HRECS are engaged in retail supply of electricity to the end consumers.

Government of Karnataka accorded approval in April, 2007, for setting up of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) viz., Power Company of Karnataka Limited (PCKL) to supplement the efforts of KPCL in capacity addition. PCKL was incorporated on 20th August, 2007 under the Companies Act 1956. PCKL is responsible for capacity addition by way of setting up of new power projects through bidding process, under Case-II bidding guidelines issued by Ministry of Power, GOI and long term procurement of power under Case-I bidding guidelines of MoP, GoI. In order to bridge the demand and supply gap, PCKL has been procuring power on behalf of the ESCOMs from various sources including purchase of power through Energy Exchange, Banking (SWAP) as well bilateral transactions.

PCKL also co-ordinates with other States and Central Government agencies on power related issues through the forum of Southern Regional Power Committee (SRPC).

The State Govt. is on the right path to increase the Generation, Transmission and Distribution capacity addition to meet the ever-growing demand for power in the State.

Installed capacity addition during 2018-19 upto November is 808.70 MW.

With the addition of generation capacity, the state is able to ensure near self sufficiency in availability of power. The variation in hydel availability and coal supply hamper the status of self sufficiency. Otherwise, the State can meet its demand with the existing and pipeline capacity addition.

Attaining self sufficiency in power availability is a dynamic aspect that depends on various related aspects.

11.1.2 Power Generation

The state of Karnataka depends on several sources of supply for meeting its power requirements. The state has power generation infrastructure within the state belonging to both public and private sectors. In addition, it has guaranteed allocations from the central power generating stations, and finally relies on imports from other states for bridging the demand-supply gap. Thus, the main sources of power supply in Karnataka are:

- a. Generating Stations of KPCL
- b. Independent Power Producers (IPPs) (Conventional and Non-conventional)
- c. State's share from Central Generating Stations
- d. Procurement from other States through bilateral trade, purchase and energy exchanges
- e. Barter arrangement (power banking)

KPCL has been pioneering the capacity addition for power generation in the public sector in the State. Benefiting from the reform processes, various private generators have also established power plants in Karnataka. Further, the State Government has established the Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd (KREDL) to harness renewable sources of energy.

The total installed generation capacity both in the public sector and private sector including

the State's share in the Central Generation Station (CGS) upto November 2018 is 26,843.83 MW. The installed capacity in the public sector is 13,019.00 MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share is 13,824.83 MW. In the private sector capacity, the share of renewable energy sources of power generation (Excluding the Share of IPP Thermal & Mini Hydel) in overall installed capacity is 43.85%. The status of power sector in terms of both installed capacity and electricity generation in Karnataka is provided in **Table 11.1**.

The status of the installed capacity of Hydel power generation as on 30.11.2018 is 13.71% in total installed capacity. This share increases to 16.89%, if Mini-Hydel is included. The contribution from wind power is the third highest at 4737.56 MW after coal thermal and solar (**Figure 11.1**).

It may be observed from **Table 11.1**, out of the total installed capacity of 26,843.83 MW as on 30.11.2018, the renewable energy share including Mini Hydel and Cogeneration is 47.18 %. The Hydro Thermal mix in the State generation in public sector including Central Generating share is in the ratio of about 1:2.

The total power supply of 72,624.26 MU in 2017-18 was substantially higher than 65,392.54 MU in 2016-17 due to increased capacity addition to meet the demand for energy.

Installed Capacity:

1. The State has added 338.70 MWs of Generating capacity in renewable energy sources during the FY 2018-19 (Upto Nov-18).
2. The State is also at the forefront of capacity addition in Renewable Energy Sector & there is constant increase in capacity under this category.
3. The availability factors of most of the generating plants have been found to be relatively high suggesting an efficient preventive maintenance system being in place (**Table 11.2**).

Plant Load Factors (Capacity Utilisation)

As can be observed from **Table 11.3**, the average cost of power generation is higher in thermal plants as compared to Hydel plants and the State's reliance on thermal plants for power generation has increased over the years. As a result, the average cost of power

Table 11.1: Progress in Power Sector

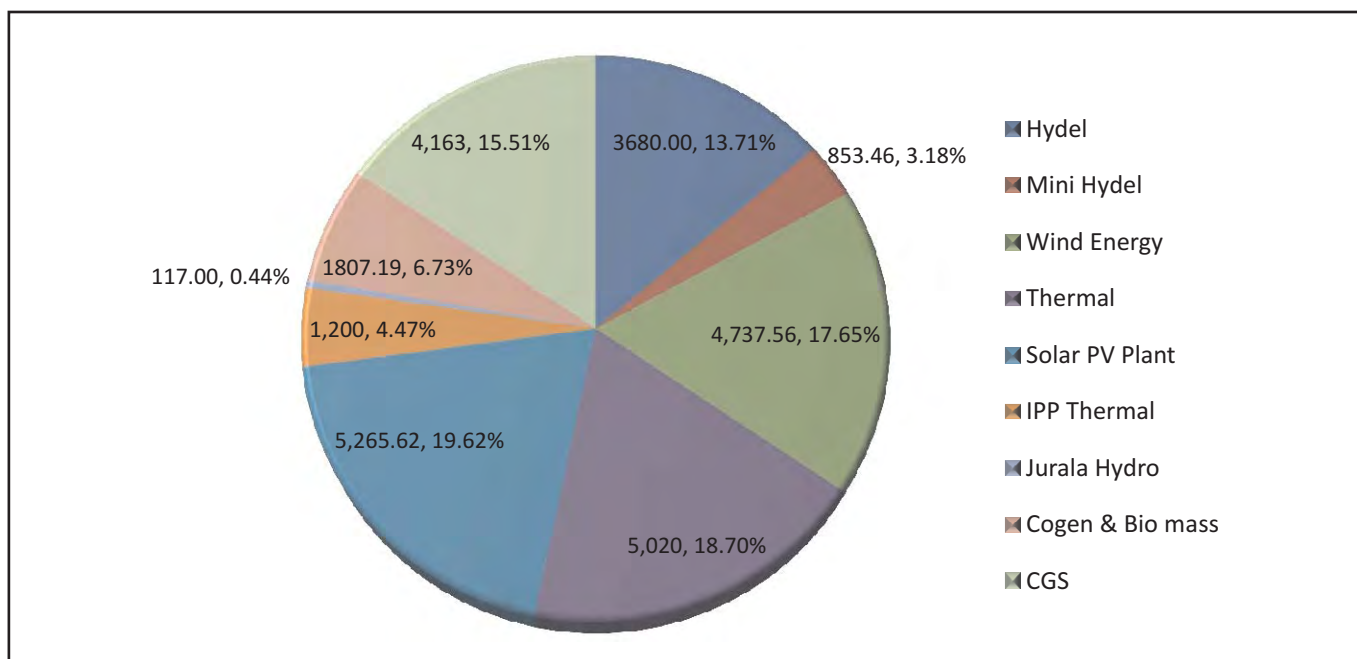
Source	Units	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)
A. Installed Capacity						
1. Public Sector						
a) Hydel	MW	3,652.00	3,667.00	3,667.00	3,680.00	3,680.00
b) Wind energy	MW	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
c) Thermal	MW	2,720.00	2,720.00	4,220.00	5,020.00	5,020.00
d) Diesel plants	MW	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e) Solar PV plant	MW	14.00	24.00	24.00	34.00	34.00
Total	MW	6,499.00	6,524.00	7,916.00	8,739.00	8,739.00
f) Jurala Hydro	MW	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00
2. Private Sector						
g) IPP Thermal	MW	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
h) Mini Hydel	MW	796.41*	835.46	843.46	851.96	853.46
i) Wind energy	MW	2,680.44*	2,911.34	3,793.66*	4,668.66	4,732.56
j) Co-generation & Biomass	MW	1,285.08*	1,379.58*	1,519.58*	1,777.19	1,807.19
k) Solar (including solar rooftop)	MW	74.38*	134.06*	1,092.50*	4,988.32	5,231.62
Total	MW	6,036.31	6,460.44	8,449.20	13,486.13	13,824.83
3. Central Generating Station Allocation	MW	2,169.00	2,677.00	2,898.00	3,693.00	4,163.00
TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY	MW	14,821.31	15,778.44	19,380.20	26,035.13	26,843.83
B. Electricity Supply						
1. Electricity Generation(Net)						
l) Hydel (KPCL)	MU	12,775.61	6,972.66	6,564.42	7,012.61	7,338.22
m) Thermal(KPCL)	MU	15,428.83	15,443.51	16,491.36	14,855.69	7,125.94
n) Wind	MU		3,550.56	4,213.10	7,402.00	7,338.73
o) Solar PV plant	MU		202.08	469.12	2,524.00	3,683.33
p) Mini Hydel	MU		1,009.12	847.46	1,390.00	1,378.69
q) Co-gen and Bio-Mass	MU		279.73	501.23	2,098.00	377.31
r) Private sector	MU	17,999.75	18,940.59	8,158.59	8,264.00	3,121.91
Total	MU	46,204.19	46,398.25	37,245.28	43,546.30	30,364.13

Table 11.1: Progress in Power Sector

Source	Units	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)
2. Electricity imports						
a) Central projects	MU	14,340.31	15,203.77	23,267.00	25,236.00	12,498.41
b) Other States-Short Term	MU			4,880.26	3,841.96	240.26
Total	MU	14,340.31	15,203.77	28,147.26	29,077.96	12,738.67
Total Electricity supply	MU	60,544.50	61,602.02	65,392.54	72,624.26	43,102.80

* Reconciled figures.

Source: KPCL, KPTCL, KREDL and PCKL.

Figure 11.1: Installed Capacity of Power generation in 2018-19 (in MW) (Upto Nov-2018)

Source: KPTCL and KREDL.

Table 11.2 : Plant load Factors (PLF) and availability Factors of the KPCL

Sl. No	Station	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (Upto Nov-2018)		
		Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity (MW)	PLF %	%Av. Factor
1	Raichur Thermal Power Station (1-7)	1470	75.72	88.17	1470	69.64	78.06	1470	55.27	88.04
2	Raichur Thermal Power Station (u-8)	250	79.68	96.29	250	85.27	91.05	250	61.76	86.52

Table 11.2 : Plant load Factors (PLF) and availability Factors of the KPCL

Sl. No	Station	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (Upto Nov-2018)		
		Installed Capacity	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity	PLF %	%Av. Factor
3	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-I)	500	78.14	98.62	500	30.78	62.70	500	31.96	88.37
4	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-II)	500	56.53	94.03	500	42.15	66.62	500	30.05	77.32
5	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-III)	700	8.34	0	700	13.48	24.64	700	8.24	55.31
6	Yeramarus Thermal Power Station (U-I)	800	3.14	0	800	12.71	30.71	800	1.46	1.54
7	Yeramarus Thermal Power Station (U-II)	0	0	0	800	1.52	5.21	800	15.44	16.39
THERMAL TOTAL		4220			5020			5020		
8	Sharavathi Generating Station	1035	29.60	68.20	1035	29.73	90.37	1035	46.94	93.10
9	Gerusoppa Dam Power House	240	13.07	95.79	240	13.26	98.97	240	24.34	99.17
10	Lingana-makki Dam Power House	55	21.76	92.80	55	25.58	88.01	55	42.85	81.84
11	Nagjhari Power House	900	16.92	87.61	900	19.30	92.02	900	30.00	81.14
12	Supa Dam Power House	100	27.28	99.99	100	33.09	98.47	100	54.79	100
13	Kadra Dam Power House	150	13.26	87.42	150	14.52	93.73	150	30.81	98.36

Table 11.2 : Plant load Factors (PLF) and availability Factors of the KPCL

Sl. No	Station	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (Upto Nov-2018)		
		Installed Capacity	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity	PLF %	%Av. Factor
14	Kodasalli Dam Power House	120	14.42	94.81	120	15.90	94.65	120	30.63	95.78
15	Varahi Under Ground PH	460	17.85	90.07	460	18.92	93.74	460	29.52	98.52
16	Mani Dam Power House	9	20.02	58.71	9	22.18	91.60	9	34.13	98.64
17	Alamatti Dam Power House	290	15.90	82.75	290	17.38	88.63	290	23.33	78.21
18	Ghata prabha Dam Power House	32	17.34	87.33	32	17.22	78.28	32	27.65	99.82
19	Bhadra Dam Power House	39.2	7.11	79.73	39.2	4.53	53.63	39.2	15.65	59.95
20	Kalmala, Sirwar, Ganekal & Mallapur	10.75	0	0	13.15	0	0	13.15	4.20	0
21	Shivasamu dram	42	38.92	86.34	42	45.16	91.56	42	72.45	94.48
22	Shimsha Hydro Electric Station	17.2	21.13	77.60	17.2	35.36	92.50	17.2	49.74	63.73
23	Mahatma Gandhi H E Station	139.2	23.46	82.08	139.2	15.64	63.70	139.2	16.19	33.63
24	Munirabad Power House	28	12.97	98.37	38	17.96	99.83	38	35.45	98.34
HYDRO TOTAL		3667.35			3679.75			3679.75		
25	Kappata gudda Wind Farm	4.56	10.68	0	4.56	0	0	4.56	0	0
26	Solar PV Plant	24	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	0
OTHERS TOTAL		28.56			38.56			38.56		
GRAND TOTAL		7915.91			8738.31			8738.31		

Source -KPCL

Table 11.3: Plant Load Factor, Unit Cost of Power (Selected Power Stations)

Sl. No.	Power Station	Plant Load Factor (%)						Unit Cost *2018-19 Paise/kWh
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	
1	Sharavathi	61.07	57.45	29.10	29.60	29.73	46.94	44.34
2	Nagjhari	33.75	41.58	24.46	16.92	19.30	30.00	70.65
3	Supa	53.17	51.18	37.13	27.28	33.09	54.79	70.65
4	Varahi	32.56	27.98	18.66	17.85	18.92	29.52	145.70
5	RTPS Unit-1	58.70	71	84.40	83.58	45.44	60.90	509.75
6	RTPS Unit-2	67.63	74.39	75.78	74.26	49.91	52.97	509.75
7	RTPS Unit-3	70.05	79.60	50.76	85.65	81.07	38.52	493.73
8	RTPS Unit-4	79.07	83.53	78.07	69.80	87.78	70.39	505.99
9	RTPS Unit-5	76.46	74.58	82.87	74.57	68.83	81.44	511.50
10	RTPS Unit-6	77.28	85.65	80.64	71.45	77.04	42.11	511.50
11	RTPS Unit-7	59.63	74.39	78.15	70.74	77.38	40.54	497.62
12	RTPS Unit-8	36.79	45.10	75.87	79.68	85.27	61.76	545.73
13	BTPS Unit-1	69.61	61.64	64.03	78.14	30.78	31.96	643.13
14	BTPS Unit-2	68.05	70.94	75.45	56.53	42.15	30.05	741.30
15	BTPS Unit-3	-	-	-	-	13.48	8.24	1874.03
16	YTPS Unit-1	-	-	-	-	12.71	1.46	1912.00
17	YTPS Unit-2	-	-	-	-	1.52	15.44	1912.00

* Before accounting for T&D losses

Source: KPCL

generation(paise/kWh) has been increasing. Power Generation, Imports, T & D losses and Consumption of Power since 2014-15 are given at **Appendix 11.1**.

Purchase of power from other States and energy exchanges

Towards meeting shortages in electricity supply, Karnataka buys power from neighbouring States, other States and from

energy exchanges. The details of such purchases during the last five years & in 2018-19 (Upto Nov-18) are given in **Table 11.4**.

There is increase in purchase of energy from Renewable Energy Source / NCE due to increase in capacity addition during the FY 2017 -18 and first 8 months of 2018-19.

11.1.3 Power Transmission : State Transmission Utility (KPTCL)

Karnataka Power Transmission Company Ltd. (KPTCL) is the State Transmission Utility engaged in the business of transmission of electricity in the State. It is the responsibility of the KPTCL to construct power stations & lines and strengthen the system for easing network congestion, power evacuation etc. The status of transmission infrastructure as at the end of Nov-2018 is given in **Table 11.5**.

The transmission lines of different voltage classes, new substations added and capacity augmentation in the existing substations during the 12th Plan period from 2013-14 to 2017-18 are shown in **Tables 11.6 and 11.7**.

Transmission & Distribution Losses (T&D Losses) and Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses (AT & C losses)

The State Government has taken various measures to reduce T&D and AT&C losses.

Table 11.4: Procurement from other States through bilateral trade & purchase through Energy Exchanges

Year	Energy in MUs	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Average rate Rs/kWh
2013-14	6479.15	3212.87	4.96
2014-15	5918.11	3108.03	5.25
2015-16	8547.90	4319.68	5.05
2016-17	4880.26	2156.52	4.42
2017-18	3841.96	1561.48	4.06
2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	240.26	82.16	3.42

Source: Power Company of Karnataka Limited

Table 11.5 : Power stations & transmission lines of KPTCL (as on 30.11.2018)

Voltage Level (KVA)	No. of stations	Transmission Line in Ckms
400	5	3568.45
220	101	11349.63
110	452	10563.87
66	672	10842.16
33	361	8949.54
Total	1591	45273.65

Source: KPTCL

Table 11.6 : Transmission lines of different voltage class added

Voltage class in KVA	Transmission line length added (in Ckms)					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
400	0.00	0.00	33.31	451.40	409.22	893.93
220	98.65	245.48	651.14	129.50	200.46	1,325.23
110	351.97	318.42	158.55	148.77	167.13	1,144.84
66	157.27	169.00	190.71	152.30	228.20	897.48
TOTAL	607.89	732.90	1,033.71	881.97	1,005.01	4,261.48

Source: KPTCL

Table 11.7 : New sub stations added and capacity augmented

Voltage Class (KVA)	Sub-stations added (Nos.)						Sub-stations capacity augmented (Nos.)					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	TOTAL	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	TOTAL
400	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
220	1	1	3	2	2	9	4	2	-	4	1	11
110	15	16	10	13	15	69	27	18	36	17	18	116
66	10	15	17	13	22	77	43	21	43	44	40	191
TOTAL	26	32	30	28	40	156	74	43	79	65	59	320

Source: KPTCL

Measures taken for reduction of T&D loss:

- Bifurcation of lengthy HT/LT lines & overloaded 11KV feeders.
- Reconductoring of HT/LT lines and reduction of HT/LT ratio.
- Providing additional transformers to release overloaded Distribution Transformer Centres (DTCs).
- 100% Metering and Billing.
- Load balancing and bifurcation of load.
- Strengthening of Vigilance/Meter Testing Activities.
- Replacing Electro mechanical meters by Electro static meters.
- Encouraging consumers to install energy efficient equipments

Measures taken for reduction of AT&C Loss:

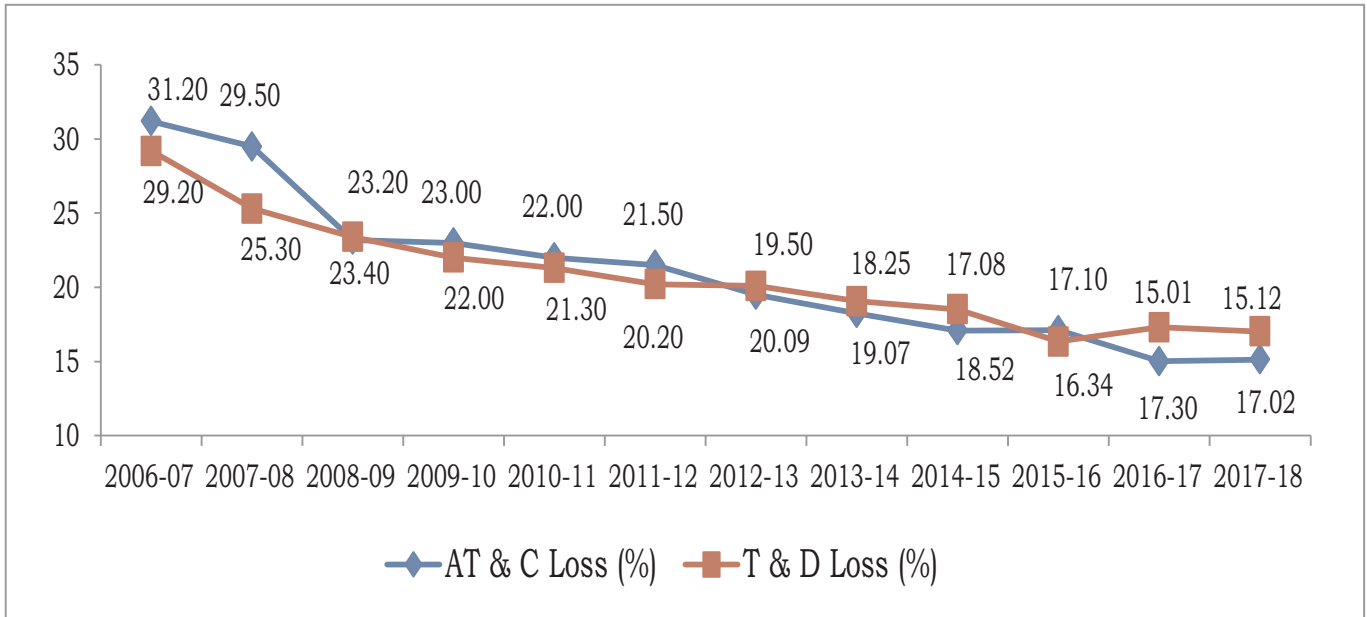
- 100% billing of consumer installations.

- 100% collection efficiency.
- Improving vigilance activities.
- Periodical rating of HT & LT Installations.

Karnataka's power sector has reduced its T&D losses from 29.2% in 2006-07 to 17.02% in 2017-18. **(Figure 11.2)**. It is expected to bring down T&D losses to about 16.00% by March 2019. It may also come down further during 2018-19 depending on the quantum of supply. The utilities in the sector are making planned investment for strengthening and augmenting the network for reduction of technical loss.

Figure 11.2 also shows the trends in AT&C losses during 2006-07 to 2017-18. The AT&C Loss which was 31.2% in 2006-07 has been brought down to 15.12% in 2017-18.

The vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs have contributed to the reduction in AT&C losses **(Table 11.8)**.

Figure 11.2: Trends in Transmission & Distribution losses and Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses

Source: Energy Department

Table 11.8: Vigilance efforts of the ESCOMs in reducing theft and pilferages

Year	No. of Installations Inspected	No. of Cases Detected	Penalty Imposed (Rs. in crore)
2013-14	482251	91067	154.90
2014-15	408955	93412	157.62
2015-16	284771	67863	144.23
2016-17	520387	82223	164.04
2017-18	684875	80090	197.49
2018-19 (Upto Nov-2018)	331493	35224	105.99

Source: ESCOMs

11.1.4 Power Consumption:

As shown in **Table 11.9**, in the year 2017-18, the agricultural sector (water pumping through irrigation pump sets) accounted for highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 37.35% with domestic occupying a distant second position with a share of 23.16%. However, in terms of paying for the electricity, the agricultural sector pays the least, whereas the commercial consumers pay the highest tariff.

The ESCOMs supply electricity to various categories of consumers at different price slabs. Details of revenue realized from different

categories of consumers are given in **Table 11.10**. This shows that during the year 2017-18, nearly 67.36% of the ESCOMs revenue arises from LT category consumers even though they account for about 74.83% of the electricity consumption. The HT industrial & commercial sector, while accounting for only 20.98% of the electricity sales, contributes 28.93% to the total revenue earned in 2017-18. Electricity supplied to HT Agriculture including lift irrigation fetches the lowest average revenue of Rs.3.57/kWh, whereas the LT commercial category provides highest revenue realisation of Rs.9.31/kWh. Other than temporary installations, commercial LT

consumers and HT industrial and commercial consumers pay higher prices for electricity consumed.

Details of Energy Sales, Average Tariff and Average Cost of Power supplied by ESCOMs are given in **Table 11.11**.

Subsidy in Power Sector:

There are a total number of 28,96,517 Bhagya Jyothi/Kutira Jyothi (BJ/KJ) connections and 27,14,176 irrigation pump sets in the State as of November-2018. The power supply to IP sets has been made free with effect from 01.08.2008, whereas the BJ/KJ beneficiaries have been enjoying free power since a very long time. From 2017-18, the free power supply to BJ/KJ connections has been enhanced from 18 units to 40 units per installation per month. The entire cost of supply of free power to agricultural sector & BJ/KJ connections has been made good by the State Government through subsidy. The subsidy provided by the State Government during the last 5 years and in 2018-19 (Upto November - 2018) is provided in **Table 11.12**.

11.1.5 Electricity, Demand and Supply Status:

The core issue in power supply in Karnataka is the status of demand & supply to ensure that there is no shortage in supply in the State. The State of Karnataka has achieved near self sufficiency in power generation to meet the growing demand. The occasional gap due to seasonal variation in demand and supply is met through short term purchases.

There is ever-growing demand for power in Karnataka. The State Government has been planning through various means for capacity addition for adding more power to the grid to meet the growing demand. The State Government is sourcing power from all available sources including short term/energy exchange to meet the demand.

Apart from augmenting its generation, the State has been importing power from central power-generating stations and also through energy exchanges for minimizing power shortages. In addition, the State Government

Table 11.9 : Electricity Consumption by Categories of Consumers

Category of Consumers	Consumption (MU)		% of Sales		Demand (Rs. in Cr)		*ARR Rs/kWh	
	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)
Industries	7,690.59	5,675.99	14.21	14.96	6,698.46	4,818.39	8.71	8.49
IP Sets	20,216.61	13,662.49	37.35	36.02	10,101.20	7,086.56	5.00	5.19
Domestic	12,538.52	8,828.84	23.16	23.28	7,301.54	5,453.54	5.82	6.18
LT Industries	1,954.15	1,347.54	3.61	3.55	1,451.29	1,038.69	7.43	7.71
Water Works & Sewage pumping	3,251.75	2,518.71	6.01	6.64	2,105.58	1,571.94	6.48	6.24
Commercial Lighting	7,090.02	4,928.56	13.10	12.99	6,922.93	4,929.91	9.76	10.00
Public Lighting	1,023.38	709.73	1.89	1.87	879.46	585.92	8.59	8.26
Others	368.84	258.82	0.68	0.68	694.99	406.48	18.84	15.71
TOTAL	54,133.86	37,930.68	100	100	36,155.45	25,891.43	6.68	6.83

* After T & D losses as on 31.03.2018

* ARR - Average Revenue Realisation.

Source: ESCOMs

Table 11.10: Electricity sales and revenue realization by categories of consumers

Category	Description	Sales (MU)		Revenue (Rs. Crore)		Average revenue realization (Rs./kWh)	
		2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)
LT1	BJ/KJ	858.03	589.53	557.61	394.69	6.50	6.69
LT2	AEH	11,543.41	8,156.16	6,676.06	5,191.38	5.78	6.36
LT3	Commercial	3,425.45	2,380.61	3,189.05	2,973.48	9.31	12.49
LT4	Irrigation Pump sets	19,751.55	13,218.52	9,961.98	6,121.86	5.04	4.63
LT5	Industries	1,954.15	1,347.54	1,464.65	1,057.76	7.50	7.85
LT6	Street lights and water supply	2,735.62	2,137.17	2,117.28	1,443.93	7.74	6.76
LT7	Temporary Installations	240.02	151.56	389.11	224.87	16.21	14.84
Total LT		40,508.23	27,981.09	24,355.74	17,407.97	6.01	6.22
HT1	Water supply installations	1,539.51	1,091.27	894.48	638.03	5.81	5.85
HT2	HT Industrial & Commercial	11,355.56	8,223.97	10,459.89	7,468.08	9.21	9.08
HT3	Lift Irrigation	464.66	443.94	165.95	157.97	3.57	3.56
HT4	HT Residential	137.08	83.14	107.95	57.94	7.87	6.97
HT5	HT Temporary	128.82	107.27	171.44	161.44	13.31	15.05
Total HT		13,625.63	9,949.59	11,799.71	8,483.46	8.66	8.53
Grand Total		54,133.86	37,930.68	36,155.45	25,891.43	6.68	6.83

Source: ESCOMs

Table 11.11: Energy sales, Average Tariff and Average Cost of Power supplied by ESCOMs

ESCOM	Energy sales(MU)		Average tariff (Rs./kWh)		Average cost (Rs./kWh)	
	2017-18 (Actuals)	2018-19 (approved) for 8 months	2017-18 (Actuals)	2018-19 (approved) for 8 months	2017-18 (Actuals)	2018-19 (approved) for 8 months
BESCOM	25,967.28	17,961.95	6.94	7.09	7.07	7.09
MESCOM	4,878.69	3,061.89	6.45	6.84	6.48	6.84
HESCOM	10,699.28	7,769.24	6.44	6.53	7.46	6.53
GESCOM	6,510.89	5,010.96	6.51	6.63	7.17	6.63
CESC	5,793.19	3,938.55	6.36	6.50	6.95	6.50
HRECS	284.53	188.09	5.87	6.22	5.78	6.22
Total	54,133.86	37,930.68	6.68	6.83	7.08	6.83

Source: ESCOMs.

Table 11.12: Subsidy Released by the State Government to Irrigation Pump Sets and BJ/KJ Connections

Year	Subsidy released (Rs. in cr)	Remarks
2013 -14	5460.00	
2014-15	6200.00	
2015-16	8143.29	Includes arrears of Rs.1530.30 cr.
2016-17	8646.77	Includes arrears of Rs. 692.72 cr.
2017-18	8841.00	
2018-19 (Upto Nov-2018)	6018.20	

Source: Energy Dept

is taking steps for conservation of energy through Demand Side Management programmes.

Trends in peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day during the years 2005-06 to 2018-19 (Upto November-2018) are given in **Figure 11.3**. It may be observed that both the peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day are showing increasing trends since 2008-09. The peak demand for power met during 2017-18 was 10802 MW and in 2018-19 (Upto Nov-18) it is 11233 MW. The

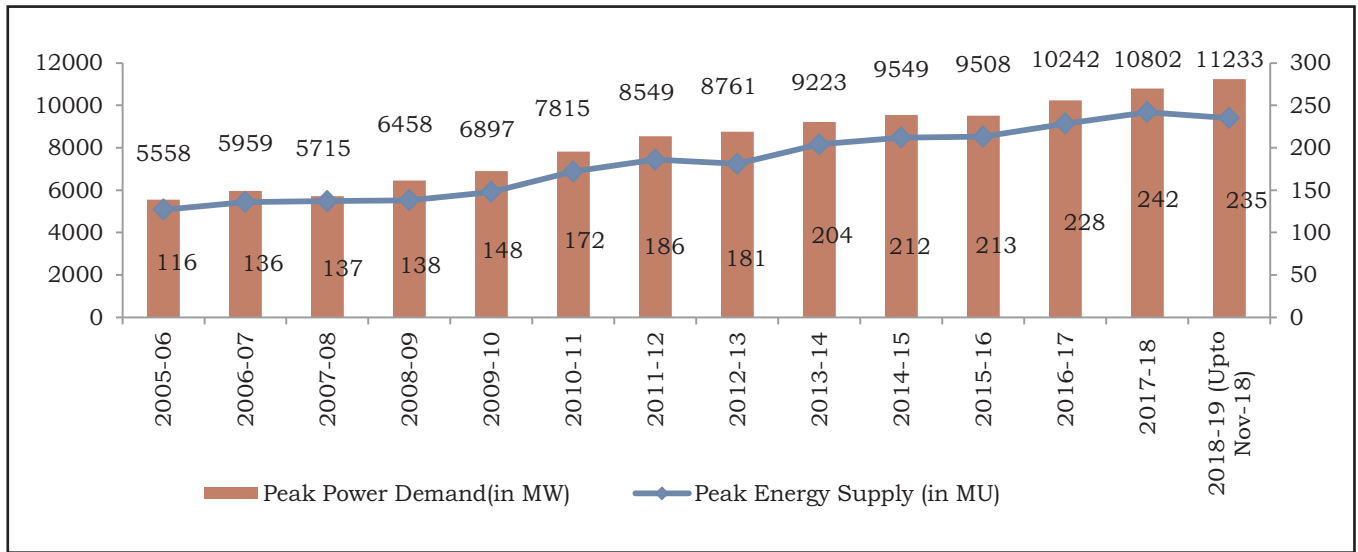
anticipated peak demand for power to be met during 2018-19 is around 12000 MW.

Figures 11.4 and 11.5 show the trends in estimated gaps in demand and supply for both power and energy. The power supply shortage was the highest at 1709 MW in 2014-15 (**Figure 11.4**) and energy supply shortage was the highest at 8226 MUs in 2007-08 (**Figure 11.5**).

Demand Side Management (DSM)

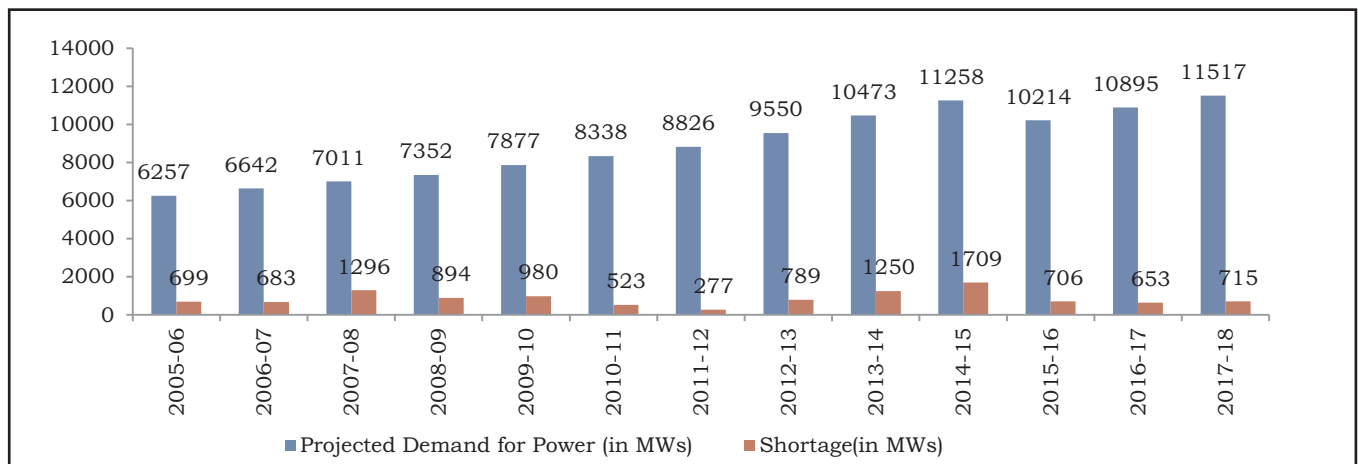
The Government of Karnataka has implemented several programmes to conserve

Figure 11.3: Trends in Peak Demand for Power and Peak Energy Supply



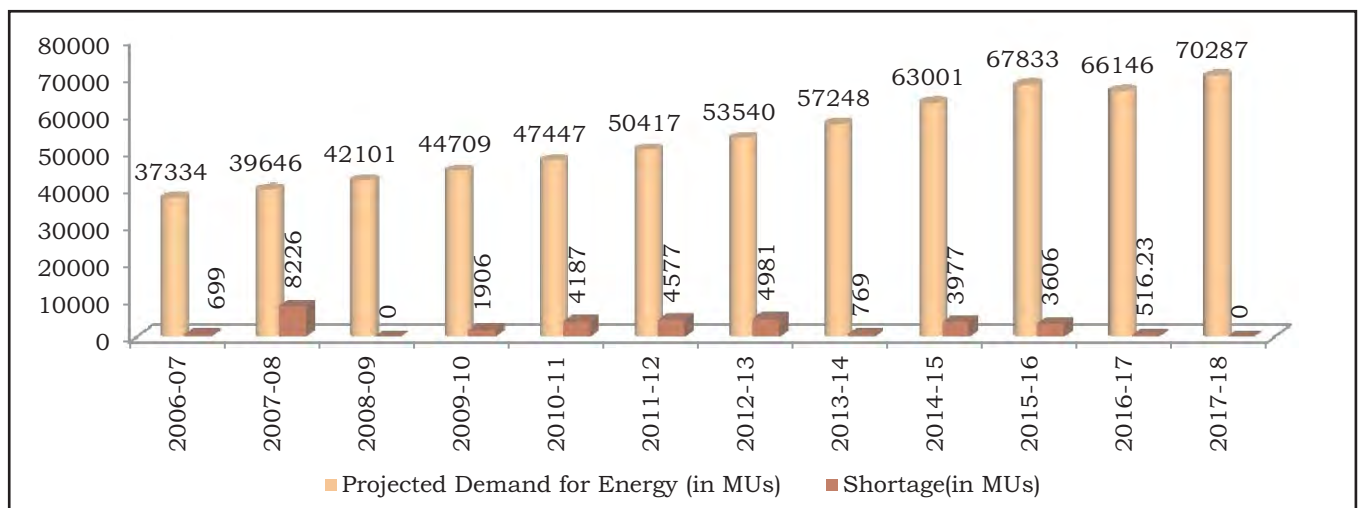
Source: KPTCL

Figure 11.4: Power Supply & Demand Gap(in MW)



Source: KPTCL

Figure 11.5: Energy Supply and Demand Gap(in Million Units)



Source: KPTCL

energy as part of its Demand Side Management (DSM) initiatives. Some of the important programmes are:

1. Time of Day Tariff Metering is made mandatory for industrial consumers, especially for HT consumers having sanction load of 500 KVA and above.
2. Installing Energy Efficient Street Lighting Systems and Electronic Time Switches for street light installations for switching “ON” and “OFF”.
3. Segregating agricultural loads from the existing 11kV feeders through Niranthara Jyothi and Deena Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY) schemes to provide 24X7 uninterrupted power supply to non-agricultural loads in rural areas.
4. Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) for agricultural loads in rural areas.
5. Encouraging domestic consumers to use solar water heaters.
6. Mandatory use of solar water heating systems for all residential buildings with a built up area of 600 Sq.Feet and above falling within the limits of Municipalities/ Corporations and Bangalore Development Authority, etc.
7. Mandatory use of LED in Government buildings/Aided institutions/Boards /Corporations.
8. Mandatory use of star rated energy efficient irrigation pump sets conforming to standards prescribed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
9. Promotion of energy efficient building designs.
10. Adoption of Bachat Lamp Yojana launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Government of India.
11. Implementation of Solar Rooftop programme.
12. Vidhyuth Jagruthi Yojana, an awareness programme on DSM activities for students.
13. Surya Raitha Scheme, a pilot project for arranging power supply to IP sets through solar under net-metering concept for IP sets.
14. Distribution of LED bulbs under Hosabelaku through EESL as part of UJALA Scheme.

ESCOMs are currently implementing a smart grid pilot project and a project for implementation of smart meter technologies for online recording of energy consumption and provision of post-paid/pre-paid options to consumers of electricity

11.1.6 Rural Electrification:

Towards meeting the targets stipulated by the National Electricity Policy (NEP), the State Government has planned initiatives for energisation of Villages, Hamlets, Harijan Bastis and Thandas. All the villages of Karnataka have been electrified.

The ESCOMs have planned to energise Hamlets and Thandas in a phased manner. The details of electrification status in Hamlets, Harijan Bastis, Thandas and IP sets during the last 5 years and in the current financial year are provided in **Table 11.13** and cumulative progress of Energisation of IP sets since 1999-2000 is given at **Appendix 11.3**.

Table 11.13: Progress in Rural Electrification

Year	Irrigation Pump sets Electrified Cumulative No. (in lakhs)	Hamlets/Harijan Bastis Thandas Electrified (Nos)
2013 -14	21.49	08
2014-15	22.03	182
2015-16	23.33	25
2016-17	25.06	3041
2017-18	26.30	4485
2018-19 (Upto Nov-2018)	27.14	415

Source: Energy Department

<p>Rapid progress in Rural Electrification in 2016-17 and 2017-18</p>	<p>The left out work under the RGGVY for Energisation of Hamlets, Harijan Bastis & Thandas set by the MoP was taken up aggressively during 2016-17 & 2017-18 to achieve the target. Number of Hamlets, Harijan Bastis & Thandas Energised during these two years are 3041 and 4485 respectively.</p>
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11.1.7 Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)

KREDL is the nodal agency for the development of renewable energy sources in Karnataka. To harness green and clean renewable energy sources in the State for environmental benefits, energy security and to initiate energy conservation & efficiency measures in all the sectors for sustainable development, the Government of Karnataka enacted a policy on renewable energy (for the period 2009-2014) on 19.01.2010.

Solar Policy

To harness the potential of solar resources in the State, Government of Karnataka issued Solar Policy 2014-2021 vide notification No. EN 21 VSC 2014 dated: 22.05.2014 with a target of 2000 MWs for purchase of solar energy by State ESCOMs. Further, to be on par with the Government of India tariff policy dated: 28.01.2016, Government of Karnataka amended the Solar Policy on 12.01.2017 and the target is revised from minimum 2000 MWs to minimum 6000 MWs for purchase of solar energy by State ESCOMs during policy period.

Objectives of the Solar Policy:

- ❑ To add solar generation of minimum 6000MW by 2021 in a phased manner by creating a favourable industrial atmosphere.
- ❑ To translate Karnataka into an investor friendly state.
- ❑ To encourage public private participation in the sector.
- ❑ To promote Solar Rooftop Generation and Technologies.
- ❑ To encourage decentralized generation & distribution of energy where access to grid is difficult.

KREDL, the nodal agency, envisages private sector investment for renewable energy development in the State. The capacity addition under renewable energy during

2017-18 was 5046.93 MW and it is 338.70 MW during 2018-19 upto November 2018 (as shown in **Table 11.14**).

The cumulative progress in installed capacity additions in the renewable energy sector in the State as on 30.11.2018 is shown in **Table 11.15**. Solar energy (including Solar Rooftop) accounts for a major share in the installed capacity.

11.1.8 Rural Energy Programmes

Three main schemes are being implemented under Rural Energy Programmes through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department viz; New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP), Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane and The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy – 2009.

a) New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP)

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 a good quality manure in agricultural fields. This is a Central Sector Scheme & is being implemented since 1982-83. This is a 100% women oriented programme.

Objectives:

- ❑ To provide clean bio-gaseous fuel mainly for cooking purposes with an objective of reducing use of LPG and other conventional fuels;
- ❑ To meet 'lifeline energy' needs for cooking gas envisaged in 'Integrated Energy Policy';
- ❑ To provide bio-fertilizer/organic manure to reduce use of chemical fertilizers;
- ❑ To improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants;
- ❑ To mitigate Climate Change by preventing black carbon and methane emissions.

Table 11.14 : Capacity Additions under Renewable Energy

Source	Capacity Addition (in MW)					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov-2018)
Wind Power	183.00	320.10	230.90	882.32	875.00	63.90
Small/Mini Hydro	40.65	43.15	39.05*	8.00	8.50	1.50
Co-Generation	29.00*	28.00	79.50	134.00*	257.61	30.00
Solar (including solar rooftop)	17.00	57.38*	69.68*	958.44*	3905.82	243.30
Biomass	0.00*	12.85	15.00*	6.00*	0.00	0.00
Total	269.65	461.48	434.13	1988.76	5046.93	338.70

*Reconciled Figures.
Source: KREDL

Table 11.15 : Cumulative Progress in Renewable Energy as on 30.11.2018 (in MW)

Source	Potential Available	Allotted Capacity*	Installed Capacity
Wind Power	55857	18102.67	4737.56
Small/Mini Hydro	3100	3011.05	853.46
Co-Generation	2000	2177.65	1673.16
Solar (including solar roof top)	24700	9145.45	5265.62
Biomass	1000	391.18	134.03
MSW	0.00	25.50	0.00
Total	86657	32853.50	12663.83

*Allotted Capacity is the capacity allotted by the State Government to the developers.
Source: KREDL

The existing financial assistance for setting up of family type biogas plants is given in **Table 11.16**.

Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which, 4.52 lakh bio gas plants have been constructed upto November 2018.

Beneficiaries are selected by the Grama Panchayats. In the State Budget, during 2018- 19, an amount of Rs.470.00 lakh has been provided under District Sector.

Physical and Financial Progress under New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) from 2013-14 to 2018-19 (Upto end of November-2018) are given in **Table 11.17**.

b) The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy- 2009.

The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009 has come into force from 1st March, 2009. It is a State Plan programme. This programme is being implemented through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board. Rs.387.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2018-19. Rs.193.50 lakh has been released to Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board for implementation of biofuel activities.

c) Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane - Installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayats

Nutana Soura Belaku Programme was started in 2009-10 for installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayat level. This programme is implemented in one selected

Table 11.16: Financial Assistance for setting up of family type biogas plants

Particulars	Subsidy (in Rs.)	
	Gen. Category	SC & ST Category
Central Subsidy	12,000/-	13000/-
Turn Key Fee	2500/-	2500/-
Total Subsidy (Central)	14500/-	15500/-
State Subsidy	6000/-	6000/-
Total Subsidy (Central & State)	20500/-	21500/-
Latrine Linked Biogas Plants – incentives	1600/-	1600/-

Source: Rural Infrastructure-2,RDPR

Table 11.17: Physical and Financial Progress under NNBOMP

Year	Physical (No. of Biogas Plants constructed)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target (S+C)	Achievement (S+C)
2013-14	10300	9700	1465.91	1300.62
2014-15	10500	8419	1139.24	1018.38
2015-16	16000	6444	1256.00	1341.13
2016-17	10000	5294	1344.00	1090.26
2017-18	8000	5423	1214.00	536.25
2018-19 (Upto end of Nov.-2018)	8900	1844	470.00	231.94

Source:Rural Infrastructure-2,RDPR

pilot district from each Revenue Division. The programme is implemented through E- Procurement. For the year 2018-19, Rs.350.00 lakh has been provided in the State budget.

The physical and financial progress under Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane during 2017-18 are given in **Table 11.18**. Physical and Financial progress for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given in **Appendix 11.4**.

11.1.9 Investment in Power Sector :

KPCL has planned various projects to augment the generation capacity in the State during 2018-19.

Similarly, KPTCL is strengthening the system for easing transmission network congestion by constructing power stations and lines etc.

The five ESCOMs are implementing various projects for strengthening distribution network.

The Plan Outlay and expenditure incurred during the last five years and during 2018-19 upto November-2018 are given in **Table 11.19** and investment in power development since 2014-15 is given at **Appendix 11.2**.

11.1.10 : New Initiatives, Challenges and Outcome

Initiative taken up in 2018-19

- The State Government has proposed to implement solar energy projects through Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd. (KREDL) for providing solar water pumps to beneficiary farmers.

- Providing solar water pumps to beneficiaries under SCSP and TSP schemes.
- Upgradation of Distribution Automation System in other Corporation areas.
- The HVDS, implemented on pilot basis, will be continued in other sub divisions of ESCOMs after detailed study of the scheme.
- Smart Grid and Smart Meters scheme will be implemented on pilot basis.
- Implementation of Green Energy Corridor scheme with the assistance of KPTCL and MNRE.
- Augmenting Transmission Capacity to future growth and evacuation.
- Developing infrastructure for establishment of 2000MW of Solar Power in solar park through joint venture at Pavagada in Tumakuru District. About 13,000 acres of land has been identified in 5 villages, viz., Balasamudra, Tirumani, Kyataganacharlu, Vallur & Rayacharlu at Nagalamadike Hobli, Pavagada Taluk, Tumkur district. Around 12700 acres of land has been acquired in Pavagada Taluk on lease basis.

Table 11.18 : The Physical (Solar Street Lights installed) and Financial progress under Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane during 2017-18

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. In Lakh)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. In Lakh)
Gadag	885	250.00	877	250.00
Bagalkote	90	25.00	75	25.00
Dharwad	90	25.00	72	25.00
Kalburagi	90	25.00	69	25.00
Tumkur	90	25.00	0	25.00
Ramanagar	90	25.00	74	25.00
Chamarajanagar	90	25.00	72	25.00
Total	1425	400.00	1239	400.00

Source: Rural Infrastructure-2, RDPR

Table 11.19 : Investment in Power Sector

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	IEBR				Internal Resources for Power Projects		State Govt Loans for Power Projects- DAS - JICA		Total	
	KPCL		KPTCL& ESCOMs		Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.
	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.						
2013-14	2808.00	2339.26	1250.00	1250.00	820.00	820.00	81.74	81.74	4959.74	4491.00
2014-15	2850.00	2588.55	1200.00	1200.00	820.00	770.00	80.00	57.59	4950.00	4616.14
2015-16	2685.00	2343.76	1200.00	1200.00	869.02	869.02	64.41	30.29	4818.43	4443.07
2016-17	2526.51	1535.32	2476.80	2476.80	861.29	861.29	96.20	63.00	5960.80	4936.41
2017-18	1822.00	968.14	2000.00	2005.14	3555.25	3555.25	-	-	7,377.25	6528.53
2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	1404.00	185.77	2000.00	2179.69	1942.99	1942.99	-	-	5346.99	4308.45

Source: Details of Provision for Plan Schemes, Finance Department, GoK

Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme:

- ❑ Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), a Scheme for Financial Turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), has been approved by Government of India with an objective to improve the operation and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs.
- ❑ The ESCOMs have signed MoU under UDAY in respect of Operational Parameters in the Power Ministers' Conference held at Goa.
- ❑ The State DISCOMs have taken steps to achieve the targeted Operational Parameters under UDAY.
- ❑ Karnataka stands 3rd in the ranking as per the UDAY Dash Board.
- ❑ BESCOM stands 1st, MESCOM & CESC are within the first 10 rankings as per performance barometer on UDAY Dash Board data.

Steps to improve Quality:

Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project:

- a. BESCOM has taken up "Distribution Automation System (DAS) Project" for Bengaluru Metropolitan Zone Area to provide reliable power supply to its consumers by integrated remote monitoring & automated control system for 11 KV distribution network in Bengaluru comprising of 104 substations, 1504 feeders and 3130 remote devices.
- b. JICA loan assistance is Rs. 417.1 Crore and the balance amount of Rs.146.6 Crore is met by the State Govt and BESCOM.
- c. The financial progress under the project as on Nov-2018 including JICA assistance and BESCOM's share is 538.05 crores
- d. Project is planned to be completed by March-2019.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

1. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY)

- ❑ Ministry of Power, Government of India, vide OM No 44/44/2014-RE dated 03.12.2014, has conveyed the sanction for launch/implementation of Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyothi Yojana (DDUGJY) with the following components:

- i. Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas.
 - ii. Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/feeders / consumers.
 - iii. Rural electrification, as per CCEA approval dated 01.08.2013 for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY.
- ❑ The Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Power has approved the projects under DDUGJY on 06.08.2015. The sanction details for the State are given in **Table 11.20**.

2. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

- ❑ Ministry of Power, Government of India, vide OM No 26/1/2014-APDRP dated 03.12.2014, has conveyed the sanction for launch/implementation of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) with the following components:
 - i. Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas.
 - ii. Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas.
 - iii. IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network, as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of the targets laid down under R-APDRP for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for R-APDRP to IPDS.
- ❑ The Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Power has approved the projects under IPDS on 06.08.2015. The sanction details for the State are given in **Table 11.21**.

Specific challenges and the future outlook of the department

- ❑ Optimum utilisation of natural resources under renewable energy sector.
- ❑ Generation capacity addition to meet the growing demand for achieving self sufficiency.

Table 11.20 : Sanction details for projects under DDUGJY (Rs. in Crore)

SL. No.	Project	Cost approved by Monitoring Committee
1	Electrification of un-electrified villages	23.18
2	System Strengthening and Access to Rural Households	492.59
3	Metering	445.00
4	SAGY	55.12
5	Feeder Separation	729.68
Grand Total		1745.57
PMA Charges @ 0.5%		8.73
Total Project Cost		1754.30

Presently, overall 55% work is completed of all the components.

Source: Energy Department

Table 11.21: Sanction Details for Projects under IPDS: (Rs.in Crore)

Sl No	Name of the Company	No. of towns	DPR Cost
1	BESCOM	45	459.45
2	CESC	33	179.06*
3	GESCOM	42	184.33
4	MESCOM	29	168.44*
5	HESCOM	73	206..37*
Total		222	1197.65

*Reconciled Figs.

Presently, overall 58% work is completed upto Nov.-18.

Source: Energy Department

- Reduction of Transmission & Distribution Losses.
- Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses.
- Making Power Supply consumer friendly.
- Reduction of Electrical Accidents.

Outcome:

- The State Government has published its Solar Policy for 2014-2021 for giving impetus to exploitation of solar energy. The State Govt. is able to harness renewable energy sources and save natural resources like coal.
- Niranthara Jyothi Yojane is a major project that aims to segregate the rural area loads into agricultural and non-agricultural loads so as to provide 24

hours of quality power supply to rural areas and assured hours of power supply to the irrigation pump sets. As on November - 2018, 1705 Niranthara Jyothi feeder works (882 feeders in phase 1 and 823 feeders in phase 2) have been completed and all of them have been commissioned as at the end of November - 2018.

- Some of the energy conservation programs like Demand Side Management (DSM) and smart grid pilot project have resulted in saving energy.

Issues/Challenges:

1. Subsidy burden:

The Number of IP sets & BJ/KJ installations are increasing over the years resulting in

increased consumption. The monthly consumption limit per installation of BJ/KJ has been increased from 18 to 40 units and there by subsidy need has increased. Due to inflationary tendency, the cost of supply is increasing over the years. The tariff is getting increased due to increase in input cost of Generation, Transmission and Distribution. Consequently, subsidy burden is also increasing.

2. Cost of Supply:

Due to increased demand for power in the state, the thermal share is increased, adding to the cost of supply. The operational cost is also getting increased. The revenue realisation from sales is not matching with the overall cost of supply and there is gap or deficit in revenue every year. In order to bridge this revenue deficit temporarily, ESCOMs are resorting to short term borrowings. The state regulators are considering the revenue deficit of the previous years during the Annual Performance Review & trying to bridge the revenue deficit as far as possible. The approved average cost of supply for 2018-19 is Rs.6.83 per unit. The provisional actual average cost of supply in 2017-18 is Rs.7.08 per unit.

11.2. ROADS, TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

11.2.1 Roads

The State's road network consists of National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR), Municipal roads and

other roads including village connectivity roads. The road development works in the State are carried out by multiple agencies, which include Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, local governments such as Zilla Panchayat and its wings & in urban areas, the City Corporations, City Municipal Corporations (CMC) etc. the roads are maintained by the respective agencies.

In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq km area is 40.07 Kms. Among the districts, Mandya district has the highest road length of 69.34 Kms and Kalburgi district has the lowest road length of 26.02 Kms per 100 Sq Km. Further, the road length per 100 sq km in Chamarajanagar, Raichur, Bidar, Chikkaballapura, Vijayapura, D.Kannada, Yadgir, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, U.Kannada, Ballari, Bagalakote, Kodagu and Udupi districts are below the State average. The details of road length in the state are given in **Table 11.22**.

All the National Highways and a large extent of State Highways (99.88%) are covered with black top and 94.5% of Major District Roads are covered with black top. (**Figure 11.6**)

The carriage way width details of the roads showed that about 18% of National Highways and 1% of State Highways have four lane widths. Similarly, 62% of NH, 19% of SH and 1.5% of MDRs have two lane width. Highlights the Roads in Karnataka from 2000-2001 to 2017-2018 are indicated in **Appendix 11.5**.

Table 11.22 : The Road length in Karnataka

(in Kms)

Category of Road	Year	
	2016-17	2017-18
National Highways	6572	6572*
State Highways	19578	19578*
Major District Roads	49909	49909*
Municipal Roads & Other Roads	40108.71 (as on March-2017)**	40108.71 (as on March-2017)**
Rural Roads	177542	190862***
All Roads	293709.71	307029.71

Source: * MIS report-2016, PWD Department, ** Director, Directorate of Municipal Administration *** RD&PR Department.

(In 2015-16, Government of India has agreed in principle for the up-gradation of 3800 km length of State Highways as new National Highways and up-gradation of 2266 km length of State Highways as new National Highways during 2016-17. Final notification is awaited)

1. Road Development Plan 2001-2021:

The Government of India, Ministry of Surface Transport (Road Wings) has prepared the Road Development Plan for India 2001-2021. In this road development plan, the concept of Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Road System has been introduced for the purpose of transport planning, functional identification, earmarking administrative jurisdiction and assigning priorities on a road network.

The Primary Road System consists of Express Highways and the National Highways. The Secondary Road System consists of the State Highways and Major District Roads and the Tertiary Road System consists of the other District Road and village roads. The latter two categories are also commonly known by the term “Rural Roads” since they represent the links to the rural areas of the country.

In this road development plan, road length is defined in terms of certain fixed and tangible objectives, having due regard to the popular demands for better type of roads as suggested here under.

a) The length of the National Highways is calculated on the basis of the demand from the various states, subject to the consideration that the National Highways may not be very close to each other, except in areas where no other convenient transport facility exists.

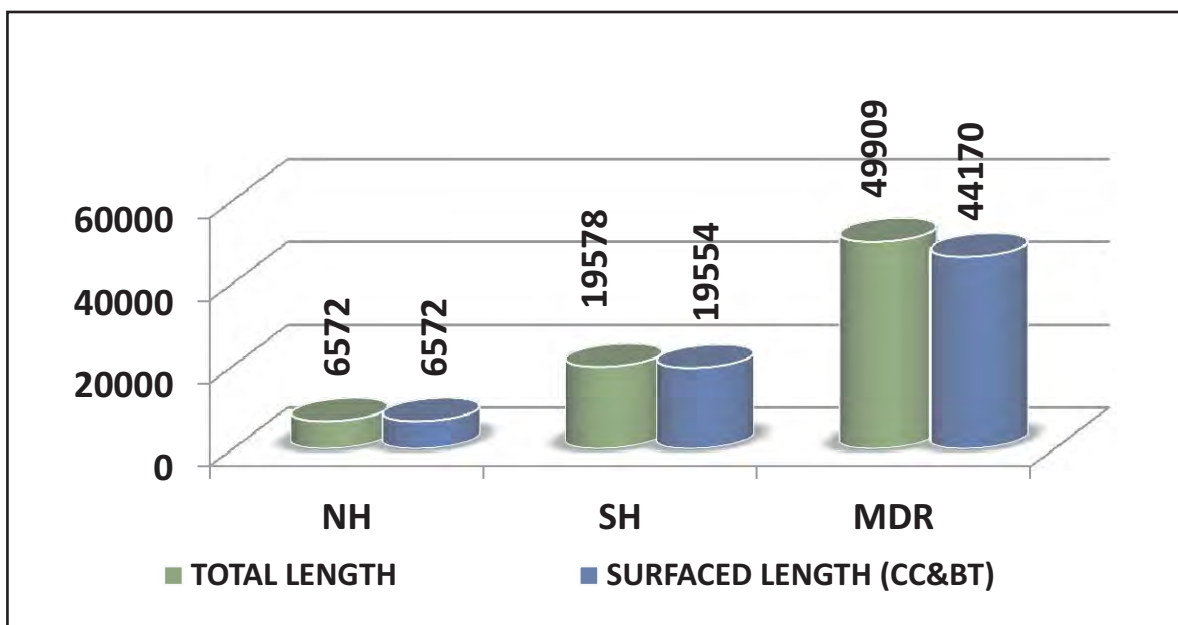
- b) The length of the State Highways is calculated in such a fashion that the State Highways connect major Industrial centers, District Places, Taluk/Tehsil head-quarters, places of commercial interest, tourist centers, major agricultural produce markets and also major growth centers in tribal areas.
- c) All villages in the population group of 1500 and above should be connected with at least one Major District Road.
- d) All villages in the population group of 1000 to 1500 should be connected with Other District Roads.

As per the Road Development Plan, PWD initiated State Highways Development Programme for the improvement and strengthening of the existing State Highways based on the following criteria.

- a. District HQ to District HQ connectivity.
- b. District HQ to Taluk HQ connectivity.
- c. Taluk HQ to Taluk HQ connectivity.
- d. Connectivity to tourist places, religious centers and other economic activity center.

3567 km of State Highways in 66 packages under SHDP-I has been taken up in 2012-13 at an estimated cost of Rs.1439 crores. As per the site conditions, 3390 km of road length is improved incurring an expenditure of Rs.1673 crore and all the packages are completed.

Figure 11.6 Length of Black Top & Cement Concrete Surface (in kms)



Source: MIS report-2016, Public Works Ports and Inland Water Transport Department.

Under SHDP-II, improvements of 3745 kms of State Highways in 70 packages at an estimated amount of Rs.1498.90 crore are being implemented. As per the site conditions, 3139 kms road length is taken up for improvement. 3134 kms length has been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs.1842 crore. All packages are completed.

Under SHDP-III, improvement of 2795 kms of State Highways and 1520 kms Major District Roads at an estimated amount of Rs. 3500 crore in 127 packages are being implemented. Out of 127 packages, 96 packages are completed and the remaining 31 packages are under progress. 3589 kms length improvement is completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2264 crore.

In 1999, Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited (KRDC) was created as a State-owned enterprise for the development of road infrastructure facilities in the State. Through this agency, the construction of 671 bridges and development of 1539 kms length of road have been completed by KRDC. Under PPP, a length of 123 kms ie Yelahanka-AP border road (74.35kms) and Devanhalli-Kolar road (49 kms) are being developed. Further, 360 kms State Highway is being improved with World Bank co-finance (annuity) scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 1369 crore and these projects are completed. Construction of 217 bridges at an estimated amount of Rs. 1395.58 crore is being taken up.

Under KSHIP-II, Phase-I, it is proposed to develop 833 kms of roads with the assistance of World Bank and under the Asian Development Bank component, 615 kms road length is proposed to be developed. Road length of 1427 kms has been developed since inception incurring an expenditure of Rs.3793 crores.

The improvement of rural roads (MDRs and VRs) and construction/reconstruction of bridges are being taken up through NABARD assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund since 1996-97 (RIDF-II). The tranches from RIDF-II to RIDF-XIX are completed and RIDF-XX to XXIII are under progress. During 2018-19, under RIDF-XXIV, 205 roads and 31 bridges have been identified at an estimated amount of Rs.225.00 crore. Detailed project reports are sent to NABARD and the approval is awaited.

Table 11.23 shows the details of plan outlay and expenditure for PWD from 2012-13 to 2017-18.

Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched in the State during December 2000 with the objective of providing rural connectivity by way of all weather roads to eligible habitations having a population of 500 and above by the end of 2007. Under this programme, Rs. 4772.56 crore has been spent and 18547.74kms of road length has been asphalted as on November-2018. In order to implement the scheme more effectively,

Table 11.23: Plan Outlay & Expenditure, PWD

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	IEBR		Capital Outlay		Total Revenue		Total Plan Outlay	Expr.
	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.		
2012-13	318.03	270.52	4215.92	3950.61	191.00	180.12	4724.95	4401.25
2013-14	468.98	366.22	4483.62	4228.48	140.00	103.34	5092.60	4698.04
2014-15	552.71	348.90	4879.67	4614.40	160.90	152.29	5593.28	5115.59
2015-16	677.90	594.16	5876.91	5861.05	174.00	153.99	6728.81	6609.20
2016-17	1193.84	1154.88	6331.99	6040.31	137.56	132.38	7662.59	6982.53
2017-18	1369.36	1369.36	6155.36	5992.34	1651.59	1568.90	9176.31	8930.60

Source: Public Works Department, GoK

Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency has been formed during October 2005. The agency is involved in the preparation of detailed project reports in each stage, implementation of the works as approved by Government of India as per the required standards and release of grants provided by Government of India. The details of rural connectivity are shown in **Table 11.24**.

Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana:

Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane (Head of Account-3054) a sum of Rs.25550.00 lakhs have been provided in the annual budget for 2018-19. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee report for maintenance of rural roads.

NABARD:

RIDF Nabard-16 (2010-11) : The Government had administratively approved 251 Road and Bridge works for Rs.15126.60 lakhs and 153 Foot Bridges works for Rs.733.44 lakhs during the year 2010-11. Out of 251 Roads & Bridges works, 244 works are completed & 7 works are dropped. Out of 153 Foot Bridge works 126 works are completed and 27 works are dropped.

RIDF NABARD-17 (2011-12) : The Government had administratively approved 473 Road & Bridge works for Rs.18888.50 lakhs & 126 Foot Bridge works for Rs.1516.00 lakhs during the year 2011-12. Out of 473 Roads & Bridge works, 461 works are completed & 12 works are dropped. Out of 126 Foot Bridges works 106 works are completed & 20 works are dropped.

RIDF NABARD-18 (2012-13): The Government had administratively approved 199 Road & Bridge works for Rs.7330.00 lakhs & 2 Foot Bridge works for Rs.65.00 lakhs during the year 2012-13. Out of 199 works, 195 Works are completed & 4 works are dropped. Out of 2 Foot Bridge works, both are completed.

RIDF NABARD-19 (2013-14): The Government had administratively approved 391 Road & Bridge works for Rs.14095.43 lakhs during the year 2013-14. Out of 391 Road & Bridge works, 346 works are completed & 45 works are dropped.

RIDF NABARD-20 (2014-15): The Government had administratively approved 366 road & 79 Bridge works for Rs.18820.00 lakhs & 2290.00 lakhs respectively. 87 MI(ZP) Tank works for Rs.1374.50 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Out of 366 Road & 79 Bridge works, 356 road works & 73 Bridge works are completed. 10 road works and 6 Bridge works are dropped. Out of 87 Tank works 84 works are completed & 3 MI works are dropped, due to site problem.

RIDF NABARD-21 (2015-16): The Government had administratively approved 108 Road works for Rs.6274.50 lakhs during the year 2015-16. Out of 108 road works, 101 works are completed, 1 work is under progress & 6 works are dropped, due to repetition problem.

RIDF NABARD-22 (2016-17): The Government had administratively approved 110 Road & 14 Bridge works for Rs.5220.50 lakhs & Rs.634.00 lakhs respectively during the year 2016-17. Out of 110 road works, 108 works are completed & 2 works are dropped. Out of 14 Bridge works, 11 works are completed and 3 works are dropped. Further Govt has administratively approved 194 MI works for Rs.8520.05 lakhs. Out of 194 Tank works, 162 works are completed, 24 works are under progress, 1 work is yet to be started and 7 MI works are dropped.

RIDF NABARD-23 (2017-18): The Government had administratively approved 116 Road works for Rs.7292.80 lakhs & 5 bridge works for Rs.370.00 lakhs during the year 2017-18. Out of 116 road works 44 works are completed, 66 works are under progress & 6 works are dropped. Out of 5 bridge works, 2 works are completed & 3 works are under progress.

Table 11.24 : District Rural Road Map (details of rural connectivity)

Year	Bituminous Surface (Kms)	Metal Surface (Kms)	Earthen/Gravel Roads (Kms)
2017-18	52521.61	26026.36	112314.94

RIDF NABARD-24 (2018-19): The Government has administratively approved 87 Road works for Rs.8226.25 lakhs & 7 bridge works for Rs.740.00 lakhs during the year 2018-19. Out of 87 roads & 7 bridge works, all works are yet to be started and 2 works are dropped.

Issues & Challenges and Outcome:

(a) Issues & Challenges

- The road network in the State shows disparity in inter-district connectivity of National Highways and State Highways. This disparity in connectivity needs to be set right based on Dr. Nanjudappa Report on Redressal of Regional Imbalances.
- Rural Roads - Rural connectivity is a key component in the overall development of the state. Rapid development of roads can have a multiplier effect on the overall growth of backward regions. Investment in roads has one of the largest impacts on poverty alleviation and increase in total factor productivity.
- About 29% of State Highways and 82% of Major District Roads carriageway width is Single Lane. To ease the traffic congestion most of the State Highways and some of the Major District Roads need to be upgraded to two lane width. (Widening of SHs is being taken up through KRDC and KSHIP on Core Road Network concept)
- The vehicular population in the State has risen to about 15.85 lakh year-on year from March-2016 to March 2017. To accommodate growing number of vehicles, roads have to be widened on National Highways and State Highways. At present only 19% of National Highways and State Highways are having 4 lane carriageway widths.

(b) Innovations

The Planning and Road Asset Management Centre (PRAMC) is established to strengthen the planning, programming and other mandated functions of the Department. The Planning and Road Asset Management Centre is responsible for all planning and programming functions related to road sector development and maintenance of Road assets and will prepare the Annual Works Program in a scientific way. It is mandated that the Annual works program shall be followed strictly in the selection of the roads for development and

necessary Government orders are issued already.

The PRAMC at PWD level will function as 'Sector Apex Body' for Road Sector Policy, Planning and Asset Management matters. The centre has been provided with latest State of the Art Equipment's for the road condition data collection to facilitate the management. The data are collected relative to all pavement conditions and asset details and pavement distress using the RCDCV. Pavement strength is measured using the Falling Weight Deflectometer. Layer composition and thickness are measured using Ground Penetration Radar.

The data collected are compiled and analysed in the Karnataka Road Asset Management System (KRAMS) and the detailed annual works program is prepared for the Core Road Network of the roads under the jurisdiction of the Department. The Government has mandated through Government order, to prepare the work program and to follow the same for the development of the roads.

Black spot rectification programme is initiated as per the directions of the Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety, to reduce the accidents as enunciated in "Karnataka Road Safety Policy-2015". The Road safety policy aims at the reduction of road accidents by 25% and fatalities by 30% by the year 2020, also to achieve 15% reduction in fatalities caused due to road accidents by 2018. A separate head of account has been created for the black spot rectification programme from 2017-18. The unit has taken up 116 black spots/corridors for rectification and 66 black spots have been rectified.

(c) Outcome

- Under State Highway Development Programme (SHDP) existing State Highways which have connectivity between District Headquarter to District Headquarter, District Headquarter to Taluk Headquarter and Taluk Headquarter to Taluk Headquarter are being developed in phased manner.
- Road widening projects taken up by PWD based on the PCU factor (Passenger Car Unit) has resulted in adequacy of carriageway width of State Highways and National Highways to reduce traffic congestion.

11.2.2 Transport:

I. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

KSRTC was established in 1961 to provide efficient, adequate, economic and well coordinated transport services to commuters. It has its head office in Bengaluru. The Govt. of Karnataka decided to divide the Corporation into four separate Corporations on regional basis to fulfill the diverse needs of commuters through effective and efficient services. Accordingly, KSRTC was bifurcated into BMTC on 15-08-1997(for Bangalore city), NWKRTC on 01-11-1997(for North Western Districts of Karnataka) and NEKRTC on 01-10-2000 (for North Eastern Districts of Karnataka). KSRTC remained as an independent Corporation with effect from October -2000.

KSRTC with its Corporate office at Bangalore, has in its jurisdiction seventeen southern districts of Karnataka and provides bus service to 16093 villages (nationalized sector-7319 and non-nationalised-8774). Out of 20792 villages, services are provided to 77.4%. During the year 2017-18, the Corporation has operated 10487.54 lakh kms. as against 9848.78 lakh kms. which was operated during 2016-17. The percentage fleet utilization increased to 92.6% during 2017-18 from 90.8% which was realized during the year 2016-17. During 2017-18 the Corporation has inducted 1514 new buses and replaced 1041 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. The percentage of vehicles scrapped to the total vehicles was 11.9%. The details of passenger fleet strength and utilization is given in **Table 11.25**.

As on 30-11-2018, it had 17 divisions (16 operating divisions and Kempegowda Bus Station), 83 depots, two Regional Workshops, one Central and three Regional Training Institutes, one printing press and a hospital. It operated 8168 Schedules utilizing 8713 vehicles, operating 28.86 lakh kms/day

earning gross revenue of Rs. 965.98 lakh and carrying 28.89 lakh commuters daily with workforce of 38083 employees.

Thus KSRTC operated 7042.37 lakh effective kms. (april-2018 to November-2018) as against 6959.28 lakh effective kms. operated during the same period of previous year. The percentage fleet utilization decreased to 91.4 from 92.3 which was achieved during last year period. During the current year it has inducted 333 new buses and replaced 348 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. The percentage of vehicles scrapped to the total vehicles was 3.9.

Details of year wise fleet held, new vehicles inducted from 2013-14 to 2018-19 (Upto Nov-2018) are given in the **Figures 11.7A, 11.7B and 11.7C**. The physical performance statistics of KSRTC for the year 2016-17, 2016-17 (upto November-2016), 2017-18 (upto November-2017) and 2018-19 (upto November-2018) are furnished in **Appendix 11.6**.

Financial Performance:

During the year 2017-18, the Corporation made a profit of Rs.4.50 crores as against a loss of Rs.177.08 crores during 2016-17. The financial statistics of KSRTC for the year 2016-17, 2016-17 (upto November-2016), 2017-18 (upto November-2017) and 2018-19 (upto November-2018) are furnished in **Appendix 11.7**. Year-wise profit/loss and accumulated loss of the Corporation from the year 2013-14 sare shown in the **Figure 11.8A and 11.8B**.

KSRTC has to pay 5.55% of traffic revenue as motor vehicle tax. During the year 2017-18, the corporation has paid motor vehicle tax of Rs.166.83 crores. During the year 2017-18, the Corporation by utilizing its internal resources and grants released by the Government under SDP/KGIDF/SCSP/TSP has taken up 178 works at an approximate cost of Rs.10297.37 lakhs and completed 124 works and spent Rs. 8686.97 lakhs.

Table 11.25 : Passenger fleet strength and utilization

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (upto Nov.)	2018-19 (upto Nov.)
1	No. of buses at the end of the year	8326	8784	8680	8713
2	% of over aged buses	25.2	29.1	30.9	28.8
3	% fleet utilization	90.8	92.6	92.3	91.4

Figure 11.7A: Vehicle held as on last day

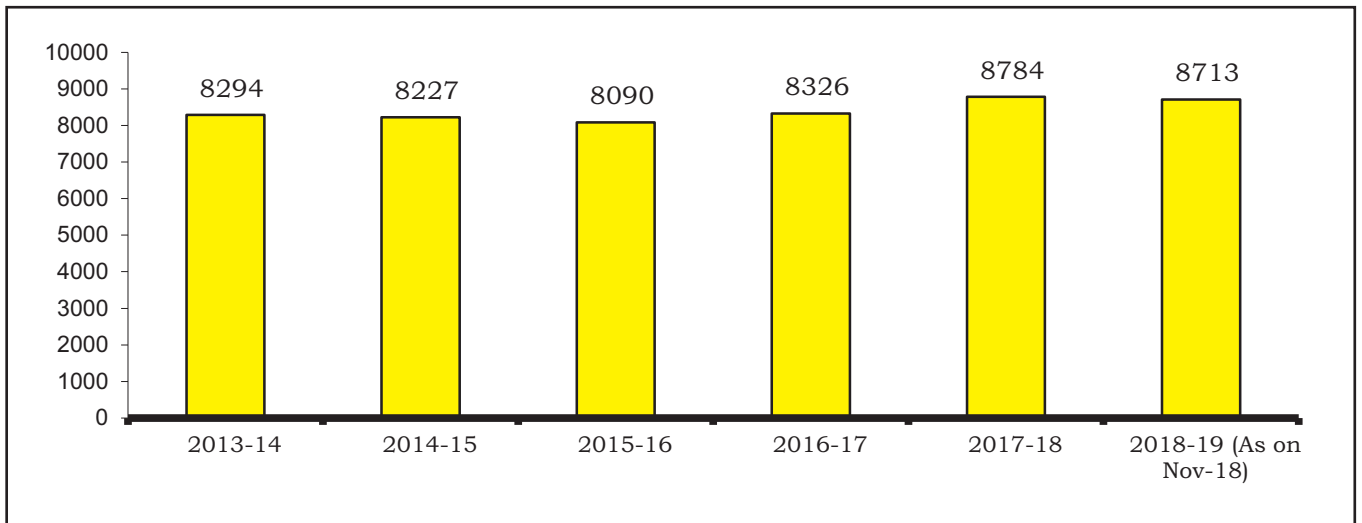


Figure 11.7B :New vehicles added

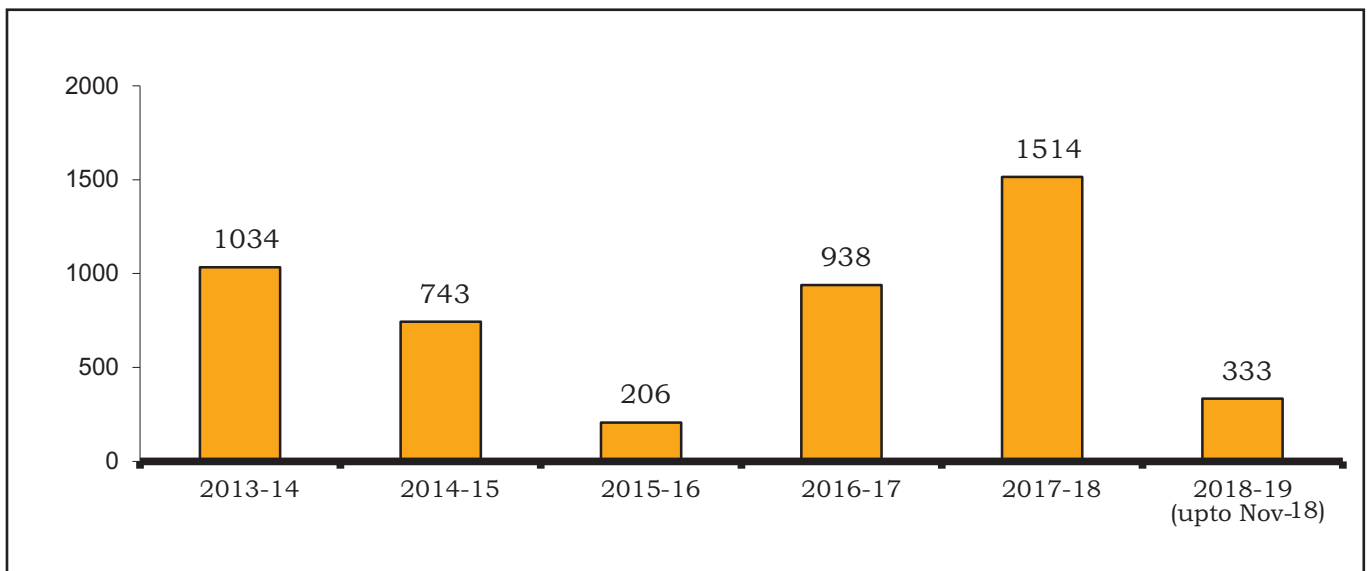


Figure 11.7C: Vehicles Scrapped

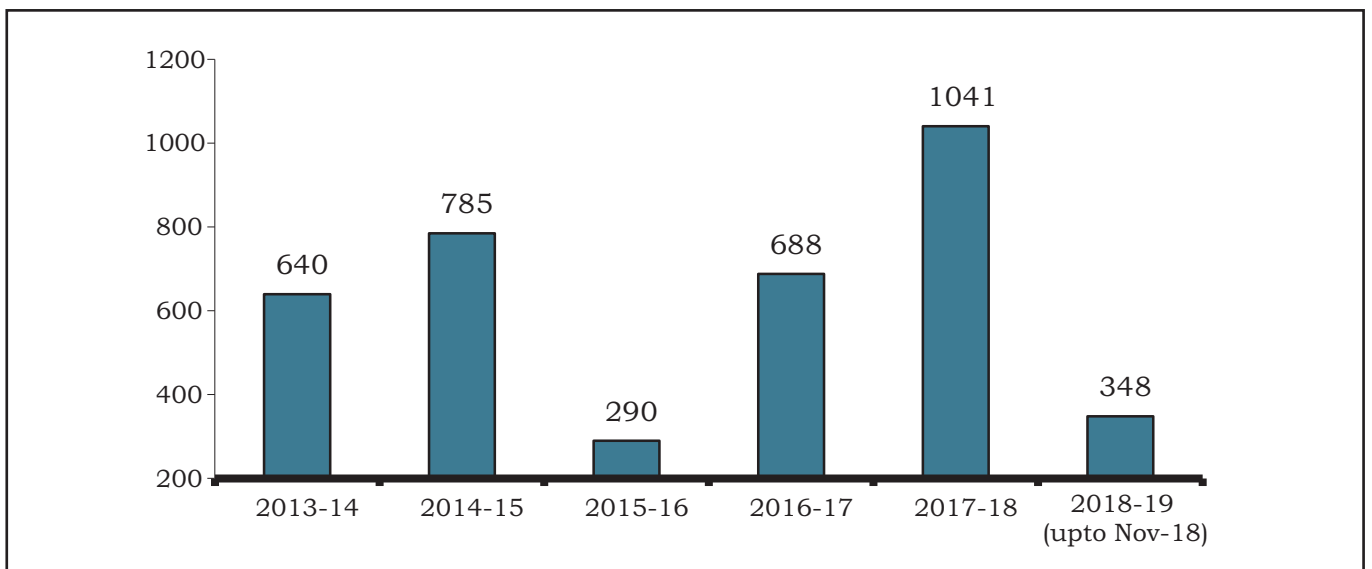


Figure 11.8A : Profit and Loss (Rs. in crores)

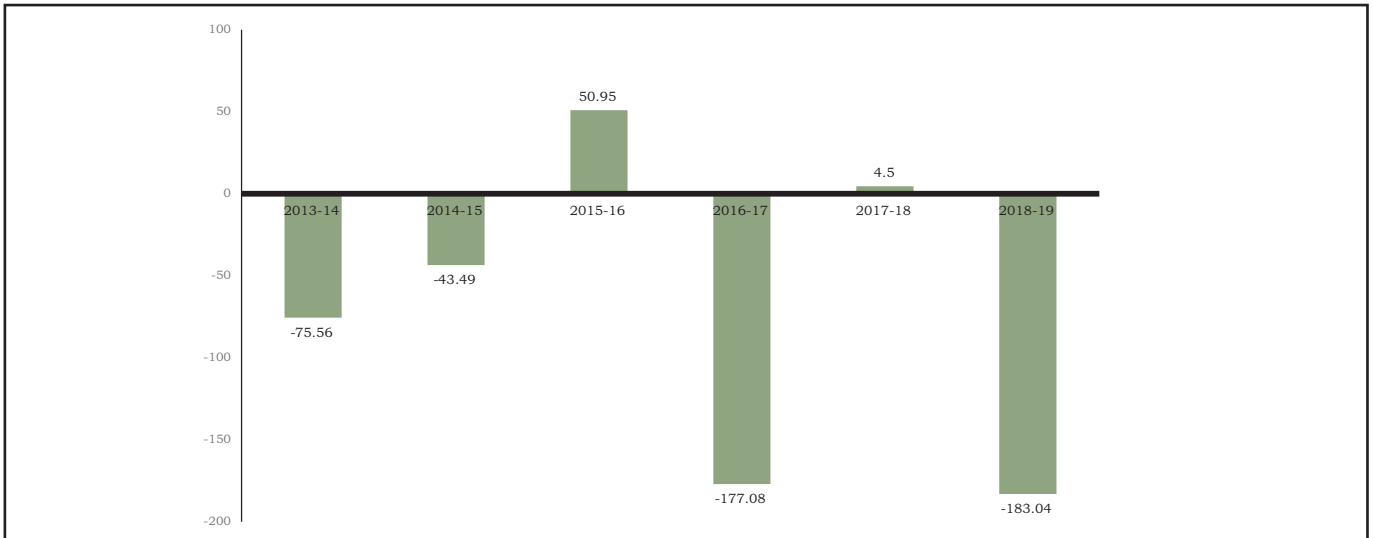
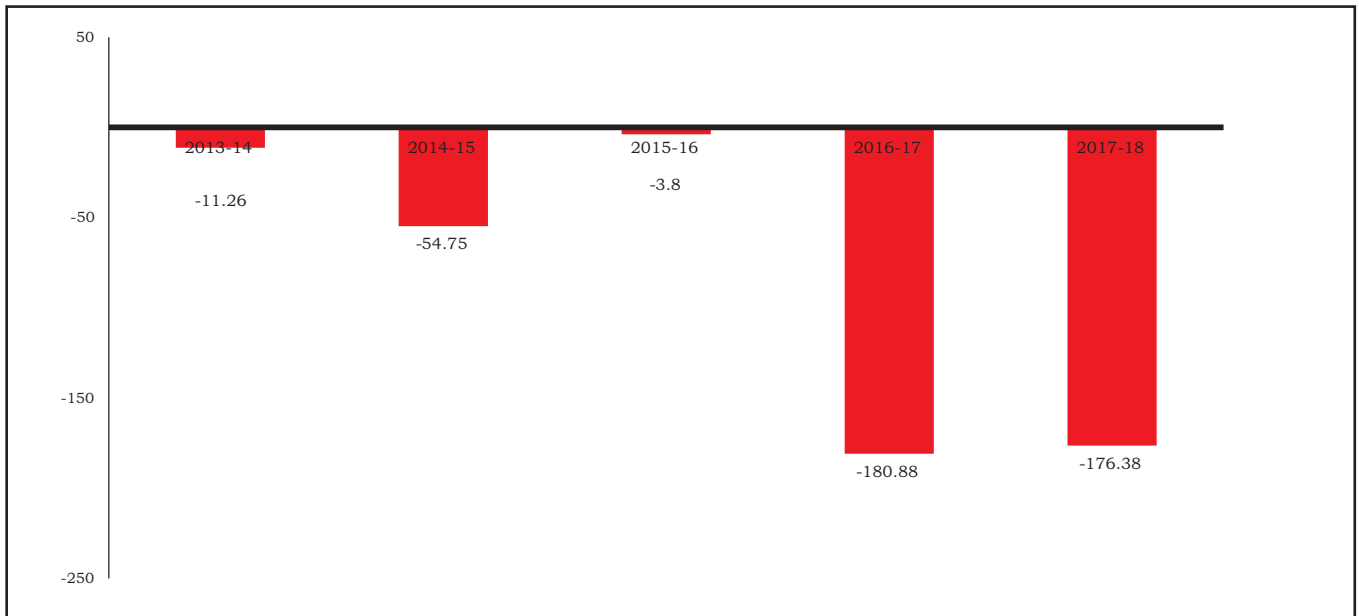


Figure 11.8B: Accumulated Loss (Rs. in crores)



- ❑ Under SDP scheme, 52 works were taken up and out of which 32 works were completed and the remaining 20 works are under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 31-03-2018 under this scheme during the year 2017-18 was Rs. 4107.55 lakhs.
- ❑ Under SCSP/TSP scheme, 5 works were taken up and out of which 4 works were completed and the remaining one work is under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 31-03-2018 under this scheme during the year 2017-18 was Rs. 475.00 lakhs.
- ❑ Under KGID Fund scheme, 40 works were taken up out of which 19 works were completed and the remaining 21 works are under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 31-03-2018 under this scheme during the year 2017-18 was Rs.1352.35 lakhs
- ❑ By utilizing internal resources, the Corporation has taken up 67 works during the year, out of which 55 works were completed and the remaining 12 works were under progress. The expenditure incurred under this head during the year was Rs.1375.87 lakhs.
- ❑ Driving Training Centers at an estimated cost of Rs.1500.00 lakhs and Mechanic Training Centers at an estimated cost of Rs.1050.00 lakhs, are under construction at Malavalli, Chikkamagalur and Malur. A grant of Rs.2550.00 lakhs has already

been received from Social Welfare/Labour Department under SCP/TSP scheme. The expenditure incurred as on 31-03-2018 towards these works during the year 2017-18 was Rs.872.89 lakhs.

- Construction of bus depots at Kolar, KGF, Tumkur, Shivamogga, Bhadravathi, Chitradurga, Mangaluru and Udupi were taken up under the JnNURM (UIDSSMT) scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 7675.00 lakhs funded by the Central Government and the Govt. of Karnataka. The depots are proposed to be utilised for maintenance of buses procured for city transport under JnNURM (UIDSSMT) scheme. The expenditure incurred under JnNURM scheme during the financial year was Rs. 563.31 lakhs.

During the year 2017-18, the Corporation has constructed 3 new bus depots at Madhugiri, Sulya and Periyapatna. The Corporation has constructed new bus stations at Hosadurga, Challakere, Shikaripura, Srinivasapura, Chikkaballapura, T-Narsipura, Hanoor and B.C. Road and upgraded 5 bus stations under various schemes. These bus stations were provided with bus bays and modern passenger amenities like dust proof parking area, sanitary block, seating arrangements etc.

Social Obligations:

1. KSRTC has been issuing free passes for the students till 10th standard, 25% concession to girl students studying in high schools.
2. Free passes to Olympians, Para Olympians and Arjuna awardees to travel in KSRTC buses.
3. Free bus passes issued to National Shourya Prashasti award winning children upto the age of 18 years.
4. Free travel facility to all Freedom Fighters in all type of buses (including Volvo buses) within and outside the State.
5. For freedom fighters aged 75 years and above, free travel is allowed along with a companion.
6. Concessional travel facility to all the physically challenged persons within the state (including all corporations) with a restricted travel upto 100 Kms from the address given by them.

7. Free travel coupons worth Rs.2000/- is given to the wife/widow of freedom fighters to travel within the State .
8. 25% concession in fare for senior citizens of age 60 years and above.
9. Free travel facility to the totally blind persons to travel within the State.
10. Free travel facility to Ex- MLAs & MLCs to travel within the state and inter state in any bus along with a companion.
11. Free travel facility to sitting MLAs & MLCs to travel within the state and inter state in any bus along with a companion. They are issued with a Gold Card on production of which they can travel in any type of bus.
12. Free passes are given to accredited journalists and permitted to travel throughout the State in all type of buses including premium services.
13. Home guards (in uniform) are allowed to travel free in city services while on duty.
14. In mofussil services, commuters with monthly passes are allowed to travel for a month by paying an amount equivalent to 20 round trips fare of ordinary services between any two destinations, subject to a maximum distance of 10 stages i.e 65 Kms.
15. Daily passes are issued to the commuters of Mysuru city for travel in city services. The pass priced at Rs.50/- each is valid for a day upto midnight.
16. Free bus passes to National award winning writers/artists proposed by Kannada and Culture Department of Government. Free bus passes to dependants of martyrs i.e, parents, wife and dependent children for a period of 10 years.

Smoke Emission Checks:

During 2017-18, totally 73524 vehicles were checked for smoke emission levels (**shown in fig.11.9 graphically**) during the year under report and out of which 135 (0.18%) buses were found to be slightly above the prescribed norms. These buses were attended to and put back to operation.

SAKAL Implementation:

As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act, 2011, all the services related to KSRTC viz., issue of bus passes to school children Accident Relief Fund, issue of bus passes to physically challenged, issue of free bus passes to freedom fighters, issue of free bus pass to blind person, issue of Rs. 2000/- worth free bus coupons to wives/widows of freedom fighters are implemented under SAKALA portal. About 5.73 lakh applications are received and processed through SAKALA application.

Recruitment:

Recruitment forms the core process of the Human Resource Management. Complete activity of recruitment has been brought under the Information Technology and Communication Network. Capturing of candidate's data is done online through KSRTC jobs site www.ksrtcjobs.com.

Intelligent Transport System:

Intelligent Transport System has been implemented in all buses of Mysore City Transport Division. The project scope includes 500 buses, 105 bus shelters and 45 platforms. ITS provides bus arrival and departure timings in real time to commuters through MITRA website, SMS, IVRS, PIS boards and Mobile Application. The System also generates MIS reports.

Electronic Ticketing Machine (ETM):

Daily passes for City Service and Volvo services are issued through ETM machine. Issue of intercity and integrated passes has been developed.

KSTDC Package Bookings:

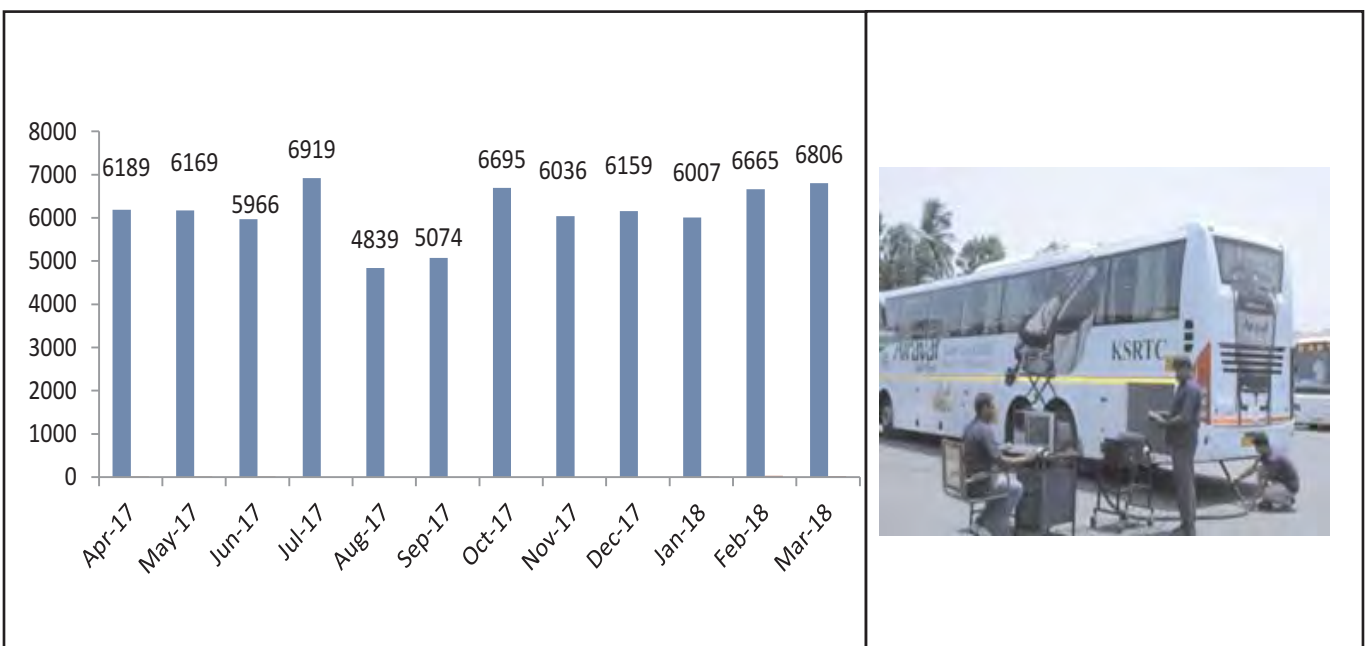
Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation (KSTDC) package tour booking has been integrated with KSRTC online reservation system and bookings are made available in website for public for planning their tour.

Awards:

During the year 2017-18 KSRTC has bagged the following awards which are as under.

- Connect Karo Award
- UITP award
- HUDCO Award
- Social Media for Empowerment Award
- M3 Marketing Award
- Greentech HR Award
- India Bus Awards-Environment
- India Bus Awards- Best Transport Service ITS
- Project Managers Institute Award
- World-wide Achievers Business Awards
- Prawas Excellence Award

Figure 11.9: Smoke Emission checks 2017-18



- Prawas Excellence Award
- Prawas Excellence Award
- ASRTU National Transport Excellence Award
- SKOCH Order of Merit- Prakruthi
- SKOCH Order of Merit- VTMS
- SKOCH Order of Merit- ITS
- SKOCH Order of Merit- City Bus Services
- IRU Awards-2017
- Business World Smart City Award
- CMAK Best Practice Award
- PRCI Chanakya Award Corporate Idea of The Year
- Sarige Sampda- PRCI Corporate Collateral Award
- Radio jingle- PRCI Corporate Collateral Award

II. Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation

The BMTC, formerly was known as BTS (Bangalore Transport Service), comprising 2 Divisions headed by the Director and meanwhile, as per the order of the Govt. vide GO No.HTD/127/TRA/96 dtd:07.08.1997, the Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) was formed as a separate and independent Corporation with effect from 15-08-1997 after bifurcating from the MSRTC/KSRTC, which is functioning since 1961.

Consequent upon the formation of BMTC, the organization was structured to function under a two-tier administrative system- viz., Depots and Corporate Office at Bengaluru. Meanwhile, during 2011-12, the system was switched over to three tier system viz, Depots, Divisions and Corporate office with a view to have closer liaison and better operational control. Again since April-17 the administrative system switched over to two tier.

The operational jurisdiction of BMTC went beyond BBMP limits by 25 kms of Bengaluru, thus providing services to commuters in and around sub-urban of Bengaluru city. During 2018-19(Up to Nov-18) BMTC has operated 11.28 lakh kms per day with a fleet of 6631 and work force of 34002 earning on an average Rs. 5.07 crores of traffic revenue by providing transportation facility to 45 lakh commuters. The Corporation has also inducted 279 new buses and scrapped 325 old vehicles. **Table 11.26** shows the details of passenger fleet strength and utilization. The operational performance and financial statistics of BMTC for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Upto Nov-18) are furnished in the **Appendix 11.8** and **Appendix 11.9** respectively.

The year-wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted are depicted in the **Figures 11.10A** and **11.10B**. The year-wise profit/loss and accumulated loss/ profits are shown in the **figures 11.11 A** and **11.11 B**.

Social Obligations:

For the benefit of student community, BMTC is issuing free/concessional passes. Details are as below:

- ❑ Free passes are issued for the students till 7th Standard.
- ❑ Free passes are being issued to SC/ ST students.
- ❑ Concessional passes for high school/ college students.
- ❑ 25% concession to girl students studying in high school.
- ❑ Home Guards (on uniforms) are allowed to travel free in city services while on duty.
- ❑ Concessional pass facility to recognized journalists to travel in AC and Non AC services.
- ❑ Concessional pass facility to non-recognized Journalists to travel in Non AC services

Table 11.26: Passenger fleet strength and utilization

Sl. no.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Up to Nov-18)
1	No. of buses at the end of the year	6157	6677	6631
2	% of over aged buses	22.7	15.1	19.1
3	% of Fleet utilization	89.0	87.5	82.8

Figure 11.10A: Vehicles held as on last day

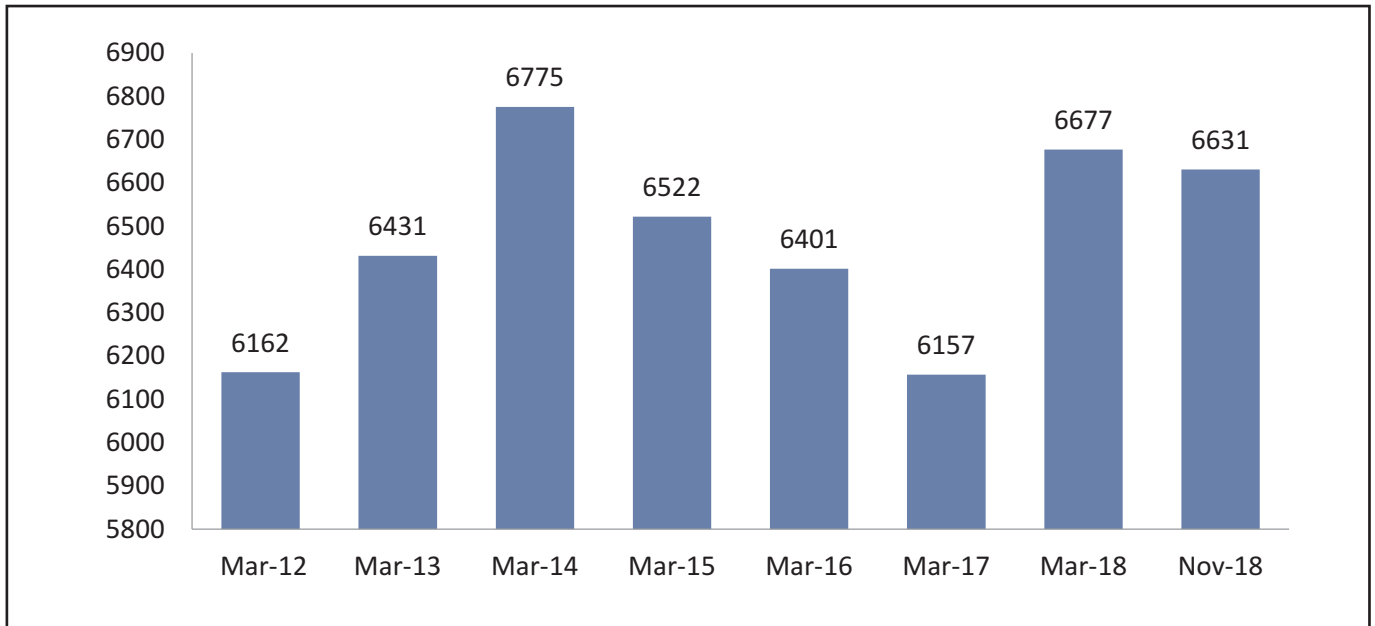


Figure 11.10B: New vehicles added

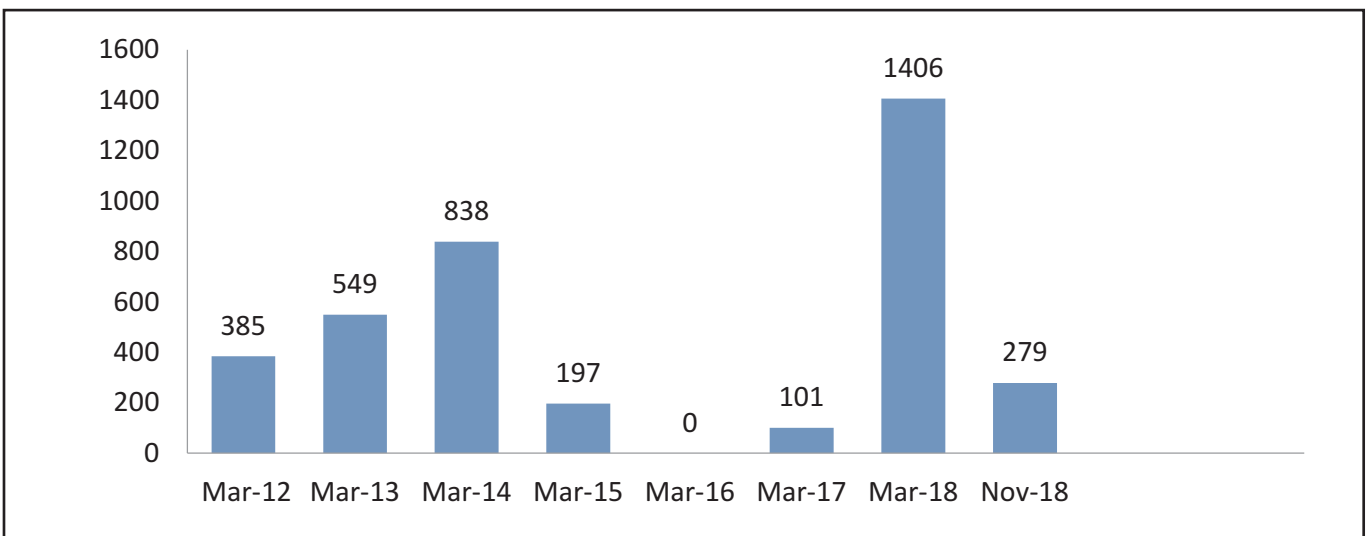


Figure 11.11A : Profit/Loss (Rs. in Crore)

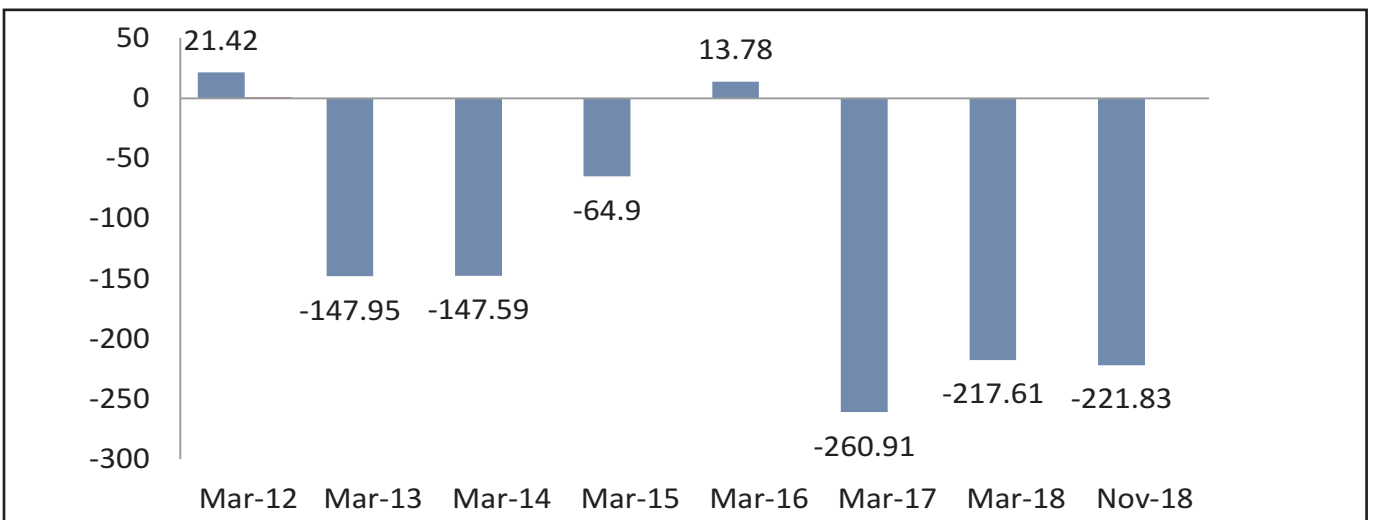
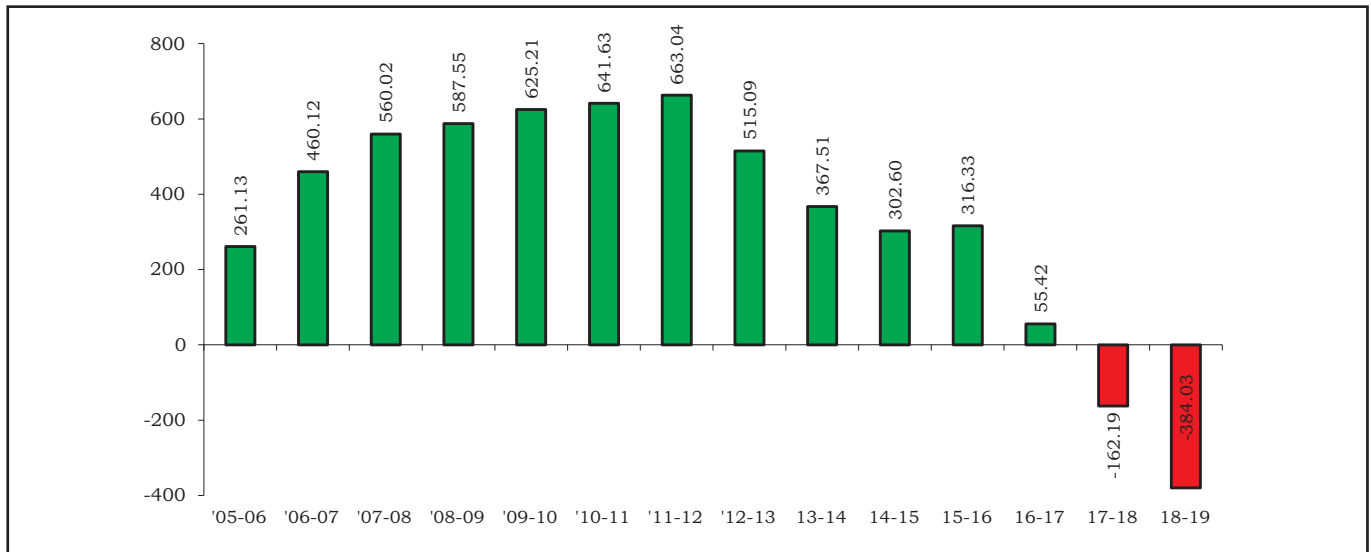


Figure 11.11B : Accumulated Profit/Loss (Rs. in Crore)

Details of the passes issued by KSRTC and which are honored by BMTC

- ❑ Free pass facility to freedom fighters and widow of freedom fighters.
- ❑ Free pass facility for freedom fighters and facility of free traveling along with an assistant who are above 75 years.
- ❑ Free pass facility for blind to travel in both AC(vayu vajra) and Non AC bus service.
- ❑ Concessional travel facility has been extended to physically challenged persons.
- ❑ 25% fare concession in all services (except Vayu Vajra) to senior citizens above 60 years.
- ❑ Free bus pass facility for the chairman of the Kannada Kriya samiti to travel in Non AC services.
- ❑ Free bus pass facility for the chairman of State/District Kannada Sahitya Parishat to travel in non-AC buses.
- ❑ Free bus passes for the person who are adorned with National Adventurous award till they attain the age of 18 to travel in non Ac services.
- ❑ Free pass facility to dependents of Martyrs.
- ❑ Free pass facility in non AC services to Arjun awardees.
- ❑ Free bus passes provided to writers/artists proposed by Kannada and Culture Department.
- ❑ Free bus passes are being issued to the victims of Endosulfan along with a companion permitted to travel for medical treatment in ordinary and express services.

- ❑ Free travelling facility for Goa Freedom Fighters having passes issued by KSRTC.

Financial Performance

During the year 2018-19, upto Nov-18 the BMTC incurred a loss of Rs.221.83 crore by operating 27.51 crore kms in 6157 schedules realizing gross revenue Rs. 1445.45 crore and incurring an expenditure of Rs1666.45crore.

Intelligent Transport System (ITS)

Intelligent Transport System for BMTC includes a) Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) with real time tracking and monitoring (b) Electronic Ticketing System (ETS) System with real time connectivity (c) Passenger Information System (PIS) with LED display screens (d) Command-Control Centre and Data Centre (with required infrastructure) at BMTC premises in Bangalore and (e) Applications to automate and integrate depot level activities, and (f) Project, System Health and Service Level Monitoring Tools to support the ITS project.

ITS enhances efficiency for both the commuter and BMTC through data driven decision making and service planning, improvement and publicity, assisting in marketing its services better by

- a) Strengthening two-way communication between BMTC and commuter
- b) Providing service related information to commuters.

ITS project has following benefits:

- ❑ Increased operational efficiency
- ❑ Optimum utilization of resources

- ❑ Monitoring of the following parameters at Control Centre : Over speed, Bus stop skipping, Trip Cancellation/partial operation, schedule deviation, Late departure, early arrival, Etc.
- ❑ Improved driver habits
- ❑ Quick response during incidents such as accidents and breakdown
- ❑ Real time information of buses to commuters in all the major bus stands
- ❑ Reduced waiting time for commuters
- ❑ Utilize analytical (BI) tools to plan, analyze and appraise service.
- ❑ Facilitate fare-service integration through smart card.

Mobile Application Project

BMTC mobile application can be downloaded from Google play store for phones and Apple store for iPhones.

- ❑ Simple and intuitive user interface.
- ❑ Locating buses on the map along with Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA).
- ❑ Locating buses operating on a given route along with ETA.
- ❑ Route and ETA information of all buses approaching a bus stop.
- ❑ Access to PIS display installed at airport and major bus stations.
- ❑ Trip planner feature for new commuters.

Advantages

- ❑ Real time information on bus arrivals and schedule information to commuters.
- ❑ Commuters not using smart phones can get real time information of buses by calling to help desk No. 1800 425 1663.

Smart Card Based Fare Collection System:

Features:

BMTC is in the process of implementing Smartcard project consisting of open loop EMV cards. These cards can be used as;

1. e-Purse
2. Monthly pass/Daily pass/Student pass and other passes

Advantages

- ❑ Enables cashless transaction
- ❑ Helps to capture income, number of passes and pass holders travel information

- ❑ Enables Interoperability and Common Mobility Card implementation
- ❑ Helps to design travel pattern based discount schemes
- ❑ Combines automatic and secure tickets delivery
- ❑ Increasing safety and benefits of passengers and staff.
- ❑ Reduces hassles of cash handling
- ❑ Encourages modal shift from private to public transport

Status of the Project:

Pilot for E-purse smart cards was launched on 21.06.2017 and around 950 e-purse Smart cards have been issued till date. Axis Bank is in the process of rolling out the e-purse smart cards on all routes and schedules of BMTC. Smart Card for daily pass and monthly pass is under final stages of testing and development.

Closed loop card programme :

BMTC has introduced closed loop programme for student pass issuance in order to avoid KYC authentication of the students.

For student pass issuance, BMTC has introduced new process, wherein the student details are fetched from the education department and pass details have to be entered by the students in the e-form. The passes will be delivered to school (for students below 7th std.) and at residence address (for students above 8th std.). This has eliminated the waiting time of the students in long queues.

BMTC has initiated several steps with an objective to provide passenger friendly service and increase the ridership. The initiatives are as follows:

- ❑ Bus cleaning system
- ❑ Fleet Maintenance Management
- ❑ Traffic Revenue Management
- ❑ Manpower Deployment Management
- ❑ Stores and Inventory Management
- ❑ Fuel efficiency Management

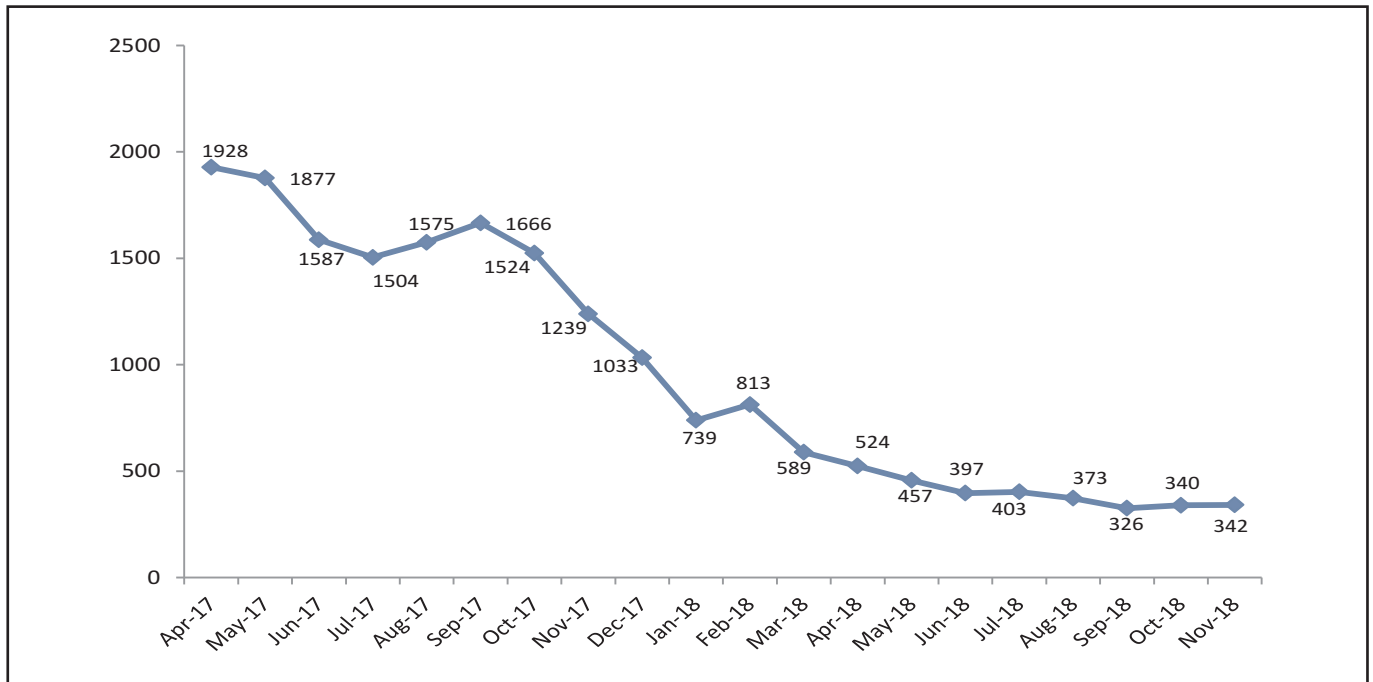
The above initiatives started yielding results:

The breakdown which was in the order of 1928 in April-17 slashed down to 342 in Nov-18 (**figure 11.12**).

Ongoing Projects:

Attendance Monitoring System & Payroll: BMTC has initiated Attendance Monitoring

Figure 11.12 : Number of breakdowns



System through Biometric Device to bring the discipline among its employees. The device will record the attendance particulars of each employee and the data will be integrated to payroll system and existing Leave Management System and Intelligent transport System.

Future Projects:

In Bus CCTV Camera: BMTC is planning to install CC cameras in the buses. Camera feeds an onboard recorder, the data from which is downloaded to storage when the bus returns to the depot. If something occurs on the bus that requires investigation, such recordings can provide valuable ex post facto information.

Automatic Passenger Counting system records the boarding and alighting data of passengers in the bus. The proposed subsystem shall be capable of carrying out edge analytics and provide real time passenger count data in the bus.

In bus infotainment:

Live video streaming, without voice, shall be done in the screen. Entertainment video streaming shall also be possible using Wi-fi in bus system on smart phones of passengers in addition to the display system.

Passengers Information System at major bus stops : PIS - for communication to the public by displaying information. Information could range from

- Bus Arrival / Departure
- Traffic Blocks
- Other general updates to the public

The proposed system shall fetch the information of the buses from the ITS such as Route Number, Bus Number, Origin, Destination and Estimated Time of Arrival and shall be displayed in both Kannada and English.

Awards for the year 2018-19

1. Excellence in Bus Safety Measures 2018 - Public CityTransport
2. Emobility Award 2018
3. Urban Mobility Award

III. North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC):

NWKRTC was established on 01-11-1997, and has been providing efficient, adequate, economic and well coordinated transport services to the commuters. It has its Corporate Office at Hubballi and covers six districts in the north Karnataka. During 2018-19(up to Nov-2018), the Corporation has a workforce of about 23251 employees, it operated 4663 schedules utilizing 4886 vehicles, operating 16.17 lakh Kms per day, earning gross revenue of Rs.492.89 lakh and carrying 22.45 lakh passengers on an average daily. NWKRTC has

extended services to 4519 villages out of 4609 villages, the percentage service provided being 98.0%. As on 30-11-2018 it had one central office, 8 divisional offices, 50 depots, 171 bus stations, one regional Workshop and one Regional Training Institute.

During the year 2017-18, Corporation incurred loss of Rs.71.97 crores as against the losses of Rs. 119.56 crores sustained during 2016-17. During 2018-19 (up to 30-11-2018) loss increased to Rs. 190.40 crores from Rs. 153.54 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. It is mainly due to hike in

diesel cost & staff cost. NWKRTC is operating both city and mofussil services apart from premier services such as Rajhamsa, Sleeper Coach and Volvo buses.

The operational performance and financial statistics of NWKRTC for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19(Up to Nov-2018) are furnished in **Appendix 11.10** and **Appendix 11.11** respectively. Year-wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (up to Nov-2018) are given in the **Figures 11.13A and 11.13B**.

Figure 11.13A: Year-wise Fleet Held (as on last day)

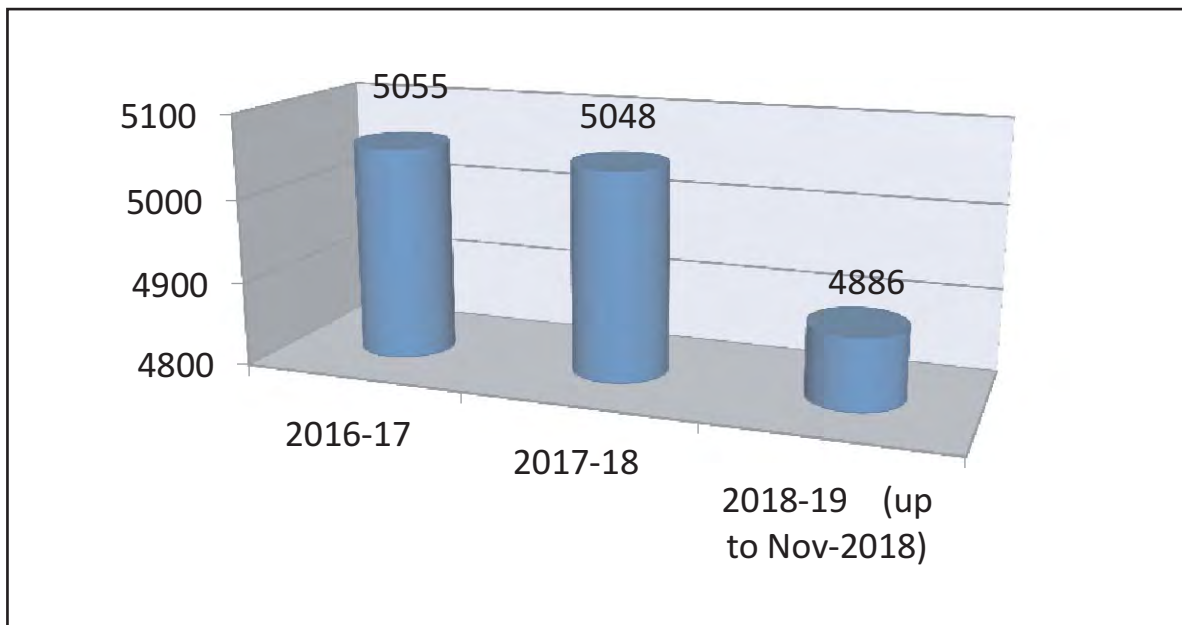
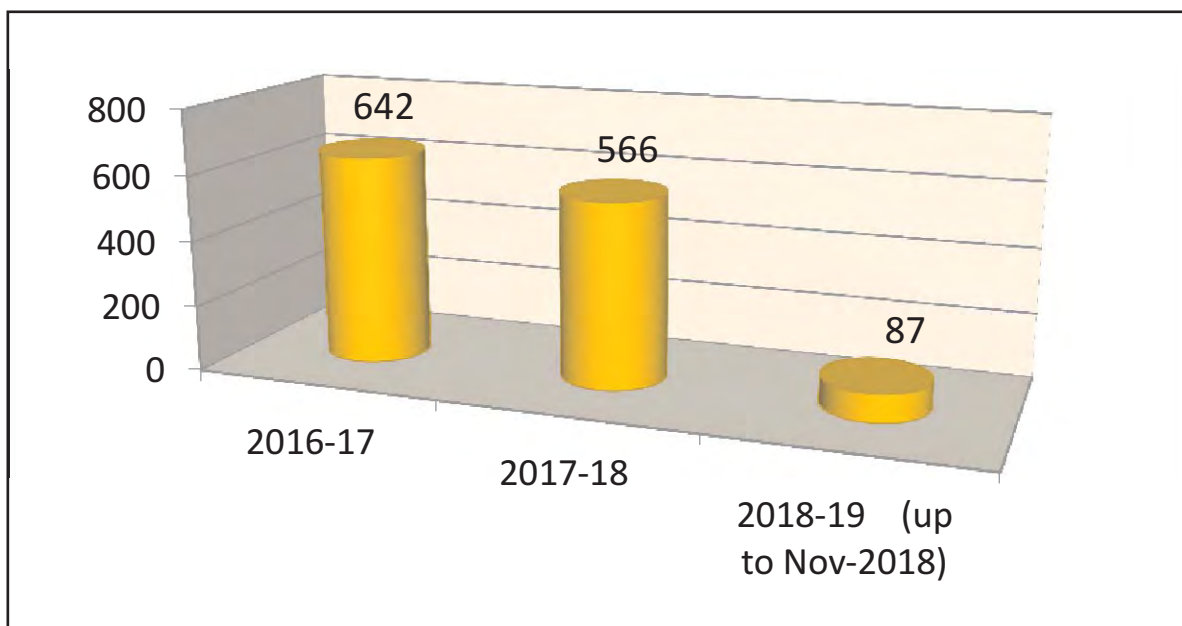


Figure 11.13B: Year-wise New Vehicles Added



New IT Softwares:

In order to improve the efficiency and performance of the Corporation, the following are the IT plans undertaken by the Corporation.

- ❑ **Seva Spandana Software:** The project on “EMPLOYEE GUARANTEE SERVICE” was undertaken in the brand of SEVA SPANDANA to address the employee grievances proactively and timely. It is working successfully. IT department has successfully developed SEVA SPANDANA software and installed in all depots, divisional officers, regional workshop and central offices at all the units of NWKRTC.
 - ❑ **Newly Recruited Crew Posting Counseling Software:** IT department has successfully developed and implemented newly recruited crew posting counseling software to facilitate the posting of drivers, conductors and driver-cum conductors in a very short time. This software provides transparent way of filling up of vacancies according to merit list.
 - ❑ **Smart Leave Application Management System :** The crew leave application has been developed by NWKRTC where drivers, conductors and driver-cum-conductors can avail leave through smart phone or internet based desktops. IT department has successfully developed and installed software at 49 depots of NWKRTC. Presently upgraded version of leave software is under process.
 - ❑ **Letter and File Tracking System (Less Paper Office):** With a view to increase quick and transparency in administration letter and file Tracking System developed by the e-governance of Govt of Karnataka has been installed at Central Office. It is planned to install in Divisions in future.
 - ❑ **Biometric Attendance Monitoring System :** Presently to maintain staff attendance who are working in head office, effectively in co-ordination with e-governance of Govt of Karnataka, Aadhar card based biometric attendance monitoring system is installed in Central Offices on trial basis.
 - ❑ **Classification of ABC software:** For analysing the schedule wise ABC, software was developed and installed in all the Divisions using corporation's internal resources.
 - ❑ **Seniority based duty allocation through counseling (Duty Rota) :** Presently duty allocation of crew to schedules in depots is done manually. Action has been taken to develop Seniority based duty allocation through counseling software application to bring transparency in duty allocation. It planned to put this software in 2 depots on pilot basis.
 - ❑ **PUSH SMS Service :** In co-ordination with e-governance department of Karnataka State Govt., SMS push application is installed in NWKRTC. To promote mobile based services, NWKRTC has started new bulk S.M.S. facilities to public and passengers. Through this software the important activities like new schedule/route information, Inaugurations, etc. of the Corporation can be brought to the notice of travelling public.
 - ❑ **PROFIT PLUS Accounting software:** Developed accounting software used for accounting the financial transactions which is purely formulated as per the guidelines of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) accounting standard-15 (Double entry system of book keeping). The various ledgers are being generated at all the units of the corporation.
 - ❑ **Form-4 Software Scheduling :** Existing creation of Form-4 is computerized where bus scheduling and trip creation are done. By this the Corporation we can avoid parallel scheduling of buses, generate fixed kms for bus frequency and helps easy calculation of OT hours and spread of duty hours.
- Social Obligations :** Free/concessional passes issued by the Corporation to the various categories are as under :
- ❑ School students up to 7th Std. free passes have been issued.
 - ❑ Students of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are issued with free passes.
 - ❑ Concessional passes to high school and college students.
 - ❑ Extra 25% fare concession to girl students studying in high school.
 - ❑ Home Guards (on Uniforms) are allowed to travel free in City Services while on duty.
 - ❑ Blind persons are issued with free passes to travel in Mofussil, Sub-urban and City services throughout the State.

- ❑ Free travel facility to the freedom fighters throughout the state and all services along with one assistant for the persons aged above 75 years.
- ❑ Concessional passes for physically challenged are issued to travel 100 Kms from their respective native places.
- ❑ Concessional monthly passes are issued to travel in NWKRTC City & Sub-urban buses.
- ❑ Free passes are issued to the chairman of Kannada Kriya Samithi to travel in Express and Ordinary Services.
- ❑ Free passes are issued to travel throughout the state and in interstate to Arjun Awardees.
- ❑ One day different passes are issued to travelling public to travel within and between Hubli Dharwad; Hubli-Belgaum, Hubli-Gadag, Hubli-Haveri, Hubli-Naragund, Naragund-Gadag, Belgaum City, Bagalkot City, Belgaum-Chikkodi, Belgaum-Gokak, Hukkeri-Belgaum, Sankeshwar-Belgaum etc
- ❑ 25% Concession is given to senior citizens of 60 rare age and above to travel in the Buses of city Sub-Urban Ordinary Express and Rajhans Services throughout the state and interstate.
- ❑ Free passes are issued to the chairman of Zilla Kannada Sahitya Parishath to travel in Express and Ordinary Services in his district and to Bangalore. President of State Kannada Sahitya Parishath is permitted to travel throughout the state in express and ordinary services.
- ❑ Free travel coupons of Rs. 2000/- p.a. will be issued to wives and widows of Freedom Fighters to travel in ordinary and express services within the state.
- ❑ Government of India's National Shourya Prashasti awardees are issued with free passes to travel in Corporation buses upto 18 years of age.
- ❑ Passes are issued to recognised Journalists of Karnataka and they are allowed to travel throughout the state for journalism activities.
- ❑ Free bus passes have been issued to laurels/artists belonging to Kannada and Sanskrit Department to travel in all services within and outside the state.
- ❑ Dependents of Martyr Soldiers are issued with free passes.

- ❑ Free travel facility is provided to Endosulphan victims for their medical treatment in ordinary and express NWKRTC buses along with one assistant.
- ❑ Free travel facility for Goa freedom fighters and all services along with one assistant for the persons aged above 75 years.

The awards received by NWKRTC recently

1. Prawaas Excellence Award-2017 : NWKRTC has been awarded with National level “Prawaas Excellence Award-2017” for its participation in the section “Excellence in managing rural connectivity” and for achievements in the development and current transport facility provided in rural area and plans incorporated for the future.

2. National Public Transport Excellence Award-2017: NWKRTC, was adjudged as the best transport corporation and awarded with National Public Transport Excellence Award-2017 and also prize money of Rs. 2,50,000/- from the Association of States Road Transport Undertakings, Delhi, for having “Best HR Practices”, i.e. for implementing “Smart Leave Application Management System” software for availing leave to the staff of Depots and maintaining the transparency in all the depots of the Corporation.

3. Skoch Mobility Award-2017: NWKRTC has been awarded with “Skoch Order of Merit Award-2017” from Skoch Group of Services, for Best HR practices i.e. for implementing “Smart Leave Application Management System”, software for availing leave to the staff of Depots and maintaining the transparency in all the 49 depots of the Corporation. The award was distributed on 21st Dec 2017 in New Delhi.

4. Skoch Mobility Award-2017: NWKRTC has been awarded with “Skoch Order of Merit Award-2017” from Skoch group Services, for the safety measures taken for all staff working in the units, regional workshop and divisional offices of the Corporation . The award was distributed on 21st Dec 2017 in New Delhi.

IV. North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation was established in the year 2000, to provide adequate, efficient, reliable and economically viable transport facility to the travelling public of the north eastern region of Karnataka State. It has jurisdiction over 7 revenue districts viz., Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadgiri, Raichuru, Bellari, Koppala and Vijayapura.

NEKRTC has its Corporate Head Quarters at Kalaburagi and it had 9-operating Divisions, 52-Bus Depots, 147-Bus stands, 9-Divisional Workshop, 1-Regional Workshop, and 2-Regional Training Institutes (Humnabad and Hagaribommanalli) in its administrative area.

Physical performance:

During the year 2018-19 (up to November-18), the Corporation operated 4190 schedules utilizing 4857 vehicles, inducted 494 new vehicles and scrapped 358 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. It is operating 14.05 lakh km and earning daily gross revenue of Rs.4.56 crore The details of operational statistics are given in **Appendix 11.12.**

Financial Performance:

During the current year 2018-19 (up to November 2018), the Corporation, incurred a

loss of Rs. 115.36 crore on total revenue as against the previous year period loss of Rs. 58.13 crore. The loss of the Corporation has increased by Rs. 57.23 crore, as compared with the margin of the previous year. The detailed financial statistics are given in **Appendix 11.13.**

Vehicles and induction of new vehicles:

Details of year wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2000-2001 to 2018-19 (up to November- 2018) are presented in the **Fig.11.14A and 11.14B.**

Special Development Plan(SDP):

Details of works taken up under SDP from 2015-16 to 2018-19(up to November-18) are given in **Table 11.27.**

Figure 11.14A: Year-wise Fleet Held

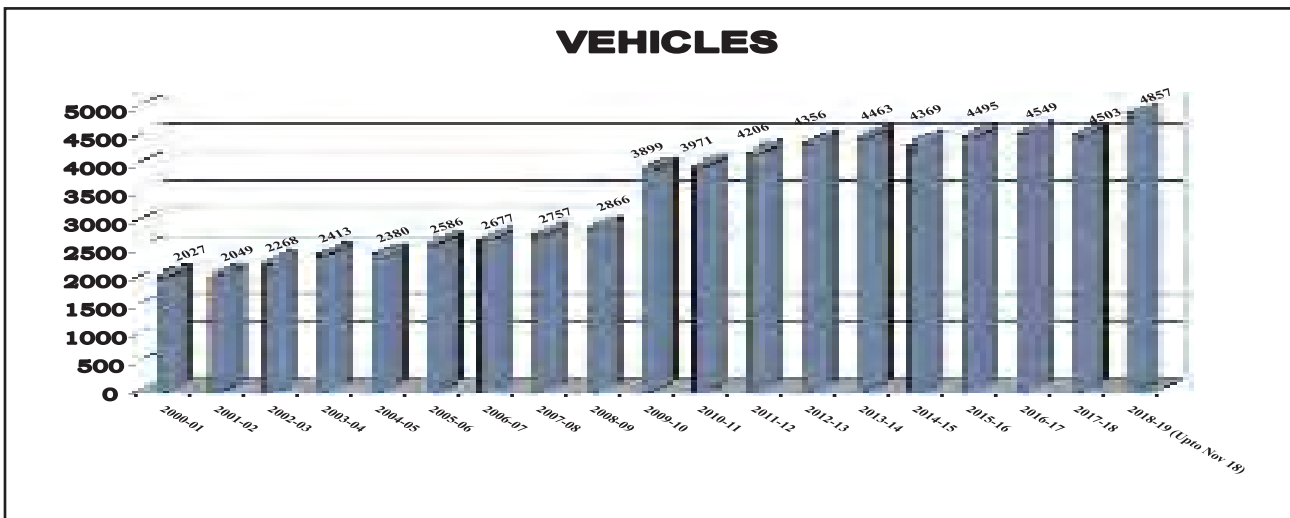


Figure 11.14B: Year-wise New Vehicles Added:

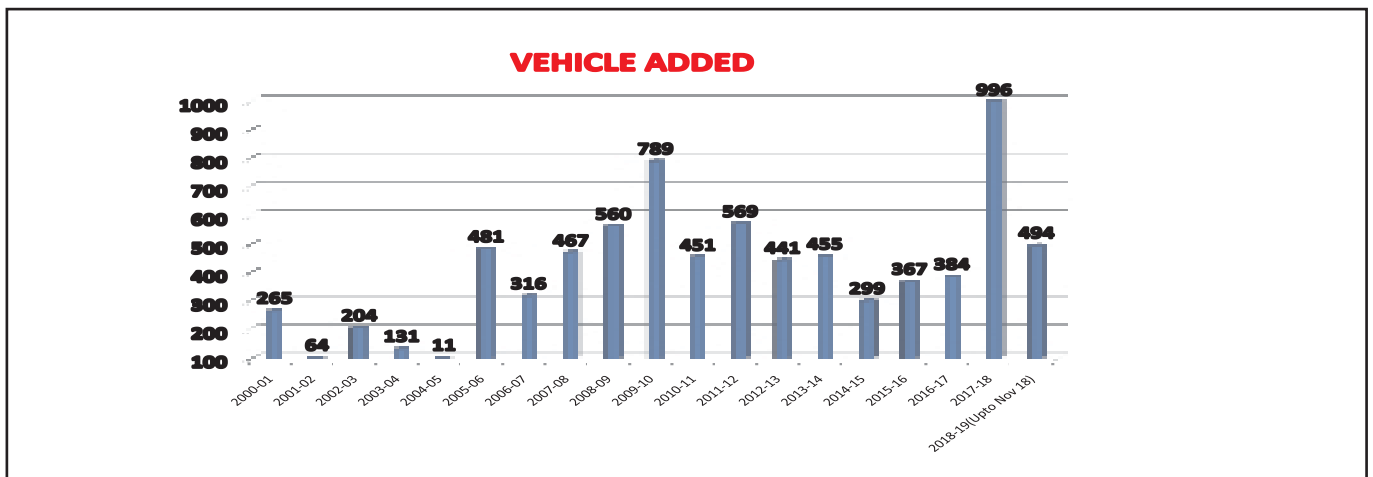


Table 11.27: Special Development Plan**2015-16**

Details	NEW WORKS			SPILL OVER WORKS			Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	Number	Completed	In Progress	Number	Completed	In Progress		
Bus Stand	6	-	6	12	5	7	900.00	900.00
Bus Depot	0	-	-	0	-	-	0.00	0.00
Divisional work shop	1	1	-	0	-	-	125.00	125.00
Upgr. of Bus station	6	2	4	2	2	-	395.00	395.00
Upgr. of Bus Depots.	5	2	3	0	-	-	80.00	80.00
Total	18	5	13	14	7	7	1500.00	1500.00

2016-17

Details	NEW WORKS			SPILL OVER WORKS			Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	Number	Completed	In Progress	Number	Completed	In Progress		
Bus Stand	9	-	9	13	7	6	642.00	642.00
Bus Depot	1	-	1	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
Divisional work shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgr. of Bus station	11	11	-	5	3	2	803.00	803.00
Upgr. of Bus Depots.	21	21	-	2	2	0	1530.00	1530.00
Total	42	32	10	20	12	8	3000.00	3000.00

2017-18

Details	NEW WORKS			SPILL OVER WORKS			Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	Number	Completed	In Progress	Number	Completed	In Progress		
Bus Stand	10	1	9	15	5	10	815.00	815.00
Bus Depot	2	-	2	1	-	1	215.00	215.00
Divisional work shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgr. of Bus station	43	43	0	1	1	-	1811.00	1811.00
Upgr. of Bus Depots.	29	29	0	1	1	-	2159.00	2159.00
Total	84	73	11	18	7	11	5000.00	5000.00

2018-19(upto Nov-18)

Details	NEW WORKS					SPILL OVER WORKS				Allocat (Rs. in lakh)	Expend (Rs. in lakh)
	Num- ber	Comp- leted	Estimated approval stage	Commenc- ing civil works	Tender stage	No	Comp- leted	Estimated approval stage	Under Progress		
Bus Stand	4	-	2	-	2	16	1	0	15	840.00	840.00
Bus Depot	0	-	0	-	0	3	-	2	1	145.00	145.00
Divisional work shop	1	-	1	-	0	-	-		-	25.00	0.00
Upgr. of Bus station	14	-	0	10	4	0	0		0	704.00	0.00
Upgr. of Bus Depots.	32	-	0	30	2	3	3		0	2286.00	215.00
	51	0	03	40	8	22	4	2	16	4000.00	1200.00

Social Obligations :-

□ Concessional passes to students and passengers of different categories.

- Free passes to SC/ST students to travel from their hometowns(upto 60 kms) to school/colleges with effect from the year 2017-18.
- Unrestricted free travel facility to the Goa Activists, one assistant is also allowed to accompany the Goa Activist who is above 75 years.
- Free passes to students who are studying up to VIIth class and concessional passes to other students.
- Blind persons are issued with free passes to travel in Mofussil, Sub-urban and City services throughout the State.
- Physically Challenged persons are issued with concessional pass travel facility from their native place up to 100 kms.
- Unrestricted free travel facility to the freedom fighters. One assistant is also allowed to accompany the freedom fighter who is above 75 years of age.
- 25% concessional travel facility to the senior citizens of 60 years & above are permitted in Ordinary/Express/Rajhamsa including Inter-state services.

- Monthly passes are issued at the rate of Rs.620/-per month in City Services to the General Public.
- Widows of freedom fighters are being issued free journey coupons worth of Rs. 2000/- per annum.
- The children up to age of 18 years who has been honored by union Government with "Shourya Prashasti" are issued free pass to travel in Mofussil, city/suburban, express, Rajhamsa services throughout the state.
- Free travel Facility to recognized press persons in any class of services within Karnataka state.
- Free Passes have been issued to the Dependents of Martyr (soldiers who died for country). This Facility is extended in ordinary & express services within state to the dependents (i.e, father, mother, wife & dependent sons up to 10 years, i.e. from July-2012 to July-2022).
- 50% concessional travel facility to the Drama Troupes/Yakshaganna Troupes sponsored by Karnataka Sangeetha Nataka Academy.
- Home Guards (in Uniforms) are allowed to travel free in City Services while on duty.

SAKAL Implementation:

As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act, 2011, the following services related to the corporation have been implemented under SAKAL Portal.

- ❑ Issue of bus passes to school children
- ❑ Issue of bus passes to physically challenged
- ❑ Issue of free passes to blind persons.
- ❑ Issue of free passes to Freedom Fighters
- ❑ Issue of free passes to Freedom Fighters widows
- ❑ Accident relief claim settlement.

New Initiatives:

- ❑ **City Buses:** NEKRTC has introduced branded city bus services in Kalaburagi, Bidar, Vijaypur, Yadgiri, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Hospet, Gangavaathi, Sindanur and Sedam. These city buses have been fitted with GPS based present and next stop announcement, LED destination boards, pneumatic doors and comfortably ergonomically designed seat facility.

- ❑ **Computerized Audio-Video Announcement System :**

The Corporation has provided this facility in 53 bus stands.

- **Financial assistance from HKRDB:**

- ❑ Rs. 500.00 lakh grant for the construction of city bus station at super market.
- ❑ Rs. 200.00 lakh grant for up gradation of Sedam bus station
- ❑ Rs 600 lakh grant for construction of bus stations at Kukanur, Talakal, Bevoor, Hirevankalkunta of Koppal district.
- ❑ Providing pavement concrete to the premises of Kavithal bus station of Manvi taluk (at the cost of Rs 100.00 lakh).

Awards to NEKRTC:

- ❑ During 2017-18, NEKRTC got “SKOTCH Order of Merit” for providing better basic amenities at work place and welfare facilities to the employees.
- ❑ During 2017-18, NEKRTC bagged the national level India Bus Safety Award for excellence in Bus Safety measures.

V. D.Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd.,

The Government of Karnataka has established D.Devaraj Urs Truck Terminal Ltd., Company

in the year 1980. The Establishment of Truck Terminal/Logistic Park/Highway Amenities is for the benefit of Lorry/Truck Transporters at National Highways in Bangalore and other Cities of the state and also to avoid traffic congestion, road accidents, air pollution, facilities for loading and unloading the goods and providing infrastructure facilities to beneficiaries.

Ongoing Schemes:

HOSPET: Construction of Truck Terminal at Amaravathi Village Hospet Taluk Bellary District in an area of 37.82 acres of land which was purchased from KIADB at the cost of 12.48 crores. Detailed Project Amounting to Rs.49.72 crores has been estimated. Out of this the Phase-I work of construction of Truck Terminal will be taken up during 2018-19 at the cost of Rs.33.55 crores.

Details of Works Proposed on Public Private Partnership (PPP) Basis during the year 2018-19.

The Company has proposed public Private Partnership Basis to construct Truck Terminal/Logistic Park/Highway Amenities in the following Cities.

1. Construction of second stage of truck terminal in an area of 6.5 acres at a cost of Rs.45.00 Crore at Mysuru-Nanjangud Ring Road.
2. Construction of Truck Terminal/Logistic Park/Warehouse at Anchategeri Village, Dharwad District in an area of 56.13 acres at a cost of Rs.110.00 crore.
3. Construction of Multi Level Parking Building and upgradation of Infrastructure facility at Yeshwanthpur Truck Terminal at a Cost of Rs.40.00 crore.
4. Construction of Truck Terminal and Highway Amenities at Chitradurga in an area of 14 acres at a cost of Rs.35.00 crore.

Further, Company is proposing to construct Truck Terminals/Logistic Parks/Highway Amenities in Bengaluru, Vijayapur, Mangaluru, Raichur, Gadag, Karwar, Hassan, Bidar, Belagavi, Dhandeli and other Districts of Karnataka. The Deputy Commissioners of concerned districts have been requested for allotment of suitable lands. The above projects will be taken up depending on the availability of Land.

VI. Vehicle Population:

The details of motor vehicles under different categories from 2015-16 to 2018 (up to end of November 2018) is presented in **Table 11.28**. It may be observed that highest addition is of two wheelers, followed by cars. As on November 2018 out of 2,05,42,930 vehicles 19,14,046 vehicles were transport vehicles. Out of 1,86,28,705 non-transport vehicles, 1,49,91,285 vehicles were two wheelers. (From April 2018 to November 2018 a total of 11,29,994 new vehicles have been registered).

11.2.3 Infrastructure

I. Railway projects:

1. Munirabad(Ginigere)-Mehaboobnagar (Raichur) New Railway Line Project:

The Government of Karnataka has taken up Munirabad(Ginigere)-Mehaboobnagar (Raichur) Project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railways at a revised estimated cost of Rs.1350.91 crores and released Rs.490.24 crores to South Western Railway out of its Share 675.45 Crore. Further 1204 acres of

**Table 11.28 Number of Motor Vehicles Under Different Categories:
From 2015-16 to November 2018 (cumulative)(000)**

Sl.No	Vehicles	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	As on November 2018
1	TWO WHEELERS	11768	12955	14105	14991
2	MOTOR CARS	1916	2110	2300	2430
3	JEEPS	46	46	47	48
4	OMNIBUSES	127	131	134	137
5	TRACTORS	470	499	526	545
6	TRAILORS	317	335	348	356
7	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT VEHICLE	10	11	12	14
8	OTHERVEHICLES	93	98	105	108
	TOTAL NON-TRANSPORT	14749	16185	17577	18629
1	K.S.R.T.C. BUSES	40	42	44	46
2	PRIVATE BUSES	16	18	18	19
3	CONTRACT CARRIAGES	3	4	4	4
4	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BUSES	17	20	23	26
5	OTHER BUSES	9	11	12	13
6	GOODS VEHICLES	658	706	756	803
7	AUTO RICKSHAWS	373	403	431	459
8	TAXIES	246	292	318	338
9	4 TO 6 SEATERS	42	45	46	49
10	OTHERVEHICLES	138	144	148	159
	TOTAL TRANSPORT	1543	1685	1800	1914
	TOTAL NON TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORT VEHICLES IN KARNATAKA STATE	16292	17870	19377	20543

land is handed over to South Western Railway. Railways have targeted for commissioning Gangavati-Karatagi stretch in February 2019, for this Stretch required land acquisition is in progress in Koppal District.

2. Tumkur-Davanagere Railway Line Project:

The Government of Karnataka has taken up Tumkur-Davanagere project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.1801.00 crore and provided the necessary land free of cost. Gok has released Rs.50.00 crore to South Western Railway for construction and Rs.70.98 crore is released to Deputy Commissioners for land acquisition and 135 -25 ½ acres of land is handed over to Railways. Railways have started construction work of 12 Km between Urikere-Thimmaharajhalli.

3. Tumkur-Rayadurga Broad Gauge Railway Line Project:

The Government of Karnataka has taken up Tumkur-Rayadurga project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.479.59 crore and released Rs.170.00 crore out of it share of Rs.239.80 crore. 268.55 acre of land handed over to Railways. The land acquisition process is in progress.

4. Bagalkot-Kudachi New Railway Line Project:

The Government of Karnataka has taken up Bagalkot-Kudachi project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.816.144 crore and released Rs.141.36 crore for construction out of it share Rs.408.07 crore and Rs.218.54 crore for land acquisition. The land acquisition process is in progress. 30 Kms works between Bagalkote – Khajdoni section is completed.

5. Chikkamagalur-Sakaleshpura Railway Line Project:

The Government of Karnataka has taken up Chikkamagalur-Sakaleshpura project on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.657.80 crore and released Rs.25.00 crore for construction out of it share and Rs.51.49 crore for land acquisition to the Deputy Commissioners. Land acquisition process is in progress.

6. Gadag-Wadi New Railway Line Project:

The Government of Karnataka has taken up Gadag-Wadi project on 50:50 cost sharing

basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.1922.14 crore and agreed to provide required land free of cost. Rs.70.28 crore released to South Western Railway for construction. The entire required land is acquired through KIADB. Rs.231.61 crore has been released to KIADB for land acquisition. 1360-21 acres of land is handed over to Railways. Land acquisition process is in progress. Between Talkal-Kustagi 57 Km and Shapur –Wadi 47 Km stretch construction work is in progress.

7. Kolar Coach Factory:

Government of Karnataka has agreed to setup Rail Coach Factory in Kolar District, by sharing 50% of construction cost in addition to providing 1118.8 acres of free land. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is entered into between Railways & Government of Karnataka. Railway Board was reviewing the capacities of Rail Coach Factories in India. Project report is under scrutiny by the Railways. Gok is awaiting the Railways report.

8. Road over bridge(RoB)/Road under bridge(RuB) Project work.

The State Government has accorded administrative approval to take up 39RoB/RuB works on 50:50 cost sharing basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 533.787 crore and released an amount of Rs. 289.441 crore so far. Railways have completed 8 RoB/RuBs and the other works are in progress.

II. Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL):

The Project is being implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), with an equal share holding owned by Government of India and Government of Karnataka.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms, the Project cost is Rs.13845.01 crore and it is having two corridors.

The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at the Mysuru Road Terminal. The stations coming along this corridor are Baiyappanahalli, Swamy Vivekananda Road, Indiranagar, Halasuru, Trinity, Mahathma Gandhi Road, Cubbon Park, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Vidhana Soudha, Sir M. Visvesaraya Stn. Central College, Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Station Majestic, Kranthiveera

Sangolli Rayanna Railway Station, Magadi Road, Shri Balagangadharanath Swamiji Stn., Hosahalli, Vijayanagar, Attiguppe, Deepanjalinagar, Mysuru Road Terminal Stations.

The 24.20 km. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at Yelachenahalli Terminal. The stations coming along this corridor are Nagasandra, Dasarahalli, Jalahalli, Peenya Industry, Peenya, Goruguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur, Sandal Soap Factory, Mahalakshmi, Rajajinagar, Srirampura, Mahakavi Kuvempu Road, Mantri Square Sampige Road, Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Station Majestic, City Market, Krishna Rajendra Market, National College, Lalbagh, South End Circle, Jayanagar, Rashtriya Vidyalaya Road, Banashankari, Jayaprakash Nagar, Yelchenahalli Stations.

The Phase-1 of the Bangalore Metro Rail Project works are completed in stages from 2011 and commercial operations are started. Entire Phase-1 project has been completed on 17.06.2017. Three metros with 6 coach each is under operation in East-West corridor and it is programmed to convert all 3 metros in to 6 coaches by March -2019. Daily on an average 4 lakhs passengers are traveling.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2:

The Phase-2 of the Bangalore Metro Rail Project was sanctioned by GOI in February 2014. The project consists of four extensions to the existing lines and two new lines. The total length of Phase-2 is 72.095 km with 61 stations (49 Elevated and 12 Underground). The estimated project cost is Rs. 26,405.14

Cre. The details of summary of breakup of cost for new lines are given in the **Table 11.29**.

STATUS OF PHASE-2:

The details of physical and financial progress upto end of Nov-2018 is 26%. Physical progress are as below:

- ❑ Reach-1 Extn. - Baiyappanahalli to Whitefield 15.500 Kms civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach-2 Extn- Mysore Road to Kengeri 6.465 Kms civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach-3 Extn. - Nagasandra to BIEC 3.770 Kms civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach-4 Extn -Yelachenahalli to Anjanapura Township 6.290 Kms civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach -5 New Line- From R.V. Road to Bommasandra 18.820 Kms civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach -6 (Elevated)- From Gottigere to dairy circle 7.250 Kms civil works are under progress.
- ❑ Reach -6 (Underground) From Dairy Circle to Nagawara 14.00 Kms civil tender works are under progress.

The Phase-2 works are programmed to complete in stages from 2020 to June 2024.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2A & Phase-2B: The Metro alignment for phase-2A from Silk Board to K.R. Puram (Outer Ring Road) 17 Kms length and for phase-2B from Nagawara Metro Station to Kempegowda International Airport Bangalore 29.062 Kms length has been approved by the Government of Karnataka. Presently, approval for revision

Table 11.29: Summary of breakup of costs for new lines:

Name of the Line	Length of the line in Km	Estimated Completion Cost (Rs. in Crore)
Baiyappanahalli to ITPL – Whitefield	15.500	4845.00
Mysore Road Terminal to Kengeri	6.465	1867.95
Hesaraghatta Crossto BIEC	3.770	1168.22
Yalachenahalli to Anjanapura Township	6.290	1765.88
R.V. Road to Bommasandra	18.820	5744.09
Gottigere to Nagawara	21.250	11014.00
	72.095	26405.14

of the scope, route alignment, estimated cost and financing plan is under process.

Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-3:

In 2018-19 Budget, feasibility study for 105.55 km new lines are proposed.

III. Airport projects:

Kempegowda International Airport:

- ❑ Present equity holding: GoK – 13%, GoI – 13%, Siemens – 26%, FIH Mauritius Investment Ltd (Fair Fax)– 48%.
- ❑ 2nd runway earth works are completed and runway operation is targeted to commence operation by Sep- 2019.
- ❑ Terminal 2:- Development of Terminal-2 is in design stage and targeted to commence operation by 2021.
- ❑ Widening of Trumpet Interchange is being planned.

Bengaluru International Convention Centre and Bengaluru Signature Business Park

- ❑ Cabinet approval received on 21.11.2017 for development of BSBP (Bengaluru Signature Business Park) & BICC (Bengaluru International Convention Centre).
- ❑ In the tender for the project, M: STUP Consultants Pvt. Ltd, has been selected in qualifying bids, technical bids and arbitrary financial bids.

Progress of other Airport Projects:

● **Kalaburgi Airport:**

- ❑ Balance works of Kalaburgi Airport has been entrusted to PWD with 3 packages at a revised estimated cost of Rs.175.57 Crores.
- ❑ Rs.93.32/crore - has been released for works of Kalaburagi airport so far.
- ❑ Balance works are expected to be completed by 2018.
- ❑ Correspondences have been made to Ministry of Civil Aviation that this Airport be taken over by the Airport Authority of India and also be included in the RCS – UDAN scheme.

● **Bidar Airport:**

- ❑ Bidar airport is situated within a radius of 150 kms of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad.
- ❑ Matter being taken up by the Department

with Hyderabad International Airport Limited (HIAL) to allow operation. MOU is being finalised.

● **Ballari Airport:**

- ❑ Out of 900 acres of land required for the development of this airport, 823 acres acquired & is under the possession of Deputy Commissioner, Ballari.
- ❑ The developer has been requested to take possession of the available land and to commence construction works.

● **Hassan Airport:**

- ❑ Out of 761 Acres of land required for this airport, 536 acres have been acquired and handed over to the developer M/s Axicades.
- ❑ Acquisition of balance 225 acres is under progress.

● **Mysuru Airport:**

- ❑ To extend the runway of this operational airport, AAI has requested to IIT, New Delhi to conduct studies regarding construction of under - pass at NH 212.
- ❑ MoCA given approval to under-pass clearance.
- ❑ Requested KIADB for additional 280 acres land acquisition for Runway extension & Terminal Building.

● **Hubballi & Belgavi Airport:**

- ❑ Hubli Airport and Belagavi Airport expansions have been completed and inaugurated on date:20.09.2017 and 21.09.2017 respectively.
- ❑ These airports are being operated and maintained by AAI.

● **Mangaluru Airport:**

- ❑ This airport is owned by Airport Authority of India (AAI). Proposal for further extension of runway is under consideration by AAI.
- ❑ The proposal of AAI for acquisition of additional land for extending the runway for operational safety requirements is being examined.

Airstrips in Karnataka :

- ❑ Development of Airstrips at Chikamagaluru, Karawar and Madikeri being taken up in the 1st phase.
- ❑ Site clearance has been received for Chikkamagalur airstrip and Tender is invited.

Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)

- Under Regional Connectivity Scheme, 19 airports have been identified in the State.
- MoU has been signed between GoK, Ministry of Civil Aviation & Airport Authority of India on 20.04.2017.
- In the 1st round of bidding, 4 Airports (Mysuru, Bengaluru, Bidar & Vidyanagar[Ballari]) and 2nd round bidding, 2 Airports (Hubli & Bhaldotha) have been selected.
- Proposals recieved for the following 6 routes under Regional Connectivity Scheme in Karnataka.
 - Hyderabad -Vidyanagar – Vidyanagar - Bengaluru
 - Bidar- Bengaluru
 - Salem- Bengaluru
 - Mysuru- Chennai
 - Hubballi- Hyderabad
 - Bangalore- Hubballi
- Vidyanagar Airport:
 - After the proven flight, Director General Civil Aviation (DGCA) had directed to conduct Obstacle Level Survey (OLS).
 - Accordingly Obstacle Level Survey completed and Director General Civil Aviation has given clearance for flight operation on September-2017 and flights have started already under Regional Connectivity Scheme.

IV. PPP Cell

1. Karnataka Viability Gap Fund Assistance:

State Government has approved Rs.76.17 cr. as Viability Gap Fund Assistance for

Yelahanka – Andra Pradesh Border Road. Out of that first installment of Rs.19.972 cr. has been released on 05.03.2018. Further, in the financial year 2018-19, Rs.10.00 cr. has been released.

2. Policy on PPP for Infrastructure Projects in Karnataka-2018:

In order to address the infrastructure bottlenecks of the State and there by paving a way for overall inclusive & seamless growth a “Policy on PPP for Infrastructure Projects in Karnataka-2018” has been brought out by Government. The Infrastructure Policy envisions quality and quantity of infrastructure through the implementation of a multi-year agenda on PPP.

3. Capacity Building:

During 2018-19, IDD (PPP Cell) in association with Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Mysore has planned to conduct one training programme every month for the benefit of the officers of different departments / agencies to get trained about implementation of infrastructure projects on PPP framework. ATI has already conducted 6 training programmes during this year and 188 officers have attended the programme.

V. Ports and Inland Water Transport:

Karnataka has a coastline of 300 km with one major port and 12 minor ports. While the New Mangalore major port is under the control of Ministry of Shipping, Government of India and the remaining 12 minor ports are under the control of the State Government. Among the 12 minor ports, Karwar and Old Mangalore ports have handled significant volumes of cargo (**Table 11.30**).

Table 11.30 Cargo Handled by State Minor Ports

Ports	Cargo handled in 1000 MT				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 up to November 2018
Old Mangalore	115.89	98.00	121.67	74.59	39.418
Karwar	525.07	714.00	582.80	599.12	470.399
Malpe, Belekeri, Hangarkatta & Kundapur	2.31	3.00	3.05	1.39	0.218
Total	643.27	815.00	707.52	675.10	510.035

Source: Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport

To provide better infrastructure facilities by developing state minor ports with Private Investment, the State Government formulated “Karnataka Minor Port Development Policy-2014” and the process for the development of Tadadi, Belekeri, Pavinakurve on PPP Mode was initiated.

The port land has been sanctioned on lease basis to M/s Honnavar Port Limited, Hyderabad at Honnavar port to handle with 5 MTPA capacity. The Ministry of Shipping, Government of India has prepared Techno Economic feasibility report for the development of Belekeri Port as a satellite Port to NMPT under Sagarmala Scheme. The State Government has given concurrence to Government of India for the development of Belekeri Port.

The State Government has received proposal for the development of Pavinakurve Port in Uttar Kannada District under swiss challenge method by M/s JSW, Mumbai. M/s JSW has prepared DPR and submitted it to the Government. On the request of the Department, the I-deck updated and finalized the DPR with the assistance of Indian Ports Association (IPA) and I-deck is preparing the bid document. The Government instructed M/s JSW, Mumbai to finalize the DPR as suggested by the I-deck & IPA. As per instructions, M/s JSW, Mumbai finalized the DPR, and the report is under examination.

Development of 34 MTPA Capacity Modern Sea Deep Draft Green Field Port at Tadadi has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.3800 Crores by Infrastructure Development Department (IDD). IDD has prepared DPR and EIA studies.

The Government of Karnataka has allotted 8000 sq m of port land at Mangaluru old port and signed land lease agreement for construction of dedicated jetty for the use of Lakshadweep administration and an estimate for Rs.65.00 Crores is submitted to Lakshadweep Administration for approval.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED COASTAL BERTH SCHEME

Government of India has approved revised Centrally sponsored Scheme for providing support to Major/Non-major Ports/State Government for creation of infrastructures to promote movement of cargo/passengers by sea/ national waterways. The CSS Scheme is administered by Ministry of Shipping with the following conditions for assistance.

❖ The financial assistance under the scheme will be given only for (a) Construction/upgradation of (i) exclusive coastal berths for coastal cargo (ii) berths / jetties for passenger ferries in major/non major ports (b) Construction of platforms/jetties for hovercrafts/seaplanes by ports (Major Ports, Non major Ports/ State Governments) in port waters and (c) construction of berths/ jetties in National Waterways and Islands by State Governments concerned (iv) mechanization of coastal berths for Major Ports and Non-major Ports (v) Capital dredging grant for operating non-major ports and (vi) construction of breakwater for existing and Greenfield ports.

❖ Financial assistance would be upto 50% of the total cost of the project subject to (i) a maximum of Rs.25 crore. for project relates to construction/upgradation of coastal berths by Major/ Non-major ports, (ii) a maximum of Rs.10 Cr. for construction of platforms/jetties for hovercrafts & seaplanes by Ports/State Governments & passenger jetties in National Waterways and islands by State Governments, (iii) a maximum of Rs.15 Cr. for mechanization of berths by Major/Non-major ports (iv) a maximum of Rs.50 Cr. for capital dredging of operational Non-Major Ports; and (v) a maximum of Rs.50 Cr. for construction of breakwater for existing and Greenfield ports. The balance expenditure has to be incurred by the respective ports/concerned State Government from their own resources.

❖ Ministry of Shipping, GoI has approved the following 4 State Projects to be taken up at Karwar and Old Mangaluru Port.

PROJECT 1 - Construction of Coastal Berth of 250 mtr at Karwar Port

- ❑ Cost of the Project :Rs.61Cr. (GOI Share-Rs.25 Cr. and released Rs.12.50 Cr. & GOK Share Rs.36 Cr.)
- ❑ GOI Sanctioned No.C2- 25021 /11/2017 –SM- PART-II dated : 15-09-2017
- ❑ GOK Sanctioned No. PWD 125 PSP 2017 dated : 21-03-2018.
- ❑ Carried out sub soil investigation and bathy metric survey and prepared DPR
- ❑ Conducted EIA Studies & obtained report and public hearing held on 9th February 2018 and EIA Report has been placed before SEAC Committee held on 09.10.2018 and awaiting clearance from SEAC.

PROJECT 2 - Construction of Existing south breakwater by 145 m & construction of new north breakwater of 1160 m at Karwar Port.

- ❑ Cost of the Project : Rs.215Cr. (GOI Share-Rs.50 Cr. and released Rs.25.00 Cr. & GOK Share Rs.165 Cr.)
- ❑ GOI Sanctioned No.C2- 25021 /11/2017 –SM (PART-III)dated : 27-09-2017
- ❑ GOK Sanctioned No. PWD 127 PSP 2017 dated : 21-03-2018.
- ❑ Carried out sub soil investigation and bathy metric survey and prepared DPR
- ❑ Conducted EIA Studies & obtained report and public hearing held on 9th February 2018 and EIA Report has been placed before SEAC Committee held on 09.10.2018 and awaiting clearance from SEAC.

PROJECT 3 - Capital dredging at Old Mangalore Port (Bengre side).

- ❑ Cost of the Project :Rs.29Cr. (GOI Share-Rs.14.50 Cr. and released Rs.7.25 Cr. & GOK Share Rs.14.50 Cr.)
- ❑ GOI sanctioned No.: C2-25021/11/2017-SM-PART I: Dt. 14.09.2017.
- ❑ GOK sanctioned : G.O. No PWD 124 PSP 2017, Dt. 21.03.2018.
- ❑ Prepared DPR and NIO, Goa is entrusted to prepare EIA Studies and is in progress.

PROJECT 4 -Construction of Coastal berth at Old Mangalore Port

- ❑ Cost of the Project : Rs.65Cr. (GOI Share-Rs.25 Cr. and released Rs.12.50 Cr. & GOK Share Rs.40 Cr.)
- ❑ GOI sanctioned No. : C2-25021/11/2017-SM Dt. 14.09.2017.
- ❑ GOK sanctioned G. O. No. PWD 123 PSP 2017, Dt. 21.03.2018.
- ❑ Prepared DPR and NIO, Goa is entrusted to prepare EIA Studies and is in progress.

Anti Sea Erosion Works:

During the year 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 56.72 crore has been spent under the head of Account 4711 and constructed 4280 m long anti sea erosion works at severe erosion places of 3 coastal districts. Rs. 9.86 crore budgetary allocation has been provided for the year 2018-19 for construction of 900 m length long term sea erosion protection wall and works are under progress.

Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management Program:

Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Plan with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank at an estimated cost of Rs.911 crore is being implemented. Under Tranche-1, coastal protection works were taken up at Ullal in Dakshina Kannada District for construction of 8 inshore berms, 2 offshore reefs and 1300m of breakwater and an expenditure of Rs.230.69 crore has been incurred.

Under Tranche-II, coastal protection works are being taken up at Someshwara in Dakshina Kannada District, Yermal Thenka, Udyavara, Kodikanyana, Kodibengre and Marvanthe in Udupi Districts and from Bailur to Gangakolle in Uttara Kannda District for a coast length of about 54.00 km at an estimated amount of Rs.640 crore.

A Coastal Infrastructure Management Unit has been established as a requirement of the ADB loan project. Shoreline Management Plans for the entire Karnataka and for the 3 coastal districts have been prepared. This plan is now being updated with more detailed information. A fully functional Coastal Management Information System has been developed for the first time for the state. A series of training programs have been conducted to the key stakeholders on various topics related to coastal processes, coastal protection, coastal regulations, environmental and construction management.

11.2.4 Telecommunication

The telecommunication system in the State is operated by both private and public sector undertakings. Apart from BSNL, a number of private companies like Vodafone, Reliance, Aircel, Airtel, Bharati, TATA, MTNL etc. are providing the wireless and wireline phones. The number and percentage of wireless and wireline subscribers in Southern States is presented in **Table 11.31**.

The teledensity (both BSNL and private cellular operators) in the southern states is presented in **Table 11.32**. Karnataka stands in 3rd position among the southern states in urban and total teledensity.

Compared to previous year the number of telephone exchanges has decreased by 6 during the year 2017-18 in our state. The number of landline connections has declined

significantly. The decline in landlines can be partly attributed due to increased private participation in the mobile telephony sector and switch over to mobile phones. The trends in postal services suggest that there is a decline in the total number of post offices from 2008-09 to 2014-15. This may be due to merger of post offices in urban areas. One post office has

been added during the year 2017-18. The details of number of post offices, telephone exchanges and number of telephones are presented in **Table 11.33. Appendix 11.14, 11.15** and **11.16** indicate the No. of Post Offices, No. of Telephone Exchanges and No. of Telephones in Karnataka from 2008-09 to 2017-18.

Table 11.31 : Number of Wireless & Wireline Subscribers in Southern States
(subscribers in Millions)

States	Subscribers	Percentage
Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai)	84.43	19.99
Kerala	45.23	10.66
Maharashtra	96.19	22.67
Mumbai	40.04	9.43
Karnataka	70.50	16.61
Andhra Pradesh	87.89	20.71
Total	424.28	100.00

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending September 2018

Table 11.32 Southern States Teledensity

Service Area	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity
Tamil Nadu(incl.Chennai)	88.64	136.38	118.29
Kerala	77.19	266.11	124.83
Maharashtra (incl.Mumbai)	73.40	143.50	107.87
Karnataka	66.06	178.32	110.63
Andhra Pradesh(including Telangana)	64.87	181.59	51.41
All India	58.85	160.79	91.20

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending September, 2018.

Table 11.33 Number of Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges and Telephones

Year	Post offices	Telephone Exchanges	Telephones
2008-09	9862	2651	2326532
2009-10	9820	2694	2187802
2010-11	9772	2789	2040456
2011-12	9703	2884	1951878
2012-13	9686	2802	1670378
2013-14	9681	2806	1535931
2014-15	9340	2844	1389192
2015-16	9661	2793	1294726
2016-17	9662*	2793	1229813
2017-18	9663*	2787	1147420

Source: General Manager, Telecom Office, Karnataka Circle, Bengaluru &*Chief Post Master General Office, Karnataka Circle, Bengaluru.

11.3 BANKING AND FINANCE INCLUDING COOPERATIVES

11.3.1 Introduction:

Karnataka State has a fairly well developed financial infrastructure. The State has pioneered in establishment of many leading commercial banks and is home to a wide network of commercial bank branches in the country. The banking business is predominantly contributed by seven commercial banks constituting almost three-fourths of the banking business. Currently, twenty six public sector banks, sixteen private commercial banks and three regional rural banks are operating in the State.

Disbursement of credit in rural areas takes place through co-operatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks. Credit for industry and service sectors flow from a major State-run lending institution, such as Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC), which undertakes promotion and development of industries in the State. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC) is another financial institution which acts as a nodal agency to formulate proposals for implementation of infrastructure projects.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as an apex level financial institution, plays a lead role in the promotion of agriculture and rural development, by preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) and annual action plans at the grass root level.

The ever growing demand for institutional finance in the state has resulted in expansion

of banking network and credit flow. There were 755 bank branches at the time of nationalization in 1969. Since then, 10052 bank branches have been added by March 2018 thus taking the total number of branches to 10807. The branch expansion pattern depicted in **Table 11.34** brings out that the branch network has significantly increased over the years. This increased network is providing better access of financial services to people in urban as well as in rural areas. Nevertheless, in last couple of years there has been special impetus to increase branch networking the rural and semi-urban areas compared to Urban and Metro areas.

The total number of branches operating in the state has been reduced from 10968 as on 31/03/2017 to 10807 as on 31/03/2018. The reduction is mainly because of merger of some non-viable branches with nearby branches and also due to merger of SBI associate banks with SBI.

The population per branch in Karnataka is 9997 which is less than national average and also many states. The state holds 4th position in aggregate deposits and Gross credit respectively. Thus, Karnataka state is moderate in its banking network as well deposit mobilization and in gross credit flow.

As of September 2018 - District And Bank Group-Wise Distribution Of The Number Of Reporting Offices, Aggregate Deposits And Gross Bank Credit Of All Scheduled Commercial Banks shown in **Appendix 11.17**.

11.3.2 Deposits and Advances:

The aggregate deposits of all the banks (commercial, RRBs and cooperative) stood at

Table 11.34: Branch net work

Sl. No.	Branch Network	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	Increase/ Decrease in 2017-2018
1	Rural	3941	3987	4039	52
2	Semi-Urban	2449	2543	2441	-102
3	Urban	2046	2207	2172	-35
4	Metro/PT	2066	2231	2155	-76
	Total Branches	10502	10968	10807	-161

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

Table 11.35 : Category wise Bank Branch network - year ending

Sl. No	Banks	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018
1	Commercial Banks	7826	8168	7952
2	Regional Rural Banks	1743	1769	1797
3	KASCARD	203	203	202
4	DCC Bank (K.S Co-op.Apex Bank)	698	758	786
5	Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank	-	38	38
6	KSFC	32	32	32
Total		10502	10968	10807

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

Rs.800925 crore as at the end of March 2018, an increase of Rs.28542 Crore compared to last year (March 2017), registering a growth of 3.70 percent. Similarly, the total outstanding advances of all the banks in the state stood at Rs.615843 Crore as against the level of advances of Rs.563209 crore recorded a year ago indicating a growth rate of 9.35 per cent. The credit-deposit ratio (C-D ratio) of the state as on March 2018 is 76.89 per cent, which is increased compared to last year. **(Table 11.37)**

11.3.3 Priority Sector Advances:

The Priority sector advances of all banks in the State amounted to Rs.261671 Crore in March 2018 as against Rs.256093 Crore as at March 2017 showing an increase of Rs.5578 Crore and recording a growth of 2.18 %.It contributed to 42.48% in total advances, which is marginally higher than the benchmark level of 40% stipulated by RBI.

The agricultural advances as on March 2018 were to the tune of Rs.131037 Crore constituting 12.96 percent of the total advances of Banks as against the mandatory level of 18 percent.

Advances to weaker section stood at Rs.87745 Crore constituting 8.88% of the total advances with an increase of Rs.7158 Crore over the previous year. Credit disbursed by banks to MSME sectors in the state in March 2018 is Rs.83067 Crore from Rs.78598 Crore in the previous year. Advances to Weaker section accelerated to Rs.87745 Crore in March 2018 as against Rs.80587 Crore recorded in March 2017 which recorded as increase of Rs.7158 Crore.

Similarly, advances to women stood at Rs.68566 Crore in March 2017 as against Rs.56532Crore made in the corresponding period of 2016. Details of advances to priority sector by banks in Karnataka from 2015 to 2016 are given in **Table 11.38**.

11.3.4 Status of implementation of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):

Govt. 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 of India, depending upon the extent of their shortfall, subject to a ceiling of 1.5%. The initial corpus fund was Rs.2000 crore in 1995-96 and this fund has since been enhanced with an additional corpus being announced every year in the Union Budget. Karnataka got a normative allocation of Rs.800 Crore in 2018-19 for implementing works under RIDF-XXIV. The rate of interest charged on loans to State Government is at 5.25% with effect from 01.08.2018.

Government utilized 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

Table 11.36: Aggregate bank deposits and Gross credit in selected states (Rs. in Crore)

State	2018-19				
	Number of Reporting Offices	Aggregate Deposit	Rank	Gross Credit	Rank
MAHARASHTRA	12,359	2,305,221	1	2,507,601	1
NCT OF DELHI	3,540	1,201,471	2	1,131,043	2
UTTAR PRADESH	16,959	978,745	3	404,093	3
KARNATAKA	9,997	868,922	4	613,857	4
TAMIL NADU	10,789	752,403	5	817,633	5
WEST BENGAL	7,923	741,065	6	368,263	6
GUJARAT	7,895	654,929	7	505,779	7
KERALA	6,299	468,489	8	297,352	8
TELANGANA	5,211	433,978	9	455,885	9
HARYANA	4,818	392,811	10	229,981	10
PUNJAB	6,436	363,369	11	219,308	11
RAJASTHAN	7,204	359,446	12	267,523	12
MADHYA PRADESH	6,532	355,909	13	235,716	13
BIHAR	6,731	328,449	14	106,851	14
ANDHRA PRADESH	6,929	290,290	15	327,806	15
ODISHA	4,820	282,977	16	106,468	16
ALL - INDIA	1,40,805	11850181		9057987	

Source: Quarterly statistics issued by R.B. I. -Sept. 2018

Table 11.37: Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Sl. No	Indicator	UNIT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Branch network				
	A) Commercial Banks	No.	7826	8168	7952
	B) Regional Rural Banks	No.	1743	1769	1797
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	No.	933	1031	1058
	Total	No.	10502	10968	10807
2	Deposits				
	A) Commercial Banks	Rs.in Crore	631803.27	708301.71	731146.41
	B) Regional Rural Banks	Rs.in Crore	31561.79	36996.49	37968.43
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	Rs.in Crore	24570.27	27084.67	31810.97
	Total	Rs.in Crore	687935.33	772382.87	800925.81
3	Advances				
	A) Commercial Banks	Rs.in Crore	465594.35	500601.57	552868.62
	B) Regional Rural Banks	Rs.in Crore	24907.87	27742.14	30649.81
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	Rs.in Crore	29840.37	34865.28	32324.98
	Total	Rs. in Crore	520342.59	563208.99	615843.41
4	Credit-Deposit Ratio				
	A) Commercial Banks	%	73.69	70.68	75.62
	B) Regional Rural Banks	%	79.00	74.98	80.72
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	%	121.0	128.73	95.88
	Total	%	76.00	72.92	76.89

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Karnataka

Table 11.38 : Distribution of Priority sector advances (Amount in Crore)

Sl. No.	Indicator	March 2016		March 2017		March 2018	
		Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances
1	Total Advances	522155	-	563209	-	615843	-
2	Total Priority Sector Advances (PSA)	219763	42.09	256093	45.47	261671	42.48
3	Agriculture	106368	20.37	116007	20.60	131037	21.28
4	MSME	68382	13.10	78598	13.96	83067	13.49
5	Weaker sections	74048	14.18	80587	14.31	87745	14.25

Source: State Level Bankers Committee

The Micro Finance Profile of the State:

Number of SHGs Promoted & Saving Linked during 2017-18	154153
Cumulative Number of SHGs Saving linked as on 31.03.2018 (Number of live SB accounts of SHGs)	1101123
Number of SHGs credit linked during 2017-18	461705
Bank Loan disbursed during the year 2017-18 (Rs.crore)	4571.79
Bank Loan outstanding as on 31.03.2018 (Rs.crore)	9715.30
Average Loan per SHG (Rs.lakh)	1.58
Percentage of Women SHGs	92%

Source: NABARD Focus Paper

Target and Achievement for the year 2017-18

Targets for the year 2017-18			Achievement as on 31.03.2018		
New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs	New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs
0	2,50,000	90,000	154153	461705	147039

Targets for the year 2017-18			30.09.2017		
New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs	New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs
0	400000	110000		104266	50058

Source SLBC

order to select and prioritise the works for loan assistance from NABARD, Institutional mechanism has been set up & 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 under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government and Development Commissioner for periodically reviewing the implementation of RIDF projects in the State. The progress in the implementation of the scheme is also being monitored by NABARD.

The benefits accruing from RIDF programme, which have already been made by State Governments include creation of additional irrigation potential, generation of additional employment, all-weather connectivity/improved connectivity to villages and marketing centers and improvements in the quality of life through facilities in education health and drinking water supply.

Programme status:

In Karnataka, till Dec. 2018 an aggregate amount of Rs.6504.83 Crore has been sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under RIDF tranches XVIII to XXIII. The completed projects include rural roads, rural bridges, minor irrigation projects, medium irrigation projects, school buildings, hostels, rural godowns, rural markets, Anganwadi buildings, Health facilities, polytechnic buildings, Rural service centers and fish jetties. **(Appendix 11.18)**

The annual target for Credit linking of 2,50,000 SHGs for the year 2018-19, Banks have Credit linked 104266 SHGs up to the quarter ending June 2018 of which 104112 SHGs have been Credit linked directly and 154 SHGs have been Credit linked indirectly. The performance of banks under Credit linkage of SHGs stood at 41.71%. The excellent work done by Banks may be continued to surpass the annual target of credit linking of 250000 SHGs well in time.

Activities undertaken during 2018-19 by NABARD

- ❑ Conduct of need based capacity building training programmes in all districts of Karnataka for Bankers/NGOs/PRIs/SHG members.
- ❑ Entrepreneurs Development Programme (MEDP) for SHG members.
- ❑ Livelihood Enterprises Development Programme for SHGs have been sanctioned to take up income generating activities on cluster basis with extension of marketing support by the Implementing Agency.
- ❑ Conducted Strategy Meets of Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks for formulation of strategies for rejuvenation of SHG-BLP and offtake of JLG programme in the State.
- ❑ Conduct of exhibition of SHG/JLG products at State level has also facilitated them to extend their market in urban areas in Bangalore and other parts of the country through e-marketing.
- ❑ Grant support is provided to Banks for organising Village Level Programmes through their Rural and Semi-urban branches for strengthening the SHG movement and awareness creation.

11.3.5 Kissan Credit Cards:

For timely flow of credit to farmers the Kissan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was introduced by the Government of India (GoI) during 1998-99. The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit for the requirements of farmers under a single window with flexible and simplified procedure adopting whole farm approach including short term and term credit needs. The scheme has also been tied up with

Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) wherein card holders are insured up to Rs50,000/- at a nominal premium of Rs 15 for three years.

NABARD is monitoring the issue of ATM enabled KCCs and the coverage of eligible farmers and also supporting RRBs and Cooperative Banks out of FITF for providing RuPay KCC to their farm loanees, which are operable in ATMs and POS services. The interchange charges is being reimbursed to RRBs and Co-operatives by NABARD. The KCCs have been issued by all the banks including Co-operative Institutions/Banks. A total number of 1858337 Kisan Credit Cards issued at the end of September 2018 involving a credit limit of Rs.8853.12 Crore upto June 2018 Agency wise number of Cards issued and limit sanctioned as on 30.09.2018 is as under: The value of cards Rs. 15,912.71 Crores.

11.3.6 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs):

The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have evolved into a major institution towards credit dispensation in rural area since their inception. These banks have been promoted to serve the rural areas with specific objectives. Owing to various reform measures, these banks have achieved considerable operational and financial stability in recent years. Considering operation feasibility these banks were amalgamated from 13 to 6 in 2005 and from 6 to 4 in November 2012 and 4 to 3 in August 2013.

In accordance with the policy decision taken by the Government of India, 4 RRBs sponsored by Canara Bank were amalgamated into one and renamed as Pragathi Grammeena Bank. Similarly, another 4 RRBs sponsored by Syndicate Bank were amalgamated and

Table 11.39 : Progress under SHG-bank linkage (Rs. in Cr)

Agency	Direct Credit Linkage		Indirect Credit Linkage		Total Credit linkage	
	No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount
Commercial Banks	34738	373.91	154	7.23	34892	381.14
RRBs	64732	90.35	--	--	64732	90.35
Co-operatives	4642	44.09			4642	44.09
Total	104112	508.35	154	7.23	104266	515.58

Source from SLBC

renamed as Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank. The RRBs sponsored by the State Bank of Mysore, Corporation Bank, and Vijaya Bank were amalgamated into one w.e.f 1-11-2012 and renamed as Kaveri Grameena Bank, Mysore under the sponsorship of State Bank of Mysore. Similarly Pragathi Grameena Bank and Krishna Grameena Bank were amalgamated into a single RRB w.e.f 23.08.2013 and renamed as Pragathi Krishna Grameena Bank. The State Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of RRB Act 1976 has made 15 per cent contribution towards equity share to all the RRBs in the state.

11.3.7 State Term Lending Institutions:

Industrial Finance:

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a State Level Financial Institution established by the State Government in the year 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 to cater to the long term financial needs of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the State of Karnataka. KSFC takes pride being pioneer in serving MSMEs of industrial and service segments in the State for the past 59 years. The cumulative Gross Sanctions of the Corporation reached Rs.16,118.18 crore covering 1,72,451 cases as on 31.3.2018. Since inception upto the end of March 2018, 30,319 cases promoted by Women Entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs.3614.72 crore, 21,120 cases promoted by Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe

Entrepreneurs were assisted to an extent of Rs.1,555.78 crore and Rs.1,224.54 crore was sanctioned to 19,125 cases promoted by Entrepreneurs belonging to the Minority community.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FY: 2017-18:

- During the FY: 2017-18, the Corporation Sanctioned Rs.842.13 crore, disbursed ` 561.21 crore & recovered Rs.787.91 crore.
- The Corporation earned a net profit of Rs.25.55 crore during the FY: 2017-18.
- The Standard Assets of the Corporation reached Rs.1557.26 crore as on 31.03.2018.
- The net NPAs stood at 6.56% during the FY: 2017-18.

During the year, the Government of Karnataka provided an equity capital of Rs.75.00 crore and interest subsidy support of Rs.81.00 crore towards following schemes.

IMPORTANT POLICY DECISIONS DURING FY 2017-18:

- Reimbursement of loan processing charges, commitment charges, legal charges to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs towards establishing micro/small scale industry for the first time.
- Modification to Interest subsidy Scheme for Women Entrepreneur with an

Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs	Rs. 37.50 crore
Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs	Rs. 8.50 crore
Women Entrepreneurs	Rs. 35.00 crore

Table 11.40: Distribution of KCC cards agency wise (as on Sept. 2018) (Rs. in Crore)

Agency	Target for 2018-19 (Amount)	During the Year		Outstanding Balance	
		No. of cards Issued	Limit sanctioned	No. of cards	Amount
Comm.Banks	41046.00	472570	7702.35	2022906	33609.94
RRBs	11663.43	304019	2336.43	675258	9397.90
Co-operatives	12248.62	1081748	5873.93	2206024	11261.62
Total	64958.05	1858337	15912.71	4904188	54269.46

enhancement of loan amount to Rs.200.00 lakhs from Rs.50.00 lakhs.

- ❑ Special Scheme for existing Entrepreneurs at 12 per cent of interest.
- ❑ Implementation of the Karnataka State Collateral Security Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs.

PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATION DURING THE FY 2018-19 (April to November 2018):

During the FY:2018-19 (April to November 2018) the Corporation assisted 533 cases to an extent of Rs.448.91 crore, disbursed Rs.356.02 crore and recovered Rs.476.45 crore.

NEW SCHEMES INTRODUCED DURING THE FY 2018-19:

- ❑ Special assistance scheme for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs for establishing Handloom & Textile Units.

- ❑ Sanction of loans with 10% Interest Subsidy / Subvention Scheme to new & existing micro & small manufacturing enterprises and manufacturing allied service enterprises established by all category of entrepreneurs, with effect from 1.10.2018.

The performance of the Corporation in the key areas of operations is summarized in **Table 11.41**.

11.3.8 Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (KSIIDC)

KSIIDC, established in 1964, has been greatly instrumental in the industrialization of the State, especially in the large and medium sector. KSIIDC has stopped financial lending activity since October 2002 onwards. At present, recovery of the past lending/ advances and loans and disinvestment of Equity are the main activity. However, certain Investments as per the directions of Government of Karnataka are being made from time to time.

Table 11.41 : Performance of KSFC

(Rs. in Crore)

Period	Sanctions		Disbursements	Recovery
	No.	Amount	Amount	Amount
April'11 to Nov.'11	876	508.33	333.09	398.18
FY 2011-12	1485	817.32	597.08	660.90
April'12 to Nov.'12	979	564.39	431.98	465.44
FY 2012-13	1598	944.06	734.70	792.89
April'13 to Nov.'13	859	553.92	394.16	536.18
FY 2013-14	1426	909.26	707.47	836.52
April'14 to Nov.'14	620	343.40	328.19	509.30
FY 2014-15	1092	675.15	553.62	814.00
April'15 to Nov.'15	653	391.67	332.87	532.64
FY 2015-16	1111	731.94	566.36	841.10
April'16 to Nov.'16	639	468.79	341.18	545.59
FY 2016-17	1059	733.43	614.38	884.73
April'17 to Nov.'17	591	452.30	305.23	503.15
FY 2017-18	1037	842.13	561.21	787.91
April'18 to Nov.'18	533	448.91	356.02	476.45

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation

KSIIDC continued its proactive role in the promotion of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership model and its role as nodal agency for Bangalore International Airport Project. Duly noting the initiatives taken up by KSIIDC in the infrastructure sector, the name was changed to “Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited” with effect from November 22, 2010.

As the nodal agency of the State Government, KSIIDC has initiated activities for the development of the following projects which will be pursued for completion during 12th five year plan.

- a) Expansion of the Bengaluru International Airport;
- b) Development of Bengaluru International Convention Centre adjacent to the Kempegowda International Airport on PPP mode;
- c) Development of Bengaluru Signature Business Park;
- d) Development of a Sea Port at Tadadi on PPP mode;
- e) City Gas Distribution Project for Bangalore; and
- f) Development of Airstrips and Helipads.

Also, KSIIDC will continue to act as Nodal Agency of the State Government in respect of the specified projects assigned from time to time by the State Government.

In addition to the above activities in the infrastructure sector, the following existing activities will be pursued.

- a. Thrust on loan recovery
- b. Settlement of remaining loan accounts under OTS

- c. Sale of primary assets taken over under section 29.
- d. Recovery of advances through legal recourse under SFC & other Acts.

Besides, KSIIDC through its Joint Venture Company with IL & FS, Viz KSIIDC would extend advisory services for project development to the Government Agencies for development of their projects on PPP model.

11.3.9 Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Banks:

There were 24,30,031 Non-Performing Assets (NPA) a/cs involving an amount of Rs.48,341.83 Cr as of June 2018, accounting for 7.87% of total advances.

The Farm sector NPA accounts have increased from 9,88,897 a/cs with a balance of Rs. 11610.27 crore to 11,90,479 accounts amounting to Rs.14052.56 crore as on 30.06.2018. In percentage terms the Agricultural NPA increased from 8.86% as at 31.03.201 to 11.818% as at 30.06.2018.

11.3.10 Interest Subsidy Schemes:

Governments of Karnataka vide Govt. Order No. AGD76ASC 2012 Dated: 16.08.2012 has enhanced the maximum limit of crop loans provided to the farmers by Public Sector Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks in Karnataka upto Rs.1,00,000/- with the following conditions:

1. This enhancement is applicable for short-term crop loans approved & disbursed on or after 01.04.2012.
2. In view of additional incentive of 3% subvention by the GOI to those farmers who repay the loans promptly, the interest subsidy payable by the State Govt. would be 1% to enable the loans at 3% interest rate per annum.

Table 11.42: NPA across the type of banks

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Type of Banks	As on 30/6/2017		As on 30/6/2018	
		A/Cs	Amount	A/Cs	Amount
1	Commercial	951879	29764.70	1773871	43537.43
2	RRBs	137800	1350.19	173406	1763.70
3	Cooperatives/KSFC	43347	1256.98	482754	3040.70
Total		1133026	32371.87	2430031	48341.83

Source: SLBC Karnataka

3. No interest subsidy is allowed by the State Govt. for the loans above Rs.1,00,000/-

The Interest subsidy claims in respect of 55,668 farmers to the tune of Rs.2.25crore has been submitted to Dept. of Agriculture during the quarter. The amount settled during the quarter is Rs.1.81crore.

11.3.11 Co-operative Credit:

Co-operative Credit:

The Cooperative credit system in Karnataka has its own place in the credit delivery of rural and urban areas. Apart from urban cooperative banks, the major Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society/Banks are operating in rural areas. Unlike in other states, in Karnataka two type of Cooperative Credit Institutions are functioning, one is looking after short term and medium term credit and another looking after credit needs of long term.

a. Short term and medium term Credit Cooperative Structure (STCCS):

The Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank through its affiliated District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) and Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) at the village level extends short term credit to the farmers and others. The total number of DCCBs is 21 with 716 branches. There are 5230 PACS functioning in the state. These institutions have prepared Business Development Plan (BDP) with a view to strengthen capital base of their financial and organization set up in accordance with guidelines of NABARD, an MoU is signed by NABARD, State Government and Apex bank in June 1995, same was extended time to time.

As on 31-3-2017 the working capital of DCCBs was Rs.30860.00 crore by the end of March 2018, it had grown to Rs.34710.01 crore indicating a growth of 12.48 per cent. The total amount of Deposit in DCCBs was Rs. 19186.37 as on 31-3-2017. It had grown by 15.05 per cent to Rs.22074.37 crore as on 31-3-2018. During 2017-18 all the 21 DCCBs in the State have shown profits. These credit institutions provide short, medium and long term credit to PACS and other societies at gross root level and deal directly with individual borrowers also.

b. Long Term Credit Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS):

Karnataka state cooperative Agriculture and Rural development Bank (KASCARD) at the State level and Primary Cooperative Agriculture 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 KASCARD Bank.

c. Agricultural loan disbursement:

As on 31-3-2016, the short term (ST), Medium term (MT) and Long term (LT) loans issued by the co-operative credit system in the state was Rs.10235.63 crore, 373.79 crore and 262.50 crore respectively as against Rs.10571.89 crore, Rs.848.74 crore and Rs.198.58 crore issued a year ago indicating a marked improvement in the issue of all type of Agricultural loans. In the current fiscal up to the end of Sep 2018, the cooperative credit system issued ST, MT and LT loans to the extent of Rs.5814.89 cr , Rs.255.13 cr and Rs.8.07 crore respectively.

Table 11.43: Consolidated Financial Status of DCCB (Rs. crore)

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No of DCCBs	21	21	21	21
Total share capital	808.26	995.04	1188.48	1265.63
States' share capital	15.73	15.73	21.73	21.73
Share of state share capital %	1.95	1.58	1.83	1.72
Deposits	15072.93	17250.49	19186.37	22074.37
Borrowings	7188.86	8139.82	8604.19	8763.63
Loans & Advances Outstanding	16560.67	18686.37	20412.35	23268.19
Banks showing profit	20	21	20	21

Table 11.44: Performance of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Credit**(Rs. in Crore)**

	Type of Loan	Target	Achievement	per cent
2014-15	Short term	10000	9285.99	92.86
	Medium term	400	292.95	73.24
	Long term	300	317.66	105.89
2015-16	Short term	10500	10235.63	97.48
	Medium term	400	373.79	93.45
	Long term	300	262.50	87.50
2016-17	Short term	11000.00	10769.00	97.90
	Medium term	1000.00	692.78	69.28
	Long term	600.00	440.41	73.40
2017-18	Short term	12000.00	10571.89	88.10
	Medium term	1000.00	848.74	84.87
	Long term	500.00	198.58	39.72
2018-19(Sep)	Short term	12000.00	5814.89	48.46
	Medium term	1000.00	255.13	25.51
	Long term	423.26	8.07	1.91

d. 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 2014-15 to 2017-18 is presented vide **Table 11.45**. The recovery figures show that there is high overdue in long term loan compared to other term and short term loans, the recovery has fallen drastically in the current year.

e. Subsidised Agriculture loans to farmers @ 3, 1, and 0 per cent

The State Government had implemented the scheme of lending agricultural loans to the farmers at 6 % from 01.04.2004 through Agricultural Cooperative Credit Institutions in the state. The rates was further reduced during the subsequent years. During 2006-07 and 2007-08, the rate was reduced to 4% and from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 interest rate was again reduced to 3%. The net interest rate stood at 1% for 2011-12 and 0% upto 1 lakh and 1% upto 3.00 lakh for 2012-13 for crop loans. For the 2013-14 Govt reduced the

interest rate to 0% up to 2.00 lakhs and 1% upto 3 lakhs of short term agricultural loans. The medium term and long term agricultural loans up to 10.00 lakhs are being disbursed to farmers at 3%.

During the year 2014-15 Short Term loan up to 3 lakhs are disbursed at 0% and MT and LT loans up to 10.00 lakhs are disbursed at 3%.The scheme has been continued for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 and 2017-18 also. 3% interest subsidy sachem is been extended to the loans disbursed to Solar pump set and poly house. Interest subsidy is available up to 10 lakhs of loan amount provided that the loan limit would be within the limit of Rs.25. lakhs. The scheme has been continued for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 also.

The Government is reimbursing the differential interest at pre determined rate to concerned institutions. An amount of Rs. 754.54 crores has been earmarked to implement the scheme for the year 2015-16 and entire amount has been released by government to 19,72,744 farmers through concerned cooperative institutions. During the year 2016-17 a budget

Table 11.45 : Recovery of loans in Karnataka

Type of loan	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (september)
Short term	98.33	94.12	87.20	90.03
Medium term	86.68	74.13	73.31	84.33
Long term	37.00	50.92	50.42	10.20

provision of Rs.880.47 crore has been provided towards interest subsidy and entire amount has been released to 22,58,290 farmers through Cooperative Institutions. During the year 2017-18 a budget provision of Rs.816.80 crore has been provided & released to 20,23,979 farmers through Cooperative Institutions.

During the year 2018-19 a budget provision of Rs.963.00 crore has been provided towards interest subsidy and amount of Rs.386.83 crores has been released.

f. Interest subsidy to Self Help Groups :-

The scheme of advancing loans to Self Help Groups in Karnataka at 4 % is being implemented from 01-04-2007. Government is providing interest subsidy to cooperative institutions in order to implement the scheme. During the year 2017-18 women shg's are lend at the net rate of 0% and men shgs at 4% by adopting NRLM/NULM Scheme. This scheme has been continued in 2018-19 also.

During the year 2015-16, 11442 groups have been formed with the cumulative formation of 239836 groups. An amount of Rs 624.29 crores of loan has been disbursed to 32929 groups and Rs.62.63 crore of interest subsidy has been released.

During the year 2016-17, 11419 groups have been formed which have led to formation of Rs.248672 groups. Out of these groups 32880 groups have been provided Rs.716.56 crores of loans. During the year 2016-17 a budget provision of Rs.41.79 crore has been provided and Rs. 20.89 crore has been released to 75611 groups through cooperative institutions.

During the year 2017-18, 38772 groups have been provided Rs.1101.42 crores of loans and Rs 32.00 cr of interest subsidy has been released.

During the year 2018-19 a budget provision of Rs.60.00 crore has been provided and

Rs.10.80 cr has been released up to September 2018.

g. Interest Waiver Scheme on Postponement of Installments of Medium and Long term agricultural loan for one year due to be paid to Cooperative institution by farmers for the year 2015-16

In order to give relief to farmers suffering due to severe drought in the State Government had accorded sanction for the postponement of the re-payment of regular medium-term and long-term agricultural loan installments by one-year which were disbursed after 2004 and the installments of these loans fall due during the year 2015-16 by the farmers to the cooperative banks. The Government has released interest subsidy amount of Rs.45.08 cr for app. 2.05 lakh farmers.

h. Interest Waiver on Overdue Agricultural loans

Government has also waived the interest on Overdue of Short term, Medium term and long term Agricultural loans as on 30-9-2015, provided that farmers pay the principal amount within 31-03-2017 and interest waiver amount is born by Govt. This has helped the farmers to get the credit to do the agricultural operation.

During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs.124.70 crore has been released to 72583 farmers.

As the drought situation continued for the year 2016-17, the agricultural loans which became over due from 1-10-2015 to 15-4-2017 has also been given time to repay the overdue amount till 30-6-2017.

During the year 2017-18 Rs.50.00 crore has been released to 28400 farmers and during the 2018-19 up to September, an amount 46.25 crores has been released to 29063 farmers.

Loan Waiver of Failed Wells of farmers who borrowed loan from Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (PCARD).

Govt has waived loans of 1431 farmers in Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, who had borrowed loans for the purpose of digging wells and released an amount of Rs.2.63 crores for this purpose.

Loan Waiver of Failed Bore Wells of farmers who borrowed loan from Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks.

Govt has waived loans of 3195 farmers in Primary Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, who have borrowed loans for the purpose of digging bore wells and released an amount of Rs. 2.00 crores during the year 2015-16 and Rs.9.01 crores during the year 2017-18 for this purpose.

Rs. 50000 Crop Loan Waiver Scheme -2017

As the farmers were faced distress situation due to the occurrence of continuous drought for the last 3 years, Govt has announced loan waiver up to Rs.50000 for the farmers who have crop loan outstanding as on 20-6-2017 in cooperative societies.

The loan waiver will come to the effect on due date of repayment.

- During the year 2017-18, govt has released Rs.4971.99 cr for 12.80 lakhs farmer.
- During the year 2018-19, govt has released Rs.2495.65 cr for 7.74 lakhs farmer.
- During the year 2018-19 following new schemes have been implemented.

'Badavara Bhandhu' Scheme:

During the current year Badavara Bhandhu scheme has been implemented to provide loan to street vendors at 0% through District Central Cooperative Banks and Urban bank. 50000 street vendors will be issued loans in the current year.

'Kayaka Scheme':

During the current year 'Kayaka' scheme has been implemented to enhance skill development and entrepreneurship quality in self help groups to encourage taking up self employment and increase their income. Under Kayaka scheme, loan to SHG's has been disbursing through DCC banks at zero percent interest rate for loan upto Rs.5 lakh and 4% interest rate for loan between Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.

Rs. 1 lakhs Loan Waiver Scheme per Family -2018

Govt order has been issued on 14-8-2018 to waive up to Rs.1,00,000 of Crop loans of farmers who have loan outstanding as on 10-7-2018 in cooperative societies with a maximum of Rs 1.00 lakh of benefit for a family, excluding the salary earners, pensioners and income tax assesses. The loan waiver will come to the effect on due date of repayment.

Co-operative Institutions are entering the Farmers information in the loan waiver software developed by Revenue department. Loan waiver beneficiaries identification is under process by collecting the self declaration by farmers and entering in the software.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER

12

12.1 EDUCATION

There is a tremendous advancement in the field of knowledge, anew. The impressive development of education is termed as education explosion. But unfortunately the quantitative change has not been accompanied by conceptual and qualitative changes of comparable scale and depth, appropriate to the new situations, requirements and needs (UNESCO, 1998). Thus changes in the field of education have become indispensable for the better. Education should nurture the all-round development of an individual's personality, and thus make them an active member of knowledge society and a productive citizen of the country.

Education is having both intrinsic and instrumental value and provides useful services for the development of nation and enrichment of an individual's life. The positive externalities of Education make it a public good, and therefore it needs to be supplied by the State as markets cannot provide it to the socially optimal levels. The human development paradigm recognises the role of education in the expansion of choices for well-being, security and comfort. Therefore, the right to education is recognized as one of the fundamental human rights and, the drive towards universal elementary education aims at ensuring its delivery.

Karnataka, the fast growing economy's growth is based on the knowledge base of the society. The State has embarked on significant reforms in the education sector with increased public

investment to ensure access, equity and quality in education, with community involvement. Hence there are significant developments in all fields of education.

12.1.1 LITERACY IN KARNATAKA

A review of growth of literacy during the 2001–2011 decade shows that Karnataka has achieved significant progress. The literacy rate in the State during 2001 was 66.64 percent, which increased to 75.36 percent in 2011 (**Table 12.1**).

Karnataka's overall literacy rate, male and female literacy rates are above the national average. Urban male literacy rate in the State has crossed 90 percent. However, rural female literacy rate in the State is yet to cross 60 percent. The literacy rank of the State was 9th among 16 major States (States with a population of more than 100 lakh) during 2001. And the same position is maintained in 2011. The overall increase in literacy rate in the State during this decade is 9 percent. Districts like Kalburgi (undivided), Bengaluru Rural, Bagalkot, Raichur, Kolar, Chamarajanagar, Vijayapura and Bidar with a lower literacy rate in 2001 have crossed the State average literacy rate in 2011. This is attributed to literacy programmes implemented by the Department of Education with a focus on backward districts/regions of the State. The SSA and RMSA initiatives resulted in good schooling facilities, attractive incentive schemes to improve learning, quality assurance measures and increased awareness among the community.

Table 12.1: Literacy rates in Karnataka and India

	Karnataka	India	Karnataka (Rural)	Karnataka (Urban)
Persons	75.36	73.00	68.86	86.21
Males	82.85	82.14	77.92	90.54
Females	68.13	64.60	59.60	81.71

Source: 2011 Census

12.1.2 STATUS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

In the state general education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary level, primary level, upper primary, secondary education, under graduate and post-graduate education.

School education in Karnataka is imparted through Lower Primary Schools (LPS, class I to V), Higher Primary Schools (HPS, class I to VII / VIII) and High Schools (VIII to X). These schools fall under three categories based on type of management, namely (i) Government schools managed by the Departments of Education, Social Welfare and local self-governments (ii) Government aided schools and (iii) Private unaided schools. There are also few 'other' schools consisting of mixed categories. In 2018-19 there were 25278 Lower Primary, 36951 Higher Primary and 15867 High Schools in the State (**Table 12.2**).

In the Total number of schools, the percentage of Government education department's schools is as high as 83.14 percent in lower primary schools and 60.86 percent in higher primary schools. However, Education Department's participation is low in secondary education as only 29.59 percent of the high schools are managed by Government. Government schools are mainly located in rural areas, where as private schools are largely urban based.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Article 21 A of the Constitution of India and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Elementary Education (RTE) Act 2009 became operative in April 2010. The State Rules under the RTE Act were notified in 2011. These developments have thrown open fresh opportunities for quality schooling for children.

a) Access: There has been significant progress in improving access to schools in the State. The State has the policy to start a new primary school within one kilometer in habitations where the population is more than 100 and child population is more than 10. HPS is provided within 3 Kilometer radius and High Schools in 5 Kilometer radius. Feeder schools or transportation facilities are provided in small and sparsely populated habitations. All habitations with a population of 100 and above now have access to a primary school within a distance of one kilometer. HPS are being upgraded to include class 8, wherever there are no High Schools within 3 Kilometers. A total of 7817 HPS has been upgraded so far.

b) Number of Schools: During 2018-19, there were 62229 elementary schools in the State, of which 25278 were LPS and 36951 were HPS. In 2017-18, the State had 25801 lower primary, and 36206 higher primary schools. The number of LPS decreased by 523 and HPS

Table 12.2 Schools by Management in Karnataka (2018-19)

Category		Education Department	Social Welfare + Local body	Aided	Un-Aided	Others + Central	Total
Lower Primary Schools	No.	21016	130	214	3908	10	25278
	%	83.14	0.51	0.85	15.46	0.04	100
Upper Primary Schools	No.	22487	1069	2745	10476	174	36951
	%	60.86	2.89	7.43	28.35	0.47	100
Elementary Schools	No.	43503	1199	2959	14384	184	62229
	%	69.91	1.93	4.76	23.11	0.30	100
Secondary Schools	No.	4695	604	3768	6702	98	15867
	%	29.59	3.81	23.75	42.24	0.62	100
Total (Elementary + Secondary)	No.	48198	1803	6727	21086	282	78096
	%	61.72	2.31	8.61	27.00	0.36	100

is increased by 745 between 2017-18 and 2018-19. There were 15666 high schools in the state during 2017-18 and 15867 schools in the year 2018-19. There is an increase of 201 schools during 2018-19 (**Table 12.3**).

From the above Table it can be noted that, there is a decrease in the number of lower primary schools and increase in Higher Primary Schools and also increase in High Schools during the period 2017-18 to 2018-19.

c) Enrolments:

i. Enrolment during 2018-19 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage was 54.80 lakh and 30.50

lakh respectively (**Table 12.4**). It is noted that 83.24 percent of children are studying in rural government schools.

- ii. Since last years the enrolment has increased marginally in the class I to V primary stage and an increase marginally in the class VI to VIII higher primary stage. This increase in higher primary is due to the continued efforts made by the State for successful completion of schooling at class V and there is slightly increase in upper primary stage.
- iii. The number of SC / ST children in class I to VII in the State is 1463084.

Table 12.3: Schools in Karnataka (in nos.)

Schools	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Lower Primary	26308	26118	26696	25801	25278
Higher Primary	34604	34795	35498	36206	36951
Total Primary	60912	60913	62194	62007	62229
High Schools	14937	15140	15773	15666	15867
Total	75849	76053	77967	77673	78096

Source: DISE 2018-19

Table 12.4: Schools and Enrolments in Karnataka 2014-15 to 2018-19, (in No's)

Enrolments (All types of Schools)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Enrolments classes I to V					
Total (in lakh)	53.73	54.06	54.49	54.04	54.82
Boys (in lakh)	27.71	27.87	28.25	28.06	28.52
Girls (in lakh)	26.01	26.19	26.24	25.98	26.30
Enrolments classes VI to VIII					
Total (in lakh)	29.72	29.34	29.20	29.59	30.50
Boys (in lakh)	15.37	15.19	15.26	15.35	15.78
Girls (in lakh)	14.34	14.16	13.94	14.24	14.72
Enrolments IX to X					
Total (in lakh)	17.67	17.74	18.04	17.59	17.83
Boys (in lakh)	9.21	9.24	9.44	9.16	9.28
Girls (in lakh)	8.46	8.50	8.59	8.43	8.55
Enrolment Total 1 to 10	101.12	101.14	101.74	101.24	103.13
Boys (in lakh)	52.28	52.30	52.96	52.59	53.57
Girls (in lakh)	48.84	48.84	48.78	46.65	49.56
Total Schools in State [1 to 10]	75849	76053	77967	77552	78096

Source: DISE 2018-19

Total enrolment in the State in 1 to 10 standards has marginally increased from 101.12 lakh in 2014-15 to 103.13 lakh in 2018-19. Both gender parity and gender equity are nearing unity in the State. Gender Parity in enrolment at primary and upper primary is 0.99 and 1.02 in Government + Aided schools. Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary level of education to the number of male students in this level.

- iv. **Gross Enrolment and Net Enrolment Ratios (GER &NER):** During the 2018-19, GER and NER lower primary are 104.40 and 95.72 respectively. At Higher primary stage GER and NER are 97.07 and, 81.77 respectively (**Table 12.5**). Changes in GER and NER across last 3 years are constant.

d) Drop-out Rates

In the Annual report 2018-19, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) had identified 13507 (7 to 14 years) drop-out children in state. Most of the drop-out children were in the districts namely Vijayapura, Bidar, Yadgir, Kalburgi, Koppal, Ballari Dharwad, Raichur, Gadag, Haveri, Chikkodi, Chitradurga, Davangere, Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Chamarajanagar. The RTE Act specifies that drop-out children

should be mainstreamed in regular schools. Every drop-out-child is expected to be enrolled in a nearby school and provided Special Training. Progress of the child is periodically assessed on a learning ladder on the basis of which, the child is admitted to an age-appropriate class (**Table 12.6**).

e) Out of School Children (OOSC)-Strategies for

As per RTE Act 2009, it is mandatory to provide free and universal education to all children aged between 6 and 14 years. In this context, the updated census was taken up in December 2018 and 6704 children between the age of 7 years and 14 years were identified as school dropout children. And also 6803 children of previous year were prevented from school dropout. Among the total 13507 children identified till December end, Out of this MHRD has approved plan for 13507 children. 10612 children (till December end) are brought into mainstream through various following programmes.

The number of never enrolled children is quite low as compared to Dropout children. It showed a decreasing trend over the years. The children in the age group of 6+ below 7 years are enrolled directly during the special enrollment drive (**Table 12.7**).

Table 12.5: GER and NER at Lower Primary, Higher Primary and Secondary Stages (in %)

Year	Primary level		Higher primary level		Secondary Level	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
2006-07	108.28	98.43	107.25	98.52	62.00	-
2007-08	110.93	96.10	107.53	95.61	65.00	-
2008-09	107.15	97.33	107.48	98.09	69.77	39.03
2009-10	106.53	95.21	103.10	95.15	75.29	45.07
2010-11	107.53	98.86	103.92	93.57	81.42	58.47
2011-12	107.46	99.21	105.16	96.95	85.65	65.76
2012-13	106.81	97.69	105.66	94.83	84.54	69.30
2013-14	102.36	93.56	90.47	81.78	75.99	55.33
2014-15	102.97	95.47	89.18	81.37	77.31	55.97
2015-16	102.98	96.40	93.36	79.16	83.22	61.75
2016-17	103.71	96.40	93.36	79.16	83.22	61.75
2017-18	102.77	94.45	93.99	80.35	82.37	64.07
2018-19	104.40	95.72	97.07	81.77	83.68	64.45

Source: DISE 2018-19

Table 12.6: Drop-out Rates in Lower Primary and Higher Primary Stages (2018-19) (in %)

Stage	All children	All (Boys)	All (Girls)
Lower Primary	1.42	1.53	1.18
Higher Primary	2.19	2.21	2.58

Source Edu.Dept.(SSA)

Table 12.7: Special enrolment drive to out of school children target and achievement for the year 2018-19 (up to Dec. 2018)

Name of Strategies	Target (Number of children)	Achievement Number of Children (Till December 2018)
Special Training of 3 months without accommodation (Chinnara Angala)	447	151
Special Training of 3 months with accommodation (Chinnara Angala)	20	5
School Based Special Training (With volunteers) (For 6 months period)	239	232
School Based Special Training (Without volunteers) (For 6 months period)	5485	3224
6 months Special Non- Residential Training	182	65
Tent Schools (For 6 months)	212	497
Tent schools continued from previous year	363	0
Chinnara Tangudhama (YDC) (For 12 months period)	101	100
Previous year 12 months Residential Special Training	36	10
Madarasa centers (For 10 months period)	14	14
Madarasas continued from previous year (For 10 months period)	1233	1231
Home Based Education	2	0
School readiness programme	1	1
Hostel facilities	100	43
6 months seasonal special Training with accommodation	5072	5039
Total	13507	10612

Source Edu. Dept. (SSA)

Steps to ensure continuation of mainstreamed children in regular schools

- ❑ School dropout period of children out of school is considered to be 7 days instead of 60 days.
- ❑ To prevent absenteeism of children and to attend schools regularly Education Coordinator (ECO) is appointed as Attendance Authority. In case absenteeism of more than 7 days is found, ECO is supposed to visit the students' family to persuade the parents to bring their children to schools and this method is being implemented.
- ❑ Free uniform, text books, mid-day meals plan, Ksheerabhagya, vitamin tablets etc. are provided to encourage students to attend schools regularly.
- ❑ Scholarships and admissions in hostels are provided to coordinate different incentives given by other departments regarding Child Education.
- ❑ Under the chairmanship of Honorable Chief Secretary, the Inter Departmental Coordination Committee is formed to bring out co-operation and co-ordination of other departments. Similarly, the Co-ordination Committee at District and Taluka levels are formed and they are functioning.
- ❑ Each school is ordered to maintain the VER (Village Education Register) / WER (Ward Education Register)
- ❑ Totally 71 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) schools and 86 KKGVB Hostels are opened in educationally backward blocks so that dropout girl students are admitted to continue their education on priority basis.
- ❑ Pamphlets are printed in this regard to reach out parents who take admissions for their children and also action is taken so as to teachers visiting the parents' homes to persuade them to send their children to schools.
- ❑ Accommodation is provided to students in the hostels run by other departments.
- ❑ Action is taken to collect the data of all children who have come to mainstream in the Vidyavahini software.
- ❑ The process of bringing in the school dropout children to mainstream is a continuous and all the measures are taken in this regard.

f) Infrastructure

i) Basic facility under Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan

Efforts are made by the state under universalization of Primary Education Scheme to provide building to school, additional room, aid for repair and maintenance of schools. Under RTE Act, the state has put sufficient efforts to provide basic facilities like free admission, sufficient class rooms, separate toilets for boys and girls, playground, library, compound /fences, drinking water, toilet, kitchens and other facilities. The main five facilities (Pancha Soulabhya) are drinking water, Toilet, Play Ground, Compound Wall and School Building. Significant progress is achieved by the state in providing fundamental facilities as shown below in **Table 12.8, 12.9 and Figure 12.1, 12.2**. As shown below, significant achievement is observed in providing toilet to girl students. There is a large difference in the data of 2017-18 and 2018-19 is due to during 2017-18 only Government

schools were considered but during 2018-19 as per the SATS data all the category of schools are considered.

ii) School Buildings and Classrooms

Building is important aspect of the physical infrastructure of Schools. Majority of the schools, that is 43521 schools (69.68%) out of 62229 elementary schools of the department possess own buildings (**Table 12.10**). The remaining 30.02 percent includes those operating in rent free or rented building and schools without any building facility. During 2018-19, there were 372385 classrooms in elementary schools indicating an increase of 10169 classrooms in about ten years. 76.87% of classrooms are in good condition. 10.09% classrooms need minor repairs, while 15.37 % of classrooms require major repairs. Out of a total of 15867 secondary schools in the State, 5050 belong to the DoE. About 29.34% of schools of the Department possess own buildings (**Table 12.11**).

Table 12.8: Fundamental facilities in Primary Schools (Elementary)

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramps	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2011-12	97.91	98.81	95.49	54.34	78.27	69.21	99.55	98.66
2012-13	99.72	99.9	99.56	55.74	79.83	73.48	99.92	99.35
2013-14	99.97	99.98	98.71	56.3	80.96	75.48	99.99	99.66
2014-15	99.76	99.94	98.99	56.87	83.37	77.33	99.98	99.73
2015-16	99.28	99.72	98.71	57.02	83.34	78.37	99.94	99.74
% More / Less	-0.48	-0.22	-0.28	0.15	-0.03	1.04	0.04	0.07
2016-17	97.13	98.63	97.67	57.31	61.80	78.77	99.78	99.67
% More / Less	-2.15	-1.09	-1.04	0.29	-21.54	0.40	-0.16	0.01
2017-18	93.73	96.01	94.17	63.94	47.24	79.70	97.31	39.39
% More / Less	-3.40	-2.62	-3.50	6.63	-14.56	0.93	-2.47	-60.12
2018-19	93.13	95.49	93.92	63.55	46.73	79.65	96.60	34.45
% More / Less	-0.60	-0.52	-0.25	-0.39	-0.51	-0.05	-0.71	-4.94

Source: DISE 2018-19

Figure 12.1: Basic facilities in Primary Schools, (Elementary)

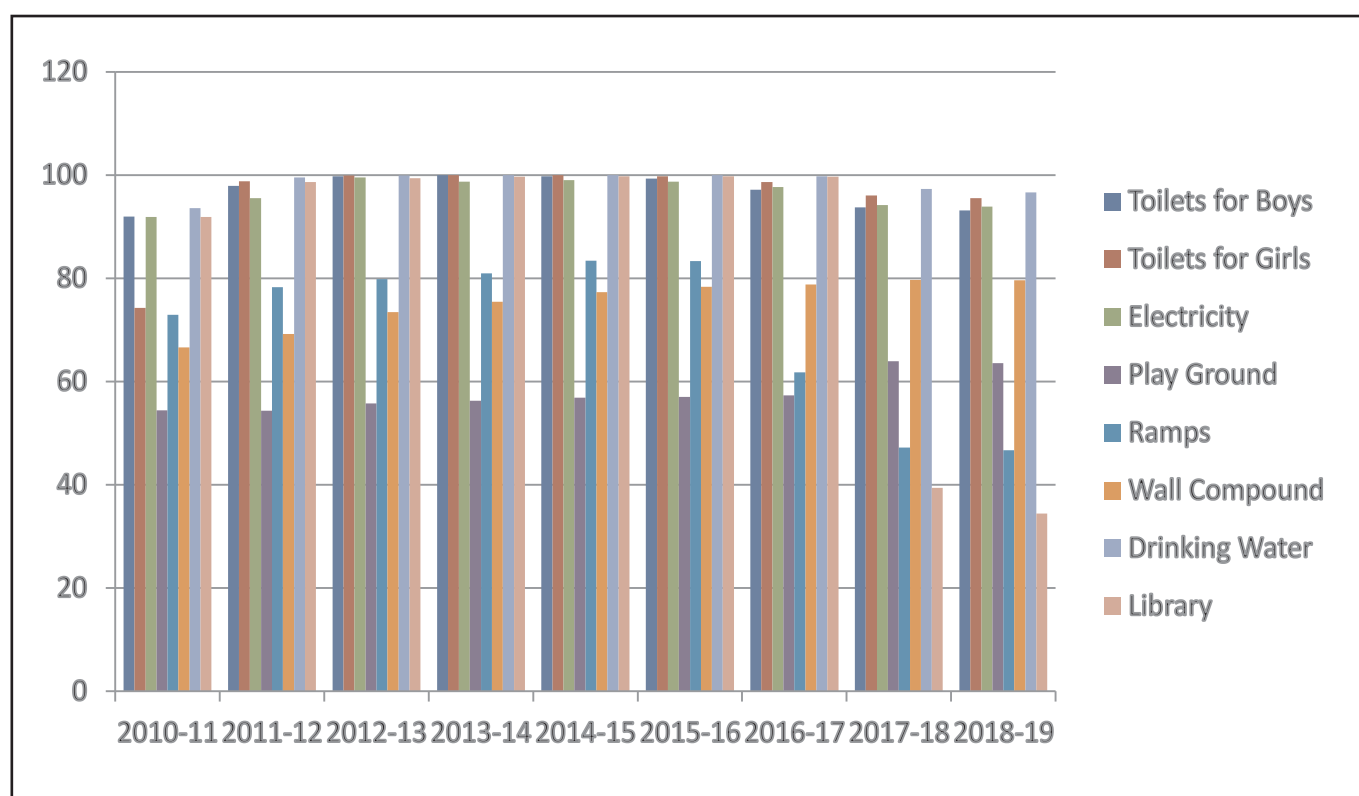


Table 12.9: Details of Basic Facility in High Schools across the state

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramp s	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2011-12	88.87	93.01	82.69	75.01	38.18	62.02	97.86	94.05
2012-13	99.30	99.59	92.32	76.65	40.05	63.94	99.32	96.49
2013-14	98.70	99.74	92.76	78.53	45.29	67.68	99.47	98.11
2014-15	99.78	99.93	97.33	82.16	55.74	74.12	99.87	99.09
2015-16	99.79	99.94	97.94	82.70	59.78	76.22	99.89	99.40
%More/ Less	0.01	0.01	0.61	0.54	4.04	2.10	0.02	0.31
2016-17	98.89	99.56	99.22	83.17	50.67	77.29	99.85	99.51
%More/ Less	0.90	0.37	1.28	0.47	-9.10	1.07	-0.03	0.11
2017-18	98.53	99.07	98.39	89.32	28.93	84.02	99.32	48.80
%More/ Less	-0.36	-0.49	-0.83	-6.15	-21.74	6.73	-0.53	-50.71
2018-19	97.50	98.09	97.35	88.38	28.34	83.66	98.16	41.49
%More/ Less	-1.03	-0.98	-1.04	-0.94	-0.59	-0.36	-1.16	-7.31

Source: DISE 2018-19

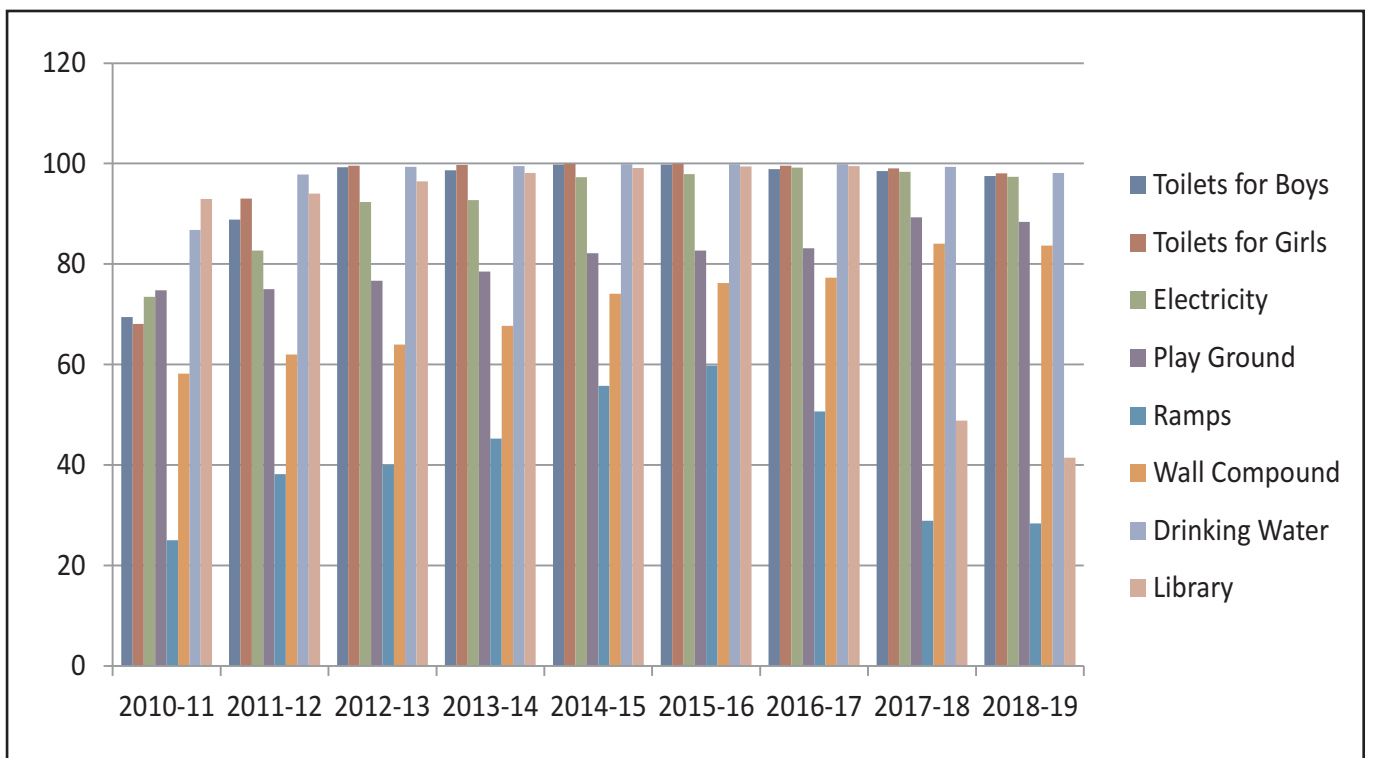
Figure 12.2 : Basic Facility in High Schools

Table 12.10 : Classification of Elementary Schools by type of ownership of buildings – Education Department Schools only

Category	Govt. Building	Rented	Rent Free	No Building	Others	Total
Elementary Schools	43521	4772	435	27	13474	62229
Percentage to Total Schools	69.98	7.67	0.70	0.04	21.61	100.00

Source: DISE 2018-19

Table 12.11 : Classification of Secondary Schools by type of ownership of buildings – Education Department Schools only

Category	Govt. Building	Rented	Rent Free	No Building	Others	Total
Secondary Schools	5050	1797	206	9	8805	15867
Percentage to total Schools	31.86	11.34	1.30	0.06	55.49	100.00

Source: DISE 2018-19

(g) Teachers

In 2018-19 in the state, 281768 teachers (89.29%) are working in the LPSs and HPSs against the sanctioned vacancies of 315557. Further, in aided schools at the elementary stage, 15931 were working against the sanctioned posts of 22055. It is observed that 75.37% of the teachers in Government schools at the elementary stage are female teachers. Teacher-Pupil ratio is satisfactory in Government schools; the average PTR being 1:26.06 at the elementary stage. However, variations are seen across districts, blocks and at school levels. The State has adopted a policy to rationalize teacher deployment to correct such imbalances. However, PTR in private aided and unaided schools is comparatively high at 1:55.48 and 1:31.61 respectively (**Table 12.12**).

12.1.3 Quality Improvement Initiatives

Elementary Education: Quality Initiatives are classified based on their focus on distinct stakeholder's groups: Schools, Students, Teachers, Community and Administration. Programmes under these initiatives serve more than one stakeholder groups simultaneously.

a) Infrastructure: Provision of infrastructure facilities and adequate classrooms is the basic strategy for quality schooling. In addition,

every school is given 1) School Grant and 2) Maintenance Grant. They are directly transferred from the district educational office to individual schools and jointly operated by the President of the School Development and Monitoring Committee (SDMC) and the Head Teacher. The School Grant is used for procurement of charts, maps, specimens, newspapers, consumable chemicals, chalk and other sundry items. Maintenance Grant is used for paying electricity, water bills, white-washing, hygienic maintenance of school and similar heads. Major repairs grants are given on the basis of evidence-based demands.

b) Residential Schools for Specific category of children:

Five residential schools for specific category of children, one each in Bengaluru Urban, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Mysuru and Shivamogga sanctioned under RTE have been established during 2011-12. The intake capacity of each school is 100 and presently 450 children are studying in these schools. In Bengaluru Urban, Mysuru and Dharwad these schools are catering to the needs of deprived children in urban areas whereas in Shivamogga and Dakshina Kannada, children from forest and Naxal affected areas are being benefitted. The construction of full-fledged building for Bengaluru South, Dakshina Kannada, Mysuru and Shivamogga District are completed but in

the Dharwad district is in progress and the construction is expected to be completed within 3 months. Teachers are provided to these schools both from the Department and on outsource basis. Other staff like warden, accounts assistants, D-group and watch man

have also been appointed. Apart from providing good education, children are also being trained in sports, life skills and self defense. Enrolment in Residential Schools for Specific category of children during 2018-19 is as given in **Table 12.13** below.

Table 12.12: Teachers in various types of schools (2018-19)

Teachers (Working)	Education Dept.	SW + LB	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
Elementary level	166943	2334	15931	95494	1066	281768
PTR	26.06	35.00	55.48	31.61	49.76	28.14
High Schools	38401	2556	28188	36276	754	106175

Source: DISE 2018-19

Table 12.13: Enrolment in Residential Schools for Specific category of children during 2018-19

Sl. No.	District & Place	Enrolment						
		Gender wise		Social category wise				
		Boys	Girls	SC	ST	Muslims	others	Total
1	Bengaluru South – Govt. Model School Premises, Arehalli, Banashankari, Bangalore South	43	27	32	12	0	26	70
2	Dakshina Kannada – Govt. Model School Premises, Beltangadi Main Road, Beltangadi	60	40	15	6	5	74	100
3	Dharwad – Govt. HPS No.8, Opp. Nehru College, Ghantakeri, Hubli City	53	47	11	12	10	67	100
4	Mysuru Govt. HPS Premises, Nazarabad, Mysuru North Zone	75	27	45	18	2	37	102
5	Shivamogga – Govt. HPS Premises, Agumbe, Teerthahalli Taluka	39	39	24	1	0	53	78
Total		270	180	127	49	17	257	450

Source: Edu. Dept.(SSA)

Facilities provided in Residential Schools:

- Four posts of teachers are sanctioned to all residential schools.
- Supporting staff including D-Group and Watchmen have been appointed.
- Arrangements have been made to supply nutritious food to each school.
- Children are provided training in self defense and vocational skills.
- Adequate measures are taken for the safety and security of the children.
- Proper medical care is provided.

c) Nali Kali: All Government of Kannada and Urdu medium Primary schools in the state have adopted the NALI KALI mode in the learn and teach method. All the schools are supplied with revised Nali Kali learning cards. Totally 28485 teachers are trained in this method and assigned Nali Kali classes. Head Masters of all schools too are trained.

d) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya: Efforts have been put by Central and State Govt. to educate girl children. 71 KGBV residential schools in 69 educationally backward blocks for girls of 6th Std. to 8th Std. have been established to continue education under SSA of Central Resource Development Department in the view of gender disparity, rural areas, weaker sections of society, SC/ST and economically backward classes. KGBV at Siddapur of Gangavati taluka, Koppal Dist and KGBV at Sindhanur of Raichur for girls of Muslim minority are imparting education in Urdu medium.

Enrollment details of KGBV in 2018-19:

- Number of KGBV with 100 students: 47
- Number of KGBV with 150 students: 24
- Total enrollment of at KGBVs: 8300
- Total number of students enrolled at KGBV: 8118

e) Children with Special Needs (CWSN):

There are 77851 children in the state who are identified with special needs group among which 72002 children are enrolled into schools and 5849 children of them need most special needs care and are provided with home based education. Other children of this category are identified in medical camps, enrolled into schools equipped with educational aids. 24980 children are supplied with these educational equipments.

f) Training:

In the year 2018-19, an aid of Rs. 17019.00 lakhs is approved by MHRD for the training needs of teachers, Head Masters, Educational Administrators, Resource Persons and SDMC members. DSERT is the Nodal agency to impart the training which covers 30 DIETs, 204 Block Resource Centers and 4103 Cluster Resource Centers where the training programmes are ICT based. In order to train 6 SDM members from each govt. school for one day in the year 2018-19 among the approved amount Rs.704.00 lakhs is released to DSERT. All the above training programmes are progressing in different stages and at the end of the educational year, it is committed to reach the full target of all these training programmes.

g) Research, Evaluation, Monitoring & Supervision (REMS):

REMS is one of the major interventions that focuses on Quality Dimension of education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission. The approved activities under REMS focus on Research and Evaluation which helps in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the educational practices. Monitoring and Supervision activities were conducted as per RTE compliance. The activities conducted under REMS are means to achieve quality in education. REMS activity is managed in 2 stages namely; State Stage and District Stage.

12.1.4 Secondary Education

With significant gains in primary education, the State has set in motion the planning process for universalization of secondary education to achieve the target of 85% enrolment in 14-18 age groups in classes 9 to 12. The State is also committed to strengthening the knowledge base of the

Facilities at KGBV schools:

- Improved school building.
- Supply of good quality nutritious food.
- Computer education and compulsory medical check-up in schools.
- Personality development education including music, yoga, karate and cultural programmes.
- Learning opportunity of vocational skills such as sewing, embroidery, doll making, and repairing electronic items.
- Parallel methods of learning for slow learning children.
- Extension of different departmental programmes, conducting guest lectures and seminars.

society to sustain higher rate of economic growth.

a) Institutions / Enrolment / Teachers

The State has a total of 15867 secondary schools of which 4695 schools are run by the DoE, 604 SW and LB schools, 3768 by aided managements, 6702 by private unaided managements and 98 by others. The concentration of the secondary schools in the private unaided sector may be one of the reasons for the low access of children from marginalized groups to higher education 34.75 percent of girls are enrolled in Govt. schools, and only 33.25 percent of them study in private unaided schools.

According to the available data, in the state, total of 121261 teachers were working out of 36276 teachers are working in unaided secondary schools (**Table 12.15**). The State has set the goal of making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all children in the age group of 14 to 16 years.

b) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):

Universalisation of elementary education has become a Constitutional mandate. Hence it is absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards Universalisation of secondary education. In this connection both central and state governments have initiated different programmes to universalise elementary and secondary education. Rashtriya madhyamika shikshana abhiyan is one of such programme implementing jointly by central and state governments on the sharing basis.

Objectives:

- ❑ To provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation.
- ❑ To ensure that, no child is deprived from secondary education.
- ❑ To provide necessary infrastructure to impart effective education in all the government high schools.
- ❑ To plan the programmes to ensure quality education to all the children.

Schemes subsumed Under RMSA:

- ❑ 70 Girls Hostels for 9th and 10th standard students in educationally backward blocks one in each block.
- ❑ Integrated education for disabled children of secondary schools
- ❑ Vocation education

c) National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI has introduced the new scheme of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to be implemented under Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) as per the guidelines. The main objective of this programme is to introduce vocational courses along with the regular courses and thus enable the students to gain skills and competencies essential to get employed. This is a continuing programme implemented in 10 different levels starting from classes 9th to 12th and thereafter up to graduation, post-graduation and Ph.D levels.
2. MHRD GOI has approved to introduce NSQF Scheme in 250 Govt. Composite Schools, out of this the State Government

Table 12.15 : Schools, Teachers & Enrolment in High Schools (2018-19)

Particulars	Govt.	SW+LB	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
No. of Schools	4695	604	3768	6702	98	15867
Enrollment of Boys (IX to X)	292712	22202	255642	349393	8326	928275
Enrollment of Girls (IX to X)	297165	28292	239250	284370	6640	855717
Total Enrollment	589877	50494	494892	633763	14966	1783992
No. of Teachers Working	38401	2556	28188	36276	754	106175

Source: DISE 2018-19

Activities Approved from MHRD for the year 2018-19:

The important activities implemented as per guidelines are

Sl.No.	SSA activity	RMSA activity
1	School Grants	
2	Teachers Salary	Headmasters Salary
3	In service Teacher training to all Government and Aided School Teachers and Head Teachers	
4	SDMC Training	Self-defence skills for girl children
5	Maintenance grant	Science And Mathamatics Mela
6	Out of School Children	Kala Utsav programme
7	Swacha Bharath – Swacha Vidyalaya	MMER (Monthly Monitoring Evaluation Report)
8		Girls Hostel
9	Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS) CWSN children	
10		Books and Stationary
11	Civil Works	
12	Free Text books	Existing Schools
13	Free Uniform	Enhancing of Learning activities in education
14	Inclusive Education (CWSN)	Vocational education
15	Residential Schools for special category	Staff For Previous Year Schools
16	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)	Science & Maths Activities
17	Major Repairs	English Training & Remedial Teaching
18	RTE re-imburement	Sports & Tournaments Activities
19	Management Cost (District & State)	Equity Components
20	Teacher Training	Girls Empowerment Programme
21		Student Oriented Activities

decided to implement in 100 schools from 9th standard during 2014-15, 2015-16 the scheme implemented in 9th & 10th std and during 2018-19 the scheme implemented in 9th, 10th and 11th (PUC Ist Year) under IT / ITEs, Automobile, Health Care, Retail, Beauty & Wellness sectors. PAB approved 50 more schools to the existing 100 schools where NSQF is to be implemented, bringing the total to 150 schools in Karnataka.

- Each school is allotted 02 sectors. 300 vocational trainers to 150 Government High schools.
- The students of 9th and 10th Std. who have opted vocational subject under NSQF are exempted in studying 3rd Language and the students of 11 and 12th Std. opted

vocational subject under NSQF are exempted from in studying either one of the languages.

d) Student Achievement Tracking System - “Shikshana Kirana”

“Shikshana Kirana”, the Students Achievement Tracking System that tracks every child enrolled in school, by unique identity and name, regularity, academic performance, promotions, transfers, identify drop outs etc., has captured student specific data of about 1 crore students studying in all schools of the state. The system is designed for online monitoring of the performance of students, teachers and school managements.

This system could already digitize the records of more than one crore students, four lakhs

teachers and seventy seven thousand schools in the whole state including private aided and unaided schools. .

Adhar information linked with student details is under process, Online verification of Caste and Income certificate. Automation of SSLC examination system through online (Nominal roll, Admission ticket, question paper indent). Text book indent generated through online and conducting online Student Achievement Test.

12.1.5 Pre-University Education:

Establishment of the Department of Pre University Education:

In order to administer the +2 stage of education, the 'Karnataka Pre University Education Board' was established in 1971. The Board was abolished in 1988 and it was converted into the 'Directorate of Pre-university Education' in 1992. All colleges imparting PU education in the State come under the purview of the Directorate. The Directorate looks after the administration, examination and academic matters of the PU stage.

Since the government formed a separate department to manage Pre University Education and created a separate cadre of lecturers and principals to staff the government PU colleges, PU stage is being treated as a separate stage as well as a separate sub sector of education in Karnataka. However, for budgetary purposes, PU education gets its funds from Secondary Education budget-head.

Pre University Education is considered as a preparatory stage for university courses. The course offers two languages and four electives, which are to be selected from a wide range of subjects (34 subjects). These electives are further classified under three different streams: Arts, Science and Commerce.

Pre-University education is an important milestone between school education and higher education. A separate Pre-University education department has been established in the state to plan, design and implement the entire Pre-University education programme. The Government participation is immense in pre-university education (**Table 12.16**). It is observed that the number of girl students admitted in Government Pre-University Colleges is more than that of private aided and unaided colleges. This indicates the need for expansion of these colleges in future to promote girls' education.

Financial assistance is provided under NABARD-RIDF and Special Development Plan to meet the infrastructure requirements of the PU Colleges. Orientation programmes are organized by the department for lecturers with a view to upgrade their knowledge and improve the results. Emphasis is placed on those districts where the pass percentage is low. Henceforth, as per National Policy, pre-university stage of education will be a part of secondary education. It will not be tailored to University needs and it will not be pre-university stage but senior secondary stage.

Table 12.16: Institutions at Pre-University Level (Nos.)

Institutions	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Corporation	Total
2010-11	1191	640	1737	13	3581
2011-12	1200	675	1874	13	3762
2012-13	1201	775	1995	13	3984
2013-14	1203	795	2145	13	4156
2014-15	1203	795	2346	13	4357
2015-16	1203	795	2778	13	4789
2016-17	1204	797	2990	13	5004
2017-18	1229	797	3196	13	5235
2018-19	1231	797	3194	13	5235

Source: Dept. of PUE

a) Enrolments:

The year 2007-08 has been significant with regard to enrolments in the pre-university stage (**Table 12.17**). There is a direct relation between percentage of passes at X standard public examination (SSLC) and demand for pre-university education. Results at X standard were between 50% to 60 % till 2007. X standard results has improved significantly since 2007 onwards and is currently around 60% to 75%.

Still, it is observed that there is an attrition of around 17% to 20% between I and II years of pre-university education. This attrition has implications for expenditure levels across two years. If Career guidance and counseling is conducted immediately after the announcement of the X standard examination results, may help in reduction of dropouts.

The Education Commission of 1966 had suggested an enrolment limit of 30% to 35% for Arts courses. However, even by 2008-09, nearly 50% of enrolments are in Arts courses (**Table 12.18**). Relative proportions at II PUC stage do not change substantially. The low enrolments in science courses are a cause for concern. There is a rush for professional courses from science stream. This is not the

case with respect to Arts and Commerce Courses. Low proportion of science enrolments and the attraction of professional courses lead to low enrolments in graduate science courses. Graduate science courses serve as nurseries for preparation and supply of science teachers for secondary schools, as well as for creation of pool of scientists in the country after post-graduate and research courses. Both school science education and scientific pursuits suffer because of this trend. Initiatives by the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore) to attract science talent for integrated 5-years, post-graduate courses after the pre-university stage by offering a variety of incentives need to be emulated and expanded.

b) Completion Rates:

Pass percentage at pre-university is about 67.48% in science courses (**Table 12.19**). This will normally be around 25% to 50% of previous year's enrolments. It is also seen that girls fare better than boys in II PUC examination. Girls who reach II PUC are from among those who are left out after being subjected to higher degree of screening at various levels. This is not the case of boys. It is also noted that English medium results are always better than Kannada medium results.

Table 12.17: Students Strength In Pre-University Courses

Year	Ist PUC	IInd PUC	Attrition	%age
2007-08	528879	433183	5195	1.21
2008-09	534430	434425	94454	17.86
2009-10	555977	428580	105850	19.81
2010-11	518179	450700	105277	18.94
2011-12	575673	430625	87554	16.90
2012-13	625542	480268	95405	16.57
2013-14	562449	467985	157557	25.19
2014-15	611570	496255	66194	11.77
2015-16	643508	516508	95062	15.54
2016-17	613865	566774	76734	11.92
2017-18	647319	540367	73498	11.97
2018-19	640644	563772	83547	12.91

Source: Dept. of PUE

Table 12.18: Enrolments Across Courses In Pre-University (2018-19)

Stage	Arts	Commerce	Science	Total
I year (No.s)	192347	248979	199318	640644
II year (No.s)	157901	216721	189150	563772
Proportions (%)				
I year	30.02	38.86	31.11	100%
II year	28.01	38.44	33.55	100%

Source: Dept. of PUE

Table 12.19 : Pass Percentage at Pre-University Level across Courses (2017-18)

Performance	Arts	Commerce	Science	Total
Appeared (No.)	199162	254908	231643	685713
Passed (No.)	89883	162235	156303	408421
Percentage	45.13	63.64	67.48	59.56

Source: Dept. of PUE

c) Trainings and Programmes:

- ❑ **“Ganatharanga” CET/NEET training programme:** 250 Govt. P.U Colleges with advanced technology students in PCMB are given free coaching for CET/NEET exams.
- ❑ **Vishwasa Kirana Programme:** To improve the outcome of scheduled cast & tribe students studying in state Pre-University colleges set up under SCP/STP programme. Special English Language teaching classes were held from 14/10/18 to 26/10/18 midterm holidays to intensify training in English speaking skills, grammar and understanding in 410 nodal training centres to improve results.
- ❑ **Laptop programme:** For the year 2019, SC students securing highest marks and stands first in the district among the SC student will get 3 laptops (one each for stream in Arts, Science & Commerce). Even those students who secure second highest marks and stands seconds, in each of the three streams for the entire district will get a Laptop. On the same lines ST students securing highest marks and first place among the ST students in the district will get 3 laptops (one each for stream in Arts, Science and Commerce).
- ❑ **Book bank programme for SCP/TSP :** For the Academic Year 2018-19 Under SCP Project 181 colleges were selected based on SC constituency are provided Text Books & also under TSP project 62 colleges were selected based on ST constituency.
- ❑ **Preparation of question bank:** For the Academic year 2018-19 for the benefit of students question bank in all subjects was prepared by the resource persons. The same has been uploaded in the PUE website.
- ❑ **Youth parliament:** For the Academic year 2018-19 at Pre University level in order to gain Political knowledge “Youth Parliament” competition is conducted, this programme is being conducted by the P U E. Dept. Since 2011-2012.
- ❑ **Career counselling and guidance cell:** DPUE with the help of UNDP-DISHA has introduced career guidance cells in selected 50 Govt P U Colleges in the state. The programmed aims at providing insight into career opportunities for around 20,000 Girls students in 50 GPUC.
- ❑ **Training programmes from kipa :** The one day training programme for 1230 Govt. P.U College Principals regarding “Auditing and using accumulated fund” in 15 different districts. The maintains of records stock, cash book and other audits related works.

d) Sports and NCC

The department of Pre-University Education also facilities sports activities in the academic year 2018-19 sports activities were conducted at taluka, district and state level students who won 1st & 2nd place were selected and sent to national games conducted by SGFI (School Games Federation of India). At nationals, Karnataka team sent from PU Department have won championship trophy in swimming, belt wrestling, shuttle badminton, tennis volley ball, Floor Ball, and ball badminton. In individual, championship trophy was given to the students in the following games : Takewonda, Wrestling (free style and grecoroman), Judo, Yoga and Shuttle Badminton.

12.1.6 Collegiate Education

The Department of Collegiate Education was set up in the year 1960, and has since been striving to make quality higher education affordable and accessible to all sections of students. The Department of Collegiate Education oversees the administration of 413 Government First Grade Colleges and 319 Private aided colleges affiliated to 14 state universities, through its 6 regional offices located at Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Shivamogga, Dharwad and Kalburgi.

a) Institutions:

The details of the average strength and spread in Government and Aided Degree colleges are

given in **Table 12.20 and 12.21**. The average strength in government and aided degree colleges is 771.14 and 589.50 respectively.

b) Enrolments:

Overall student's enrolment in for Degree Courses are increasing with each passing year during 2010-11 to 2018-19. (**Tables 12.22, 12.23 and 12.24**). In fact, negative growth has been observed in case of boys enrolment during 2010-11 and 2015-16 to 2017-18, this has been improved with +ve growth during 2018-19. The male-female ratio which was in favour of boys during 2009-10 has got reversed during 2010-11. 2010-11 to 2018-19 and the ratio was in favour of girls.

Enrolment in Science courses is very poor as a proportion of total enrolments in general higher education. This is a carry-over concern of pre-university enrolments. Improving the proportion of enrolments in Science courses along with general increases is a significant challenge.

There has been a significant increase in the funds released to the Department of Collegiate Education by the Government. Total budget under plan and non-plan increased from Rs. 1345.45 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 2416.70 crore in 2018-19. The major share in the plan budget was for the additional infrastructure and facilities required for colleges.

Table 12.20: Institutions for graduate education, 2018-19

Managements	Govt.	Pvt. Aided	Total
Institutions	413	319	732
Students	318482	188049	506531
Av. Per college (Nos.)	771.14	589.50	691.98

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

Table 12.21 Spread of Govt. sector Degree Colleges

Region	Bengaluru	Mysuru	Shivamogga	Mangaluru	Dharwad	Kalburgi	Total
Number	141	107	89	71	204	120	732
Proportion	19.26	14.62	12.16	9.70	27.87	16.39	100
Revenue Blocks	32	26	27	11	49	31	176

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

Table 12.22: Growth of Enrolments in Degree colleges

Year	Boys	% growth	Girls	% growth	Total	% growth	M:F Ratio
2009-10	181779	1.34	176226	7.63	357975	4.33	51:49
2010-11	181018	-0.42	186790	3.28	367808	2.69	49:51
2011-12	226785	25.28	235313	25.98	462098	24.34	49:51
2012-13	229681	1.28	235471	0.06	465152	1.76	49:51
2013-14	247140	7.60	282867	20.14	530007	13.94	47:53
2014-15	251078	1.56	283986	1.21	535064	0.89	47:53
2015-16	234655	-6.54	293739	3.43	528394	-1.24	44:56
2016-17	213474	-9.03	291486	-0.77	504960	-4.43	42:58
2017-18	201760	-5.49	285034	-2.21	486794	-3.60	41:58
2018-19	214625	6.38	292386	2.58	506531	4.05	42:58

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

Table 12.23: Enrolments across courses (2018-19)

Courses	BA (BA & BSW)	B.Sc. (B.Sc. & BCA)	B.Com (B.com & BBM)	Total
Number of students	194507	79173	232851	506531
%	38.40	15.63	45.97	100%

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

Table 12.24: SC /ST Students Enrolment for Academic year (2018-19)

	No. of SC Students			No. of ST Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Govt. Colleges	32931	37147	70078	12505	13419	25924
Pvt. Aided Colleges	12408	13447	25939	5133	5675	10814

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

c) Fresh Incentives:

- **New courses/combinations:** Permission has been given to start new Under Graduation degree courses/combinations in 39 Government First Grade Colleges and Post Graduation Courses/combinations in 23 Government First Grade Colleges.
- **Development of science courses:** With regard to developing science courses, total amount of Rs. 885.50 Lakhs grants is released to the 170 Government First Grade Colleges in which Degree and Post Graduation Degree Science subjects are

taught, for purchasing required Laboratory Equipments, Chemicals/ Consumables, Text-Books and Furnitures.

- **Dharwad Higher Education Academy:** The Higher Education Academy, an ambitious project of the State Government, to improve the quality of higher education, is functioning since June 2015. Presently the induction training has been given to lecturers.
- **NAAC accreditation:** As Government First Grade Colleges are undergoing the process of NAAC accreditation & re-

accreditation in the present year 223 Government First Grade Colleges among 413 colleges have been accredited. Department of Collegiate Education stands 1st place in South India & 2nd place National level for getting NAAC accreditation.

- To improve the quality of Higher Education, the Central Government under the component-7 (Infrastructure Grants to Colleges) of RUSA, a flagship project under Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India has selected 89 Government First Grade Colleges of our state and grant of Rs 2 crores has been sanctioned to each of these colleges. Under component-1 of RUSA (Upgradation of Autonomous College to Universities), Government College Mandya (Autonomous) has been selected and a grant of Rs.55 crores has been sanctioned. Under component - 5 of RUSA Government First Grade College, Jewargi has been selected to transform as a Model college and a grant of Rs.4 crores. has been sanctioned to this college. Under component-2 of RUSA (Creation of Cluster Colleges to University), Maharani Science College for Women, Bangalore, Maharani Arts, Commerce and Management College for Women, Bangalore and VHD Central Institute of Home sciences, Bangalore have been selected as Cluster University and a total grant of 55 crores has been sanctioned for this project.
- English, Computer Fundamentals & Life Skills are being taught to the students of 327 Government First Grade Colleges through EDUSAT for an hour at fixed time slots every day.
- **Tele-Education:** Tele Education scheme in 73 colleges including 64 colleges in Hyderabad-Karnataka region, under the purview of Department of Collegiate Education, by using the expertise of IIMB, Bangalore and member organizations of its union. This programme is for the students studying in First year degree courses in Government First Grade Colleges to improve the proficiency in English. The programme has been started by installing Tele Education classrooms.

12.1.7 Technical Education

During 1943 that is before independence there were a few technical skill teaching schools in

the department of Public Instructions called Occupational Institutes. Due to increase in number of such institutions and development of technical education, particularly in the latter half of the fifties, the necessity raised for the establishment of an independent department with the objectives of bringing about coordination among institutes, standard education, quality syllabi, conduct of examination and for overall development of the technical education. Thus, the Department of Technical Education came into existence as a full-fledged independent department from 1959.

Technical Education across the globe is gaining importance day by day because of the rapid advancements in science, technology and innovations. Department of Technical Education is playing a vital role in contributing for the growth of Information Technology and Industries in Karnataka State by making its products capable of competing across the globe.

Objectives of the Department

- Administrative control, inspection, design and development of plans and implementation of programs for all the Engineering colleges and Polytechnics.
- Conduct of examinations, evaluation and awarding certificates.
- Adopting need-based technical subjects in the Engineering and Diploma courses by identifying new courses.
- Inspecting infrastructure facilities for commencement of new technical institutions and programs to recommend for the regulatory authority.
- Inspection of administrative and academic procedures, evaluation of infrastructure facilities of the technical institutions.
- Approving intake and admission of all the private aided/unaided institutions.
- Issuing guidelines for admission of students into the technical institutions.
- Providing grants and other facilities to the private aided technical institutions.
- Industry Institute Interaction and assistance in placement.
- Selection of technical staff to depute for higher studies and research.

a) Institution:

There were only 57 technical institutes, under Department of Technical Education initially but now there are a staggering 545 institutes across the state ranging from Diploma to Degree, and Junior Technical Schools (**Table 12.25**).

b) Budget Provision :

The Budget provided for government polytechnics and engineering colleges under plan & non-plan for previous 5 years is given in **Table 12.26**.

Table 12.25 Classification of Technical Institutes in the State during 2017-18

Technical Institutes	Classification				
	Govt.	University	Pvt. Aided	Pvt.	Total
Engineering Degree					
Engineering Colleges	10	2	9	206	227
Women's Engineering Colleges	-	-	-	2	2
Evening Engineering Colleges	1	1	2	1	5
Total	11	3	11	209	234
Diploma					
Co-Education Polytechnics	70	-	42	166	278
Women's Polytechnics	8	-	1	5	14
Evening Polytechnics	2	-	1	2	5
Non- Engineering Polytechnics	2	-	-	-	2
Total	82	-	44	173	299
Others					
Junior Technical Schools	6	-	-	6	12
Total	6	-	-	6	12
Total No. of Technical Institutions					545

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

(Note: There are 12 institutes conducting Engineering courses and 25 institutes conducting Diploma Courses on 2nd shift basis. In all there are 37 institutes conducting courses on 2nd Shift Basis).

Table 12.26: Budget Provision for Technical Education (Plan & Non-Plan), (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Plan		Non-plan	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2013-14	53919.72	49754.74	26734.11	27840.18
2014-15	55730.30	44797.23	30066.93	31633.37
2015-16	55197.10	49896.16	33367.00	33060.80
2016-17	72447.13	68861.05	39705.00	38857.77
2017-18	104877.91	101734.08	--	--

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

c) Staff Training and Apprenticeship Training Programme:

To provide the Human Resources and enhance the teaching efficiency of the staff, the teaching faculties have been deputed to higher education and also improve their skills through short term training programmes. The details are given in **Tables 12.27** and **12.28**.

As per the Govt. Apprenticeship Act 1973 (amended) and 1986 the State Govt. /Central Govt./Private Companies will impart training to specific number of students for duration of one year under this scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide a connection between

the technical institutes and industries, to improve the technical-know-how and to introduce the students to all fields of the industry. The number of beneficiaries of the training during 2017-18 is given in **Table 12.29**.

d) Scholarship/Merit awards (Reimbursement of Fee):

The SC and ST students who have been selected for engineering courses by the Karnataka Examination Authority through the CET are being provided the reimbursement of fee. The number of SC/ST students getting reimbursement of fee is given in **Table 12.30**.

Table 12.27: No. of Teaching Staff deputed for Higher Education

Subject	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
M.E /M.Tech.	51	27	66	77	76
PhD	26	40	25	14	30

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

Table 12.28: No. of Teaching/Non-teaching staff deputed for short term training

Subject	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Programs conducted at the NITTR, Chennai	167	115	150	132	76
Staff deputed (No.)	1924	1205	1243	1110	600

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

Table 12.29: No. of beneficiary students who got benefitted from the ATS during 2016-17 and 2017-18

Subject	2016-17		2017-18	
	Engineering	Diploma	Engineering	Diploma
Civil	102	83	102	83
Electrical	340	180	340	188
Mechanical	348	312	348	312
Computer Science	320	298	320	298
Automobile	127	127	127	127
Others	361	365	361	365
Total	1598	1365	1598	1373

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

Table 12.30: Details of the reimbursement of fee during last five years (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	SC Students		ST Students	
	No. of Students	Amount in Rs.	No. of Students	Amount in Rs.
2013-14	2664	851.58	78	14.49
2014-15	3248	1079.77	2056	716.20
2015-16	4006	1224.77	1374	440.49
2016-17	3781	1424.83	1237	490.74
2017-18	3633	1483.70	1218	521.60

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

Other Programmes and Activities

1. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE):

The Department of Technical Education is participating in this survey since 2010-11 by providing the necessary information (through online) to MHRD. The Department of Technical Education was the first department in the country to complete the 100% survey work in the inaugural AISHE (2010-11) program. During 2016-17, all technical institutes have filled the required formats of the survey.

2. Information and Communication Technology Initiatives-ICTs:

ICTs contribute for universal access to education, equity in education, the delivery of quality learning and teaching, teachers' professional development and more efficient education management, governance and administration. Department takes a holistic and comprehensive approach for promoting ICTs in education in order to address the challenges in realizing the vision of higher education. The department of Technical Education has taken part in all the above initiatives.

3. Accreditation by National Board of Accreditation (NBA):

The Department of Technical Education (DTE) is taking up various quality improvement initiatives among them Accreditation is one of the major initiative both in terms of improving academic and infrastructural quality of the technical institutes. Accreditation is the continuous quality improvement process. Which ensures quality in teaching-learning process, self-evaluation, accountability, and fulfills the expectations of its stakeholder viz.,

academicians, industries, statutory regulators, students and parents. In total, in all the 4 divisions of the state 22 accreditation workshops covering 1248 staff of teaching and non-teaching of 305 technical institutes have been conducted by the department of technical education.

4. Outcome Based Education System (OBE):

First time in India "Outcome Based Education Curriculum" is introduced in all its entire 35 diploma programs affiliated to Board of Technical Examinations, Karnataka by conducting several workshops including industrialists, expert faculty and other stake holders. One of the main elements of accreditation process is the formation of curricula based on OBE, which is based on revised Blooms Taxonomy. The OBE enhances skill development amongst technologists, improves employability and supports entrepreneurship among diploma students. Further, comprehensive training workshops to implement OBE in the technical institutes have been conducted across the state during 2016-17.

5. Online Affiliation of Polytechnics:

The online affiliation s/w is being developed by BTE in co-ordination with NIC; it helps in easing out the process of affiliation of polytechnics in Karnataka.

6. National Service Scheme (NSS):

The National Service Scheme, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India, popularly known as NSS was launched on Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969, in 37 Universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community

service. Under the NSS, students of polytechnics are being taught about Human values, Patriotism, Service-motto, Health, Environment awareness, Personality Development and Leadership qualities along with traditional education through the day-to-day activities and special camps. Since, 1999 the Directorate is actively and successfully conducting the activities as per the schedule of programs.

7. DTE-e- Studio Channel:

The responsibility of the state is to provide an effective Technical Education to students both in rural and urban areas.

In this direction, Technical Education Department has taken an innovative initiative to provide online interactive classes in Teaching Learning Process. The Directorate of Technical education is planning to provide academics related activities and training programs for students and faculty. A studio has been established in Directorate of Technical Education with help of TEQIP-II project-a world bank assisted MHRD program. Through this studio it is planned to have programs to all our students, faculty of Engineering colleges and Polytechnic. This studio is also being used for video conference with institutions for administrative purposes.

8. Creation of New Technical Institutes:

As per the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Budget Speech 25 New Polytechnics will be started in Rural, Backward areas of Karnataka, which will enhance the Gross Enrollment Ratio of economically backward Students. To improve the gross enrollment ratio of the Girl student in technical education 23 New Hostels will be started in the existing Govt., Polytechnic in Karnataka.

9. Distribution of Free Laptops to the Students:

The action will be taken to provide free laptops to SC/ST Students (Family income less than Rs.2.50 lakhs) who are studying in Government Engineering College in 2/3/4 academic years and students of 2/3 academic year Govt./ Polytechnics during 2017-18. The action will be taken to provide free laptops for Students (Family income less than Rs.2.50 lakhs) who are studying in Govt./Aided Polytechnics in 1st academic year during 2017-18.

12.1.8 Medical Education

There are 57 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State which have a summated intake capacity of 8195 students (**Tables 12.31 and 12.32**). Of them 16 colleges are run by the

Table 12.31: Medical Education Institutions and Enrolments for the year 2018-19

Type of Institution	No.	Enrolments
Medical Colleges (MBBS)	57	8195
Ayurvedic Colleges (GCIM)	52	3775
Homoeopathic Colleges (BHMS)	10	910
Unani Colleges	04	240
Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences (BNYS)	07	540
Dental Colleges (BDS)	38	2719
Nursing Colleges (B.Sc.)	290	17160

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

Table 12.32: Medical Education Institutions by Managements for the year 2018-19

Type of Institution	Govt.	Aided	Unaided
Allopathy: Colleges	16	-	41
Ayurveda	04	03	45
Homoeopathy	01	-	09
Unani	01	-	03
Naturopathy & Yoga	01	-	06
Dental	02	-	-

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

Government along with 8 other Super Specialty Institutions. The Government's presence is visible in nominal strength in other system. Relatively, the turnout of Ayurvedic doctors (GCIM) is quite significant 3775 ayurvedic doctors graduate from 52 Ayurvedic Colleges, 2719 doctors graduate from Dental Colleges. Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Doctors serve rural India in larger proportions. 290 Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council turn out 17160 Nurses (B.Sc. Graduates) every year. Karnataka functions as a nursery for nursing services not only for the State but also for other regions of India, Gulf countries and Europe.

Availability of dependable and internally consistent data across various sources needs serious attention. There is considerable clarity with regard to under graduate and post graduate medical education. However, there are a large number of institutions which offer para medical certificate and diploma courses about which there is hardly any reliable data. Various autonomous councils, boards of examinations, universities regulate medical education.

Post Graduate Institutions & Enrolments in the State:

Medical Colleges are permitted to provide Post Graduate Courses in the State. They offer Degree and Diploma Courses in various specialties. There are several Super Specialties of which training is imparted in subjects like Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery, Cardiac Anesthesia, Neurology, Nephrology, Urology, Surgical Gastroenterology, Plastic Surgery, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology. There has been a great demand for specialists, due to which many Medical Graduate of the State who do not get P.G. seats enroll themselves with the National Board of Examinations and qualify as Diplomate of the National Board (DNB). The enrolment details for different courses are furnished in **Table No.12.33, 12.34 & 12.35.**

12.1.9 Mass Education

The Directorate of Adult Education was established in 1978 with a view to implement Adult literacy programmes in the state. The department was renamed as Directorate of Mass Education during 1988-89; The State Literacy Mission Authority was established

during the year 1988 to implement the literacy programmes effectively. Thereafter several centrally sponsored programmes including Saakshar Bharat (The latest) and State programmes are being implemented.

During the year 2018-19, 04 literacy programmes are being implemented with the objectives of literacy to rural and urban slums non-illiterates of 15+ 50 age groups with priority to woman SC, ST and minority groups and to increase the literacy rate of the state. In the state budget 2018-19, Rs.7.50 crore is provided to basic literacy (Rs.3.50 crore under General Category, Rs.3.00 crore under SCP and Rs.1.00 crore under TSP) programme is implemented in 95 taluks in 19 districts which are backward, more backward and most backward as per Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa's Report, with a target of 2.50 lakhs non-literates.

In the year 2018-19, sanction has been accorded to utilize the balance amount in KSLMA to implement the literacy programmes.

- The Literacy Programme in Urban/Slum areas: Implemented in 20 districts in the state with an estimated cost of Rs.6.12 crore with a target of 2.04 lakhs non-literates.
- The Literacy Programme for non-literate members of Woman Self Help Groups: Implemented in 20 districts in the state with an estimated cost of Rs.6.12 crore with a target of 2.04 lakhs non-literates members.
- Camp literacy programme for non-literate Elected Members of Gram Panchayaths: Implemented in 06 districts of Hyderabad Karnataka area, with a target of 1500 non-literates (30 camps of 50 members each) with an estimated cost of Rs.1.69 crore.

The programmes are implemented through Lokha Sikshana Samithis at Districts, Taluk and Gram Panchayaths and in coordination with NGO's. Committees are formed and grants released, Survey and list of Adult non-literates prepared, NGO's are identified, Procurement of Teaching Learning Material and Printing and distribution of primers is in process, Training of Resource Person's at state level is completed, Training of Master Trainers, Teachers and Programme implementers is in process and Learning will commence from January – 2019.

Table 12.33: Enrollment Capacity across Medical Course – Post Graduate Degree for the year 2018-19

PG Degree	No.of seats	PG Diploma	No.of seats	Super Specialties	No.of seats
M.D.(General Medicine)	266	-		M.Ch (Urology)	30
M.D.(R.D)	103	DMRD	23	M.Ch (Plastic Surgery)	12
M.D. Pediatrics	134	D.C.H	55	M.Ch (Surgical Oncology)	11
M.D.(R.T)	22	D.M.R.T.	5	D.M.(Oncology)	02
M.D.(Anesthesia)	165	D.A.	61	D.M. (Cardiology)	33
M.D.(Psychiatry)	34	D.P.M	7	M.Ch (Cardio Thoracic Surgery)	19
M.D. (Pathalogy)	148	D.C.P.	44	M.Ch. (Paediatric Surgery)	18
M.S. (Anatomy)	90	-		D.M. (Neurology)	16
M.D.(Community Medicine)	80	D.P.H.	3	D.M. Cardiac Anesthesia	09
M.D.(Forensic Medicine)	54	D.F.M.	3	M.Ch (Neuro Surgery)	10
M.D.(Pharmacology)	100	-		M.Ch.Surgical Gastro Enterology)	02
M.D.(Physiology)	84	-		D.M. Nephrology	09
M.D.(Bio Chemistry)	77	-		M.Ch.Gynic Oncology	02
M.D.(Micro Biology)	88	D.Bacteriology		M.Ch.Head-Neck Surgery	01
M.D.(Skin & VD)	71	D.V.D.	21	D.M. Paediatric Oncology	02
M.D.(T.B)	24	D.T.C.D	5	D.M. Medical Oncology	08
M.D.(Emergency Medicine)	12	-		D.M. Gastroenterology	07
M.S. (General Surgery)	206	-		D.M. Endocrinology	06
M.S.(Ophthalmology)	86	D.O.M.S.	41	D.M. Nenatology	01
M.S.(ENT)	77	D.L.O.	26	Pulmonary Medicine	01
M.S.(Orthopaedics)	131	D.Ortho	42	Pediatric Nephrology	01
M.S.(OBG)	137	D.G.O.	65	D.M.Critical care Medicine	01
M.D (Hospital Admn.)	7	-		M.Ch. Plastic & Reconstruction surgery	
M.D(Oncology)	-	-		-	
Total	2196	Total	401	Total	203

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

Table 12.34: Total P.G.Degree seats for 2018-19

Subject	Govt/COMEDK/ KRLMPCA	Deemed Universities	Total Seats
Pre-Clinical:			
M.D. (Anatomy)	86	4	90
M.D.(Physiology)	81	3	84
M.D.(Bio Chemistry)	72	5	77
Para Clinical:			
M.D.(Pharmacology)	95	5	100
M.D.(Pathology)	145	3	148
M.D.(Micro)	85	3	88
M.D.(Com.Med.)	78	2	80
M.D.(F.M.)	51	3	54
M.D(Oncology)	-	-	-
Clinical:			
M.S.(Ophthalmology)	85	1	86
M.S.(ENT)	77	0	77
M.S.(Orthopaedics)	130	1	131
M.D.(Skin & D)	71	0	71
M.D.(RT)	22	0	22
M.D.(Anesthesia)	159	6	165
M.D. Paediatrics	130	4	134
M.D.(General Medicine)	260	6	266
M.S. (General Surgery)	203	3	206
M.S.(OBG)	136	1	137
M.D.(R.D)	102	1	103
M.D.(Psychiatry)	34	0	34
M.D.(T.B)	23	1	24
M.D.(Hospital Admn.)	6	1	7
M.D.(Emergency Medicine)	12	0	12
Total	2143	53	2196

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

Table 12.35: Total P.G. Diploma seats for 2018-19

Subject	Govt.& Private Medical Colleges	Deemed Universities	Total Seats
Para Clinical:			
D.C.P.	44	0	44
D.Bact	-	-	-
D.P.H.	3	-	3
D.F.M.	3	-	3
Clinical:			
D.O.M.S.	41	-	41
D.L.O.	26	-	26
D.Ortho.	42	-	42
D.V.D.	21	-	21
D.M.R.T.	5	-	5
D.A.	60	1	61
D.C.H.	52	3	55
D.G.O.	64	1	65
D.M.R.D.	23	0	23
D.P.M.	6	1	7
D.T.C.D.	5	-	5
Total	395	6	401

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

12.1.10 Public Library

Public Libraries Act has come into force since 1965 in Karnataka. Karnataka has been the third state in the country to come under a Library Act. Under the act, a network of about 7000 libraries has been functioning all over the State. Public Library is an institution established by the Government in order to inculcate interest in education, communication and reading among the General Public. It is an open public service system. The main purpose of this system is to help people to develop interest in literature and culture. Public Library system serves as a dynamic force giving people knowledge,

continuing education and information. "Public Libraries are people's university". It is a democratic institution working on democratic principles.

Details of the Public Library Department:

The network of the libraries includes state Central Library at the state level, District Central Libraries at the District level and City Central Libraries at all places having a population of more than one lakh together with libraries at the taluk, municipality and Gram panchayat levels. The Library authorities are functioning at state, city and district levels for the proper functioning of Public Libraries.

Activities of the department of Public Libraries are grouped as under.

1. State Central Library: It is an apex Public Library equipped with reference books and source books in all languages on all subjects. Copyright, Computer, Braille Books, carrier information, periodicals sections are some of the important sections of the library.

2. City Central Library: Under the Karnataka Public Library Act, 1965, there are 26 City Central Libraries with branch libraries serving in the State. The Bangalore City Central Libraries have been bifurcated into 5 zones. Namely East, West, North, South and Central for the smooth administration. There are 198 Wards in Bangalore. Among these Wards 200 Branch Libraries are functioning and providing services to the public.

3. District Central Library: 30 Districts Libraries in the State as per the section 16(1)(b) of Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965. Its 703 branch Libraries are serving the Public. In all district centres which has city central libraries in the city and District Central library's offices only.

4. Mobile Libraries: 13 mobile Libraries are functioning to inculcate and promote the reading habit of the public at their own door steps in different parts of the City in the State. This has been accepted as a popular library service rendered by the Department.

5. Gram Panchayat Libraries: There are 5766 Gram Panchayat Libraries in the State. These libraries are helping the rural community to a great extent. It is of first kind in India.

6. Children Libraries: Indira Priyadarshini Children Library is established in 1994 at Cubbon Park, Bangalore. There are separate Children sections maintained in many City and District Libraries which provides useful and entertaining books for the children.

7. Community Children Centers: 31 Community Children centres are functioning in all the 30 districts in the state. In these centres children's books, computer section and toys section has been arranged. The interior of the section is decorated to attract the children. These centres will help in the overall development of the children.

8. Nomadics and Slum Libraries: Under SCP and TSP scheme 127 libraries have been started for the use of nomadics. Similarly 100

slum libraries have been started under this project. Totally 227 Libraries have been started. These libraries are provided with books and furniture. The honorarium for the staff working in these centres has been raised according to the Government Order.

9. Automation of Libraries: Computers have been installed at 30 districts and 26 City Central Libraries all over the state. Browsing Centre facility is provided in some libraries.

10. Cultural Activities: Cultural activities are being conducted to create awareness among the public about reading habit and its use. National Library week is celebrated between 14th to 20th November every year and on this occasion seminars, poet meet, book exhibition, various competitions are conducted in the City or Grama Panchayat level and its branches throughout the State. April 23rd is celebrated as "World Book Day" every year. To inculcate reading habits among children, various Competitions are held during this occasion.

Librarians day' is celebrated on August 12th as per the Government order. It is the birth anniversary of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan who is the father of the Library Science. Eminent professionals will be felicitated on this occasion and also "Jatha" will be conducted in various streets in the city, district and Grama Panchayat level.

11. Training in Library Science: Library Training centres have been functioning in four Places i.e. Bangalore, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Mangalore to give the training in Library Science for the Employees of the Library who have not obtained the training. Information will be given about administrative and the technical subject by arranging refresher camps from time to time to the department staff. 80 candidates are selected for each batch.

12.1.11 Department of State Educational Research and Training

The Department of State Educational Research and Training, popularly known as DSERT is the academic wing of the Department of Public Instruction. It aims at providing academic leadership in school education as well as improving the quality of education provided in primary and secondary schools in the state. The DSERT was formed as a small academic unit of the Department of Public Instruction. It was then known as the State Institute of

Education (SIE), and it originally started functioning from the northern district town of Dharwad in 1964. This unit was later shifted to Bangalore and the other academic units of the department of public instruction – State Institute of Science (SIS), State Educational Evaluation Unit (SEEU) and Educational Vocational Guidance Bureau (EVG), were merged in 1975 to form a single monolithic Department of State Educational Research and Training.

Objectives & Activities of DSERT :

1. Enhancing the quality of education in primary and secondary schools in the state.
2. Management of teacher education in the state (both pre service and in service education) at the elementary education and secondary education levels.
3. Management of Government Colleges of teacher education, District Institutes of Education and Training and other Government teacher training institutions.
4. Promoting Science Education in the state.
5. Designing and implementing in service teacher training courses in content, pedagogy, innovative methods like theatre in education, use of low cost and no cost teaching learning materials in schools, etc.
6. Making Satellite based training programmes.
7. Encouraging the talent of the students through scholarships.
8. Having found the teaching needs of High School teachers, enhancing the teaching skills of teachers.
9. Accelerating the learning abilities of the students studying in Govt. Schools.
10. Bringing about a better change in educational quality of Teacher Training Institutes.
11. Through Art Research Center of DSERT, organizing the exhibitions / seminars to student – teacher community of High Schools on Applications of Art, New Explorations of Art and Action Research.
12. Usage of technology in education.

DSERT Programmes:

1. Guruchethana- Teacher Professional Development Programme(TDP) :

Objectives:

- ❑ To enable teachers to become reflective practitioners.
- ❑ To provide opportunity for self-motivated teacher professional development.
- ❑ To form autonomous and capable teachers to understand and facilitate self-learning opportunities during school education.

It is planned to develop about 200-250 modules in a span of 5 years catering teachers' actual need in the academic subjects as well as in education perspective. These modules are comprising education perspective, subject perspective, key concepts, pedagogy and assessment in an integrative manner. 24 modules are translated into Urdu and 20 modules are translated into Marathi medium. 14 new modules for 7 subjects are developed for this year. 1804 MRPs are selected based on oral and written process, they are trained to become MRPs. Upto end of December 2018, 17137 teachers are trained against the target of 18464.

Programme Outcomes:

- ❑ Daily average assessment of MRPs is over 75% (It indicating that development of high quality MRPs.)
- ❑ An emphasis given in modules on the learning disorders & relief measures identified in the CSAS & NAS exams, where trained teachers have adapted suitable pedagogy in class to solve learning disabilities.

2. Technically Assisted Learning Programme (TALP).

TALP - Technically Assisted Learning Programme is under implementation during right from 2016-17 to ensure the quality of education by effective implementation and aptly managing the repetitiveness in different technology based programmes in schools of the state. The programmes such as Edusat, Radio Programme, Tele-Education, CAL and ICT of SSA are devised in this programme. With the objective of implementing ICT programme under the leadership of school teachers and the computer education curriculum given by NCERT, it is duly redesigned and being implemented under the name IT@SCHOOLS IN KARNATAKA.

Objectives:

- ❑ Making Teachers as the owners of their Schools' ICT Education.
- ❑ Enhance Learning Achievements by way of improving mean score of High School students by 5 percentage in SSLC examination.
- ❑ Use technology and e-content for improving teaching pedagogy as well as for enhancing learning outcomes.
- ❑ Enhancing the scope of Learning and Creation by using Free and Open Source Software's (FOSS) and Operating Systems.

Activities:

During 2016-17 and 2017-18 under IT@Schools Programme 8026 subject teachers (of Mathematics, Science, English and Social Science) and HMs of 1750 selected Govt. High Schools of 34 educational districts were given Induction-1 training which is based on the Teachers ICT Curriculum prepared by CIET-NCERT. This training introduces the teachers to the world of ICT and importance of ICT in the Educational practices.

Karnataka can take proud in saying that it is the first state that is training teachers and HMs under one MOODLE platform by adopting CIET-NCERT prepared 'Teachers curriculum for ICT Education'. The first stage of grading work of e-portfolio assignments of 7676 Teachers and HMs has been completed and the work of issuing of CIET-NCERT and DSERT joint certificates to these 7676 Teachers and HMs is at the final stage. Apart from these, 6424 Induction-1 trained teachers are undergoing 10 days Refresher course training and 4776 teachers of 444 Tele-Education Schools and 750 newly selected schools are getting 10 days Induction-1 training during 2018-19. This implies a total of 11200 teachers are getting 10 days residential training at District DIET level during 2018-19. Teachers are involving in the training and acquiring knowledge and skills of using many subject related ICT Tools and mobile Apps in their classroom practices.

Outcomes of the Programme :

- ❑ Issuing of CIET-NCERT and DSERT joint certificates to 7676 Induction-1 trained teachers and HMs of 2016-17 and 2017-18.
- ❑ Introducing many subject related ICT Tools and Mobile Apps in Refresher course

for enhancing joyful teaching and learning practices in the classroom

- ❑ There is an effort to increase the attention span of the students in the classrooms by using technology in teaching-learning practices.
- ❑ Teachers will be professionally reinforced by the use of technology.

3. IT@Schools in Karnataka.

Content development for TALP (Technology Assisted Learning Program) was planned by GOK in the month of July 2016. A team of 11 members who were the teachers in different parts of Karnataka along with the team of APF started developing content for TALP in the month of August 2016.

Objectives:

- ❑ To ensure that the students of 8th Std. to 10th Std. belong to Govt. schools and colleges have gained technology based learning skills.
- ❑ To create subject wise technology based processes related to learning and teaching in general classes.
- ❑ To ensure that teachers have the ability of using information technology and internet knowledge as learning media.
- ❑ To establish Information Management System in schools and colleges.

To enhance the educational quality by computer education at Govt. Primary schools, Secondary schools and Pre University colleges.

TALP-Technology Assisted Learning Programme is one part of IT@SCHOOLSINKARNATAKA and it is intended to this programme in 4674 Govt schools of the state in a period of 5 years from 2016-17. Computer lab is established with the supply of adequate hardware in Govt. schools under this programme. It aims to facilitate the trained teachers to formulate text book related e-content for the students. One laptop and LCD projector are provided to each school for this.

During the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, totally 1750 Govt. high schools and for the year 2018-19, 750 Govt. high schools are selected. Computer education related Induction-1 training is underway for the teachers of these schools in Mathematics, Science, Social Science and English including head teachers. 1750 schools are provided with each laptop and LCD projector and the trained teachers are

using them for student learning. Tender process is underway to supply these equipments for the year 2018-19. Computer lab for 1000 schools related to 2016-17 is ready for usage. During 2018-19, depending upon the number of students, it planned to provide All-in-one computers along with BSNL Internet connections to these computer labs. For the effective implementation of TALP programme, SATS and TTMS, State Project Management Unit (PMU) is formed and 4 Resource Consultants are hired from NISG (National Institute for Smart Government Hyderabad). For the effective implementation of TALP programme, State level Empowered Committee, Steering Committee State Project Management Unit (PMU), District Review Committee-DRC, and District Implementation Unit-DIU are formed and functioning for the success of the programme.

Teachers in the subjects of Science, Mathematics, Social Science and English along with head teachers from 2500 schools for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are provided with TALP training so that they are able to enhance their technical knowledge and create learning related e-contents to teach the students using laptops and LCD projectors. In the year 2018-19 750 schools are aimed to provide this kind of technology based learning.

4. Edusat.

Government of Karnataka in co-ordination with ISRO implemented the EDUSAT Programme in Karnataka. The Edusat Programme is being telecast for the benefit of 575244 students in the state. The main objective of this programme is to teach language & other subjects with the help of video films so as to promote the Multigrade teaching. In the year 2018-19, Rs.1.35 corers are spent for Edusat programme.

Since the studio equipments were outdated and the quality of the telecast was affected, Krishna studio, SIT and Audio studios were upgraded under Transparency Act in consultation with technical experts spending Rs. 1.18 lakhs for the up gradation. Presently it is pride of DSERT to have an upgraded studio which is facilitating to carry out educational programmes of the educational and non educational departments along with state level progress review of the department. It is useful for recording of educational contents and the same can be provided to schools.

Video Conference: The Video Conference facility that is developed has become a very useful tool in implementing programmes of education department. Reviewing, evaluating and monitoring of the programmes has become effective through video conferencing and it is reaching 41 video conference centers across the state.

5. D.El. Ed Curriculum Review and Implementation.

This section of DSERT deals with Pre Service Primary teachers' course D.El.Ed. – Diploma in Elementary Education. Monitoring and inspection of D.El.Ed institutions, to keep track of its functioning as per the norms laid down by NCTE and the supervision of educational and administrative matters are governed by this section through District Institutions of Education & Training.

- ❑ Cluster meetings for capacity building of trainees of D.El.Ed colleges and DIETs are conducted through DIETs. This has enabled the lecturers to exchange views to each other with regard to D.El.Ed subjects and academics.
- ❑ During the year 2018-19, with regard to implementation of D.El.Ed curriculum and text material Rs.10.00 lakhs are released under the Head of Account 2202-02-001-04-059 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs are given to DIETs to conduct Cluster meetings.

6. NTSE and NMMS Competitive Examinations.

Objectives :

- ❑ To develop awareness among students/ parents / teachers on NTSE / NMMS Examination.
- ❑ Recognizing talented students by participation of more number of students in competitive examinations.
- ❑ Encouraging the recognized talented students for further studies by providing scholarships to them.

Few programmes conducted to create awareness about NTSE & NMMS exams and to increase the enrollment of students for examinations. Question Bank and hand books are prepared for exams and distributed to all Government high schools and Exams were held on November 2018. Students enrolled for

NTSE & NMMS exams are 229146 and 210114 students were attended the exams respectively..

7. Student ICT content and E-content.

Under IT@Schools in Karnataka Project, E-content unit is working on developing e-content with the following objectives:

- ❑ To identify already available e content/e resources across various states, NCERT and other Agencies
- ❑ To map the identified e-content to the syllabus of the State
- ❑ To develop additional content with the support of technical persons
- ❑ To curate the already available e content/e resources as per the State need.

Mapping of available e-resources for Concepts of Math and Science of Classes 8-10:

- ❑ E-resources from department programmes such as Edusat, Tele education, CALC and Radio programme .
- ❑ 5 Khan Academy videos in Kannada for Math concepts.
- ❑ 21 science resources from KOER.
- ❑ Agastya Foundation videos- 35 Physics, 21 Biology, and 17 Chemistry.

All these resources are mapped and organized in the form of Offline webpage is preloaded onto the laptops supplied to 1000 schools under IT@Schools in Karnataka project and out of 758 school, 193 schools are conducted the programme.

8. Inspire Awards - State Institute of Science

This programme initiated by Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi. Under this programme the students from 6 to 10th Std studying in Govt, Aided and Unaided schools prepare proposals for the development of a novel model based on a scientific principle which can address Societal needs. The concerned school submit the proposal through online. During 2018-19, 41242 students submitted nominations for the awards; 7179 students are awarded with Rs.10,000 at District Level Exhibition.

9. Samagra Shikshana Abhiyana (Primary section and High school section)

a) Primary section:

DSERT composed various training

programmes through SAMAGRA SHIKSHANA ABHIYANA ,includes Primary and High School teachers. the training programmes are, In-service Trainings- Nalikali for 1st to 3rd std teachers, OduKarnataka+ Ganitha Kalika Andolana for 1st to 3rd std teachers, an Empowerment of English Language, subject wise training for 7th standered Aadarsha School teachers and 6th std Science and Maths. The objectives are the following :

- ❑ Introducing Nali-kali system, milestones and Competencies.
- ❑ Introducing Revised Nali-Kali Cards.
- ❑ Introducing revised Nali-Klai Activities. Support Teachers to conduct effective classroom activities in mathematics.
- ❑ Providing Mathematics kits to use in teaching learning process.
- ❑ Increasing the result in mathematics at the rate of 10 % every ASER report from this year. Support Teachers to conduct effective classroom activities in basic operations in mathematics and basic reading in Kannada.
- ❑ Providing kits to use in teaching learning process.
- ❑ Enable teachers to support children to make sentences in own and express themselves.
- ❑ Introducing to extended texts. Bringing longterm changes in mathematics teaching.
- ❑ To increase necessity communication skill in class room through achieved in empowerment of English Language.
- ❑ The first time introducing the NCERT books for Aadarsha School.

This year 1st to 3rd std teachers are undergoing In-service Trainings- Nalikali Samagra. This module is consolidation of nail-kali Kannada, EVS, Maths. This 5 day programme addressed multi class and multilevel situations which influence learning. This training progrmme effectively conducted under Guruchethana. Based on evaluation of ASER& KSQAAC organizations, fulfill the training needs for teachers with the help of questionnaires. In this training used the Literature which is written by Regional Institute of English, South India, Bangalore. In 2018-19, 63010 teachers are trained against target of 104915.

b) High school section.**10 Days Training for In-Service teachers training (Maths & Science) and Objectives:**

- ❑ Newly introduced NCERT books for high school.
- ❑ To create activity based learning skill as learning communication.
- ❑ To provide information to use the projects for Summative Evaluation.
- ❑ To use the teaching aids with the help of available resources.
- ❑ To make availability of the reference books and E-contents in the library.

2018-19 Programme and activities Progress: Samagra Shiksha Abhiyana High school section In-service training for 28800 teachers plan was prepared.

- ❑ In order to implement 10th std text books for the year 2018-19 for both maths & science 10 days training was organized.
- ❑ State resource group was set up and training modules for 5 days content base training was prepared and maths module was called pramaya-1 & science module was called prayoga-1.
- ❑ Content and activity based maths and science training for 272 MRP has been given.
- ❑ /Content and activity based maths and science training was provided for 10 days to all the high school of aided and Govt school teachers. Out of the 10 days training 05 days training is provided to 16663 teachers' Over another 5 days training going on at district level which will called "Vighnana Lahari"
- ❑ IISc Kudapura Chellakere in this Institution total target was 1300 from 10 district out of which 9 district training is over.
- ❑ For 9th& 10th std SC/ST and other educationally backward students special classes were conducted under the

programme Vishwasa Kirana to build self confidents.

- ❑ 40,000 teachers are involved in training. 32,318 teachers are trained up by the end of December 2018.
- ❑ Finance released to RMSA was 12000 lakhs and expenditure is 9040 lakhs till the end of December 2018.

Programme Outcome:

- ❑ Enabled the students to learn the difficult concept in easier way.
- ❑ To access the children project methods are made easier.
- ❑ With the help of library & E-contents materials available learning is made easier.

10. Teacher Education Cell.**a) District Institute for Education and Training and college for Teachers Education and Training.****Aims and Objectives:**

- ❑ Strengthening of teacher education Institutions
- ❑ To organize capacity building programs for Teacher Educators in DIET & DSERT
- ❑ To procure equipments essential for conducting In-service Teachers training
- ❑ To provide technology support to teachers to integrate ICT in class room teaching.

Programs, Activities and Physical progress:

Rs. 600.00 lakhs have been uploaded to implement PAB approved activities pedagogy course in Science, Maths & Language has been organized in collaboration with TISS, Mumbai ICT Induction-01 course developed by CIET, New Delhi has been organized. PAB approved programs are being implemented in 30 DIETs & DSERT.

b) Teacher Eligibility Test.

Aims and Objectives: To prepare question papers for TET as per the details given below:

Sl.No.	Paper-01	Paper-02
1	Child development and pedagogy	Child development and pedagogy
2	First Language (08 Subject)	First Language (08 Subject)
3	Second Language (08 Subject)	Second Language (08 Subject)
4	Environmental Science	Science and Mathematics
5	--	Social Science

Programs and Activities

- ❑ In 2018-19 Academic year, Question Papers for T.E.T. Examination is prepared.
- ❑ In Seven Mediums, Paper-1 & Paper-2 Question Papers were prepared.

12.1.12 Printing, Stationery and Publications Department

The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications is basically a service department, which is fulfilling the printing and stationery needs of State Legislature, Secretariat, Governor's Office, High Court of Karnataka, Government Departments and other Autonomous Institutions. Official Government Publications are made available to General Public through its Book depots which were established division wise. The department is also a publisher of Karnataka State Gazette on every Thursday.

Major works which were executed.

- ❑ Budget Documents for the financial year 2018-19 and Economic Survey report 2017-18 were printed and supplied.
- ❑ About 35.15 lakhs of Text Books have been Printed and supplied for the academic year 2018-19.
- ❑ 52 editions of Karnataka State Gazette has been published.
- ❑ Printing & Supply of I.L.R. in English (Fortnightly)-1.85 lakh copies and Kannada Edition (Monthly)- 33,675 copies.
- ❑ Printing & Supply of Calendars, Engagement Pads, Diary and Refill for the year 2018.
- ❑ Printing & Supply of Calendars and Diary pertaining to Karnataka State Legislature and High Court of Karnataka for the year 2018.
- ❑ Printing of Proceedings and other publications of Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Karnataka Legislative Council.
- ❑ Printing & Supply of 51,730 copies of Annual Reports, Annual Administrative Reports and Performance Budget Reports of various departments and Government undertakings.
- ❑ Printing and Supply of Answer Booklet to Pre-University Education Department.
- ❑ Printing & Supply of Civil lists of Group 'A' Officers.

Programmes wise Progress Report of up to December 2018

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of the Programmes	Budget 2018-19	Release	Expenditure	% (Against release)
1	Non-Govt.Teachers Training Institutions	1097.00	822.75	773.86	94.06
2	Teachers Training and Vocational Training Centres	1591.00	1400.00	1349.56	96.40
3	Director, State Research and Training	1077.00	807.75	725.84	89.86
4	District Institute for Education and Training and College for Teachers Education and Training	7945.00	6200.00	6158.66	99.33
5	Computer Literacy Awareness in Secondary Schools	3000.00	1500.00	70.66	4.71
6	Reformation of Education Quality	1400.00	700.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	16110.00	11430.50	9078.58	79.42

- Printing & supply of RTO challans and other security forms pertaining to Transport Department.
- Printing & supply of work pertaining to Odhu Karnataka Odhu Programme and 28 kinds of Modules pertaining to Department of State Educational Research and Training.
- Printing of Various Forms pertaining to State Agricultural Census Department.
- Printing of Various Forms/Envelopes/ Handbooks for 2018 Assembly Election
- Printing of Snellen Charts pertaining to Department of Information & Public Instruction.
- The Department has remitted Rs. 28.32 Crores to Government for the financial year 2017-18.

12.1.13 Karnataka State Higher Education Council (KSHEC)

Karnataka State Higher Education Council was established in 2010 with the objective of

framing policies for higher education and to give suggestions to State Government, Universities and other higher educational institutions regarding issues related to higher education. The Council holds the responsibility relating to introduction of new courses, development of higher education, propaganda of research activities and developing syllabus etc. in order to achieve progress in the above said subjects. The Council has framed many programmes last year and is trying to continue the activities in this direction.

For the year 2018-19 of the allotted Rs.300.00 lakhs Grants, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Instalment of Grants Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been released and the 4th quarter of Rs. 75 lakhs is to be released. For the year 2018-19 Central and State Government has sanctioned Rs,471.00 Crore (60:40) under RUSA 2.0 scheme. In this grant Rs,34.00 Crore is under process for release.

Production related Details

Sl. No.	Description	2017-18
1	DTP in A-4size	84392 pages 7647158 words
2	Single colour Web Offset Printing in A-1 size.	716.85 lakh Impressions
3	HMT Sheetfed Printing in A-1 size	166.18 lakh Impressions
4	Four Colour web Offset Printing in Double Crown size.(16 Ups Printing)	217.95 lakh impressions
5	Multi colour Digital Printing (A3 size)	8.06 lakh impressions
6	Sheet fed Four Colour Printing (15" X 20"size)	16.64 lakh impressions
7	Single colour Digital printing+ Riso Printing (A3 size)	137.40 lakh impressions
8	Single colour web offset Double Reel Printing (32 Ups crown 1/4 th size)	59.52 lakh impressions
9	Binding of Books, Text Books & Pads etc.,	118.94 lakh copies
10	Envelope Making	12.42 lakh envelopes

12.2 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Health is essential to happiness and well-being. It significantly contributes to economic development as healthy populations live longer and are more productive. It is an important human development indicator and has a great significance for the overall development of the State. Achieving and maintaining health is an important ongoing process. The Government of Karnataka has given significant importance to the health sector and Provision of good health care to the people is an essential component of the health strategy adopted by the State.

The focus of possible health intervention is to prevent and manage diseases, injuries and other health conditions through surveillance of cases and the promotion of healthy behaviors, communities and environments. Provision of good health care to the people is an essential component of the development strategy adopted by the State to achieve overall socio-economic development.

Karnataka has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people in the last few decades. However, despite the progress, the State has a long way to go in achieving the desired health goals. The State has made substantial progress in building credible health infrastructure at different levels.

12.2.1 Health Indicators

The State has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. **Table 12.36** presents information on health infrastructure in the State. There are 15 District Hospitals, 11 Other Hospitals and 36 Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals in the State. The primary health infrastructure in rural areas has fulfilled the norms required under the “minimum needs programme” at the

aggregate level. District wise distribution of health facilities is given in **Appendix 12.8**.

The 12th Five year Plan (2012-17), in respect of the health sector, has aimed at controlling population and reducing infant and maternal mortality through strengthening health services. In addition, attempts have been made to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services. The progress of the health indicators has been encouraging in the State during the last few years. The death rate is already at a lower level and the birth rate is declining faster.

Karnataka has performed relatively better in population control with total fertility rate reaching 1.8 by 2016 itself. The infant mortality has declined faster during the last few years, and has reached 24 in 2018 from 35 in 2011, which is almost 10 units reduction per 1000 live births in a span of 7 years. (**Fig. 12.3**).

12.2.2 Family Welfare

The State offers an excellent family welfare programme operating through the existing health infrastructure. The main objective of the programme is to provide better health services in general and family planning services in particular to check the rapid growth of population. **Table 12.38** provides details of the State's achievements in sterilization and IUD during the last seven years.

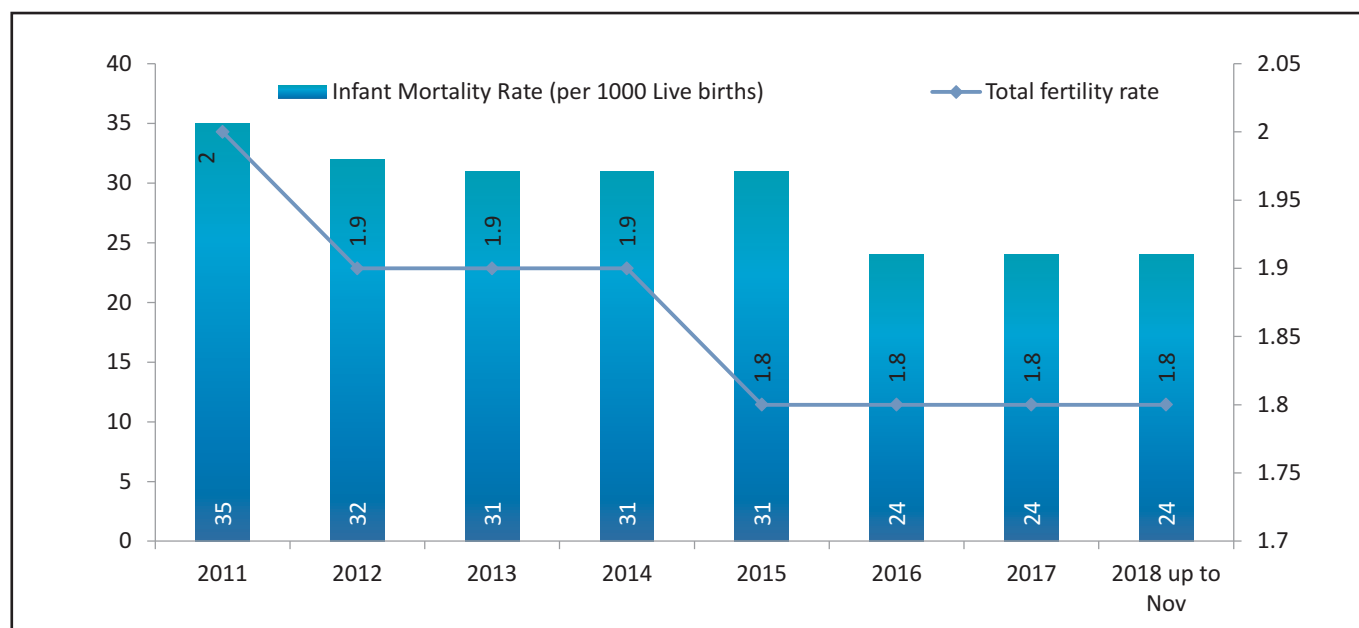
Though sterilization continues to be the main method of family planning, the spacing between the births of two children is also equally emphasized.

12.2.3 National Health Mission

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April, 2005 by the Government of India to improve medical

Table 12.36: Infrastructure of Public Health Services of the State Govt.

Type of Institution	No.
District Hospitals	15
Other Hospitals under Health & FW	11
Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals	36
Taluk / General Hospitals	146
Community Health Centres	206
Primary Health Centres	2359
Sub-Centres	8871

Figure 12.3 : Infant Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate in Karnataka, 2011-2018**Table: 12.37 : Achievement of the family welfare programme in Karnataka**

Sl No	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 upto Nov	
1	Birth Rate (for 1000 Population)	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1*	17.6*	17.6*	
2	Death Rate (for 1000 Population)	7.1	7.1	7	7	7	6.8*	6.7*	6.7*	
3	Total fertility rate	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8**	1.8**	1.8**	1.8**	
4	Maternal Mortality Rate (for every 1,00,000 live births)	178	144	144	144	133	108*	108*	108*	
5	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	35	32	31	31	31	24*	24*	24*	
6	Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 children)	40	37	37	37	35	32**	32**	32**	
7	Eligible Couples protected (%)	72	66.42	66.89	63	63	63*	63*	63*	
8	Average life expectancy (years)	Male	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	69***	69***	69***	69***
		Female	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	73.5***	73.5***	73.5***	73.5***

* Data from SRS 2016,** Data from NFHS 4,***NHP-2018 (2011 census)

facilities in the rural areas of the country. It is modified as National Health Mission by combining the primary health care services to the urban and rural population. The NHM seeks to provide Accessible, Affordable and Quality Health Care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections.

The following programmes are implemented under National Health Mission

- ❑ RMNCH+A including immunization
- ❑ National Vector Borne Disease Control programme(NVBDCP)
- ❑ Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)
- ❑ National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)
- ❑ National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)
- ❑ Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)
- ❑ Additional Services to Under National Rural Health Mission

- ❑ Programme of Pulse Polio
- ❑ Mission Indradhanush
- ❑ Health Education, Training, Preventive of Deafness and other Programmes.
- ❑ Strengthening of public health facilities by providing new constructions, additional alternation and renovation.

1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

In each of the Districts, Program implementation is being done through its Districts Vector Borne Disease Control Officer, Taluka Health Officers and through Administrative Medical Officers CHC and PHC. Certain activities are managed at the State level such as drug procurement, information education and communication (IEC), civil works and training. The State is implementing the activities for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis as per the guidelines of GOI, Directorate of NVBDCP Delhi.

Table 12.38: Performance of Family Welfare Sterilization Programme

Year	Sterilization				IUD		Couples
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	Protected (%)
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2012-13	484980	2857	330445	333302	311822	189981	66.42
2013-14	407102	1390	310025	311415	311883	159540	66.89
2014-15	449495	1006	321007	322013	303924	188756	63.00
2015-16	450997	1039	316922	317961	308356	181620	63.00
2016-17	454287	922	295520	296442	277007	181618	63.00
2017-18	462141	917	306273	307190	*592008	214916	*** 51.3
2018 Up to Nov	406217	319	182564	182883	505267	137759	***51.3

Note:- * No. of IUD & PPIUCD insertion , ** 2018-19 ELA , *** NFHS 4(2015-16)

Table 12.39: Details of NVBDCP

Year	Malaria cases/ deaths	Dengue cases/ deaths	Chikungunya cases	AES/JE cases	AES/JE deaths
2014	14794/ 2	3358/ 2	942	133/ 34	0/ 1
2015	11825/ 0	5077/ 9	2099	373/ 40	0 / 1
2016	10607/0	6083/8	1528	406/ 11	0/0
2017	7381/0	17844/ 10	3511	332/ 23	0/ 0
2018 (till Nov)	4974/ 0	3608/ 4	2302	328/18	0/3

Malaria

The State is experiencing downward trend of Malaria incidence. During 2018, an overall decrease of 28 % in total Malaria cases is marked up to November as compared to same period of 2017. The State is heading towards Malaria Elimination and the State Framework of Malaria Elimination is launched on 12th May 2017 with the vision of eliminating Malaria from the State by 2025. The State is under category-2 as per elimination criteria. During 2018, 72 % of the cases are from D.Kannada and 5 % is from Udupi, followed by Upper Krishna Project, Gadag, Kalburgi, Bagalkot, Yadgir, Tumakuru, Bidar & Vijayapura. Special inputs have been provided

in terms of Human resource & Logistics to the Districts of Dakshina Kannada & Udupi for achieving the reduction in Malaria morbidity and heading towards goal of elimination.

I. Dengue & Chikungunya

During 2018, till November, a total of 3608 confirmed dengue cases along with 4 deaths are reported, showing a decrease of 79 % compared to same period of last year. Further, a total of 2302 Chikungunya confirmed cases have also been reported showing 16 % reduction compared to same period of last year.

District-wise contribution of Dengue incidence till Nov 2018.

Figure 12.4 :

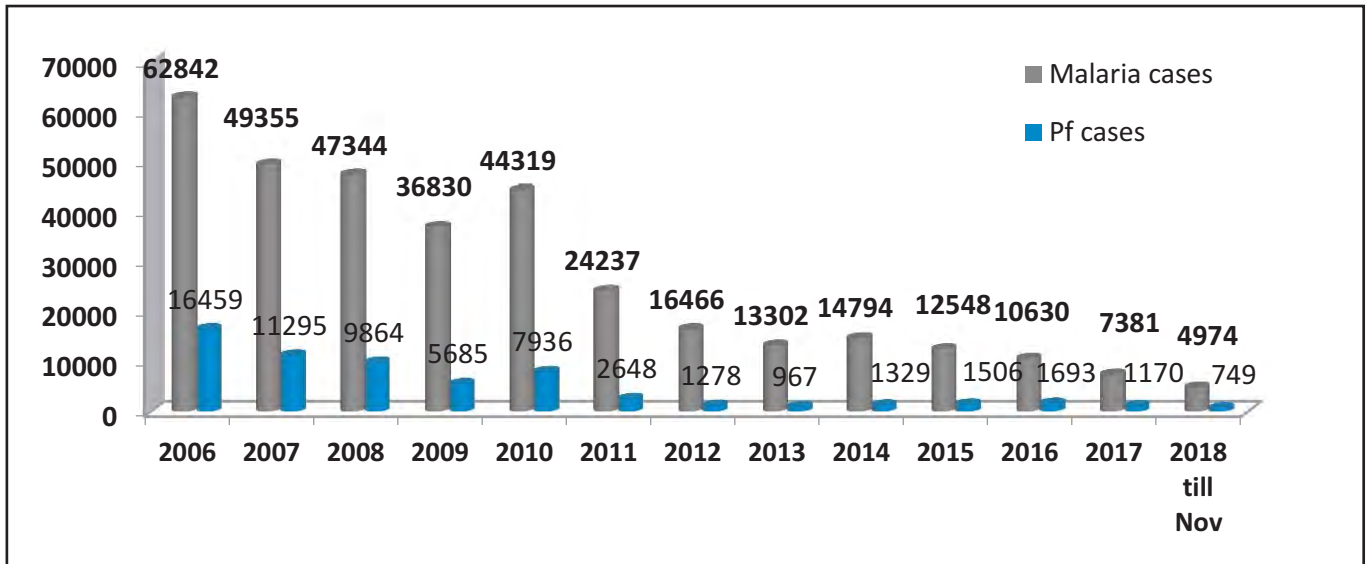


Figure 12.5 : District wise contribution of Malaria till Nov 2018

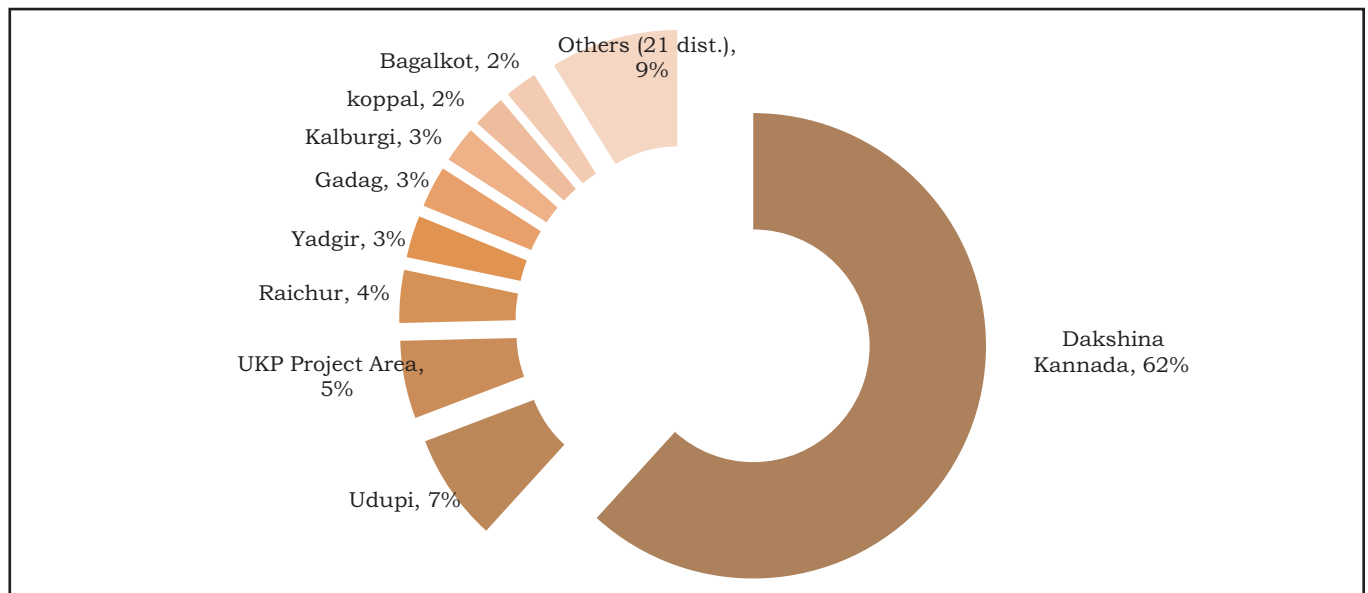


Figure 12.6

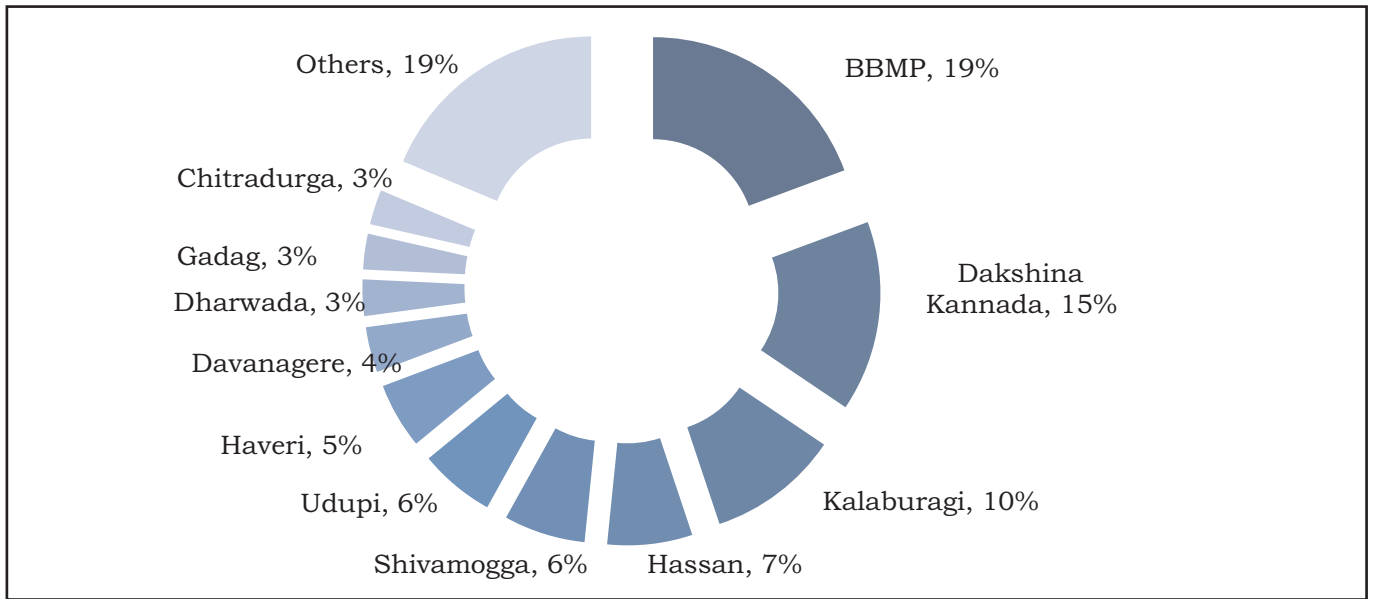
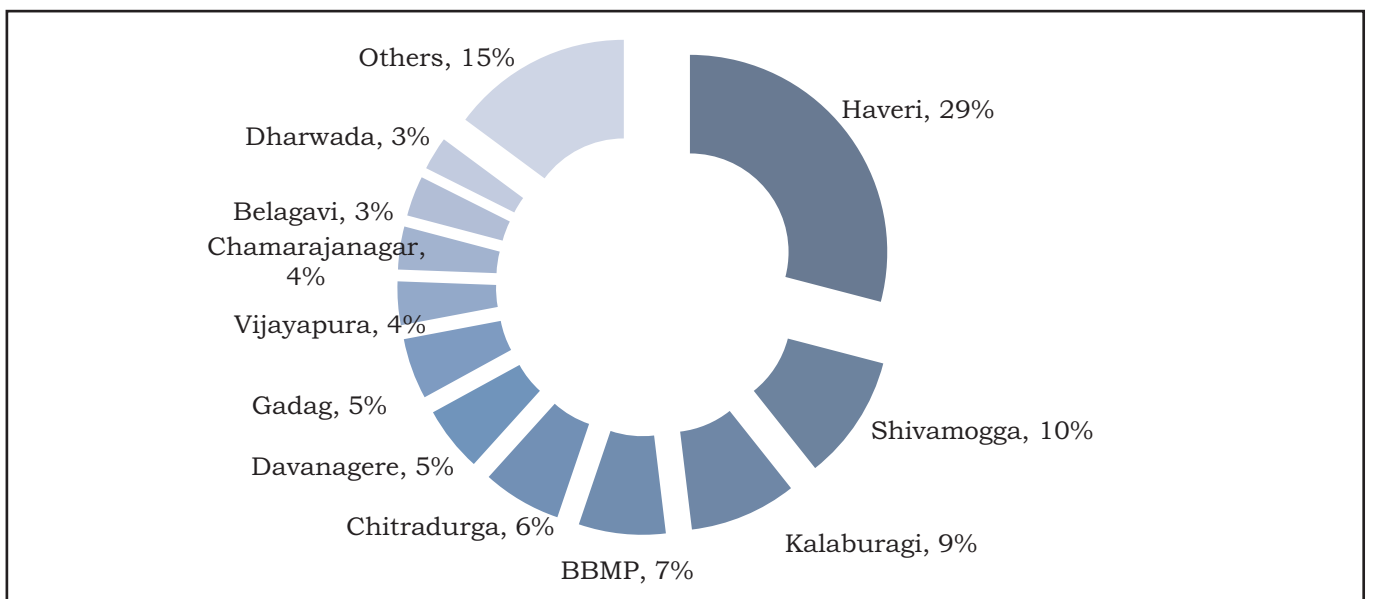


Figure 12.7 : District-wise contribution of Chikungunya incidence till Nov 2018



II. Acute Encephalitis syndrome/ Japanese Encephalitis (AES/ JE)

AES cases are being reported from most of the districts. During 2018 till November, State has reported a total of 328 AES and 18 JE cases and three JE deaths. These JE cases are reported from the Districts of Dakshina Kananda, Udupi, Chikkamagalur, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Ballari, Raichur & Chamarajnagar. 10 Sentinel Surveillance Laboratories have been established for diagnosis of JE. Vaccination against JE is taken up in problematic districts of Bellary, Raichur, Kolar, Mandya, Koppal, Bijapur,

Dharwad, Chitradurga and Davanagere and are now under Universal Immunization Programme.

III. Filariasis: Yearly Mass Drug Administration (MDA) Programme for ELF is implemented in 9 endemic districts of the State with administration of DEC and Albendazole to the eligible population since 2004.

Three districts out of nine endemic districts (Dakshina Kananda, Uttara Kananda and Udupi) have achieved mf rates less than 1 % & are under Transmission Assessment Survey with stoppage of MDA.

Dakshina Kananda, Udupi & Uttara Kananda districts have passed TAS-1 and TAS-2.

Districts of Gulbarga, Yadgir & Bidar are under Mass Drug Administration

Districts of Raichur, Bagalkot and Vijayapura are partially under Transmission assessment Survey. Devadurga & Lingasugur Taluks of Raichur, Muddebihal & Sindagi Taluks of Vijayapura and Badami & Hungund Taluks of Bagalkot are under MDA. Taluks of Manvi & Sindhanoor of Raichur District, Bilagi & Bagalkote of Bagalkot District and B.Bagewadi & Indi of Vijayapura district have passed 1st TAS.

2. National Tuberculosis Control Programme

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria called as Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. TB spreads through droplet infection. India is the country with the highest burden of TB. The World Health Organisation (WHO) TB statistics give an estimated incidence figure of 2.79 million cases of TB for India during 2016. India makes tuberculosis a notifiable disease as an estimated two million new cases of tuberculosis (TB) is annually diagnosed. Tuberculosis is still a major public health problem. Every day more than 900 people die of TB (1 person per 2 min die due to TB in our country). High mortality especially among socio-economically productive age group causes huge economic losses to the society and country.

The Tuberculosis (TB) burden in India is staggering. About 40% of the adult population of the country is estimated to be infected with Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. Every year nearly 2.2 million new TB cases occur, of which nearly 0.8 million are infectious (Smear positive pulmonary). Once infected, an individual has on average a 10% life-time risk of developing TB Disease.

India has more people with active TB disease than any other country in the world accounting for 26% of the global TB Burden. Also, an estimated 2.34 million individuals in India are now living with HIV/AIDS. With HIV infection to active disease, the potential impact of the HIV epidemic on TB control in India is large.

Tuberculosis in Karnataka

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program was implemented in the State from 1998 and the entire State was covered in

2004. More than 60,000 TB patients put on treatment annually in Karnataka TB control program.

The Joint Director TB is responsible for planning, training, supervising and monitoring of the program as per the guidelines of the State Health Society and central TB division. At the district level, the District TB Officer is responsible for implementing the TB control program. He is also responsible for involvement of other sectors in RNTCP. At the sub district level, the Tuberculosis Unit (TU) is the nodal point for TB control activities. The TU consists of designated medical officer-Tuberculosis control who does RNTCP work in addition to other responsibilities. There are two full time RNTCP contractual supervisory staff exclusively for tuberculosis work – a Senior TB treatment supervisor (STS) and a Senior TB laboratory supervisor (STLS). Apart from this the program supports the districts by providing contractual medical officers to medical colleges, laboratory technicians, TB health visitors in urban areas, statistical assistants for DR-TB centres, District Program Coordinators, PPM coordinators, DR-TB centre counsellors, senior DOTS Plus TB HIV supervisors and accountants. Currently, 1007 contractual employees are working for TB control across the state.

State TB cell under “Karnataka State Health and Family Welfare Society – TB control Programme” and 31 districts TB centres under “District Health Society – TB control programme” have been established to supervise and monitor the implementation of this programme effectively.

For administrative feasibility, State is divided into 31 District TB Centers (DTC). 31 DTCs are divided into 273 TB Units (TU), one for every 2.5 lakh population. Selected Primary Health Centers have been up-graded as Designated Microscopic Centers (DMC), including 55 medical colleges and facilities in private sector. There are a total of 699 DMCs providing sputum microscopy services across the state.

RNTCP Karnataka is aiming at Universal Access and Zero TB deaths as a part of End TB Strategy. The death and default in the State is addressed aggressively. The total default rate which was 10% in 2009 is reduced to 6% in 2016 and death rates have decreased from 8% in 2009 to 6% in 2016 despite high HIV – TB burden. The success rates of TB treatment have improved from 80% in 2008 to 85% in 2016.

TB Notification and Nikshay Registration

Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease. All providers must notify TB patients including public and private providers through “NIKSHAY” which is a case based web based application for TB patient's registration. This software was launched in May 2012 and it is disseminated to all districts. There is a significant response from private providers. Around 14935 health facilities have been registered on NIKSHAY till date and out of which 771 health facilities are notifying TB cases. A total of 10483 TB cases have been notified from private sector so far from January 2018 to September 2018.

Pediatric TB

Pediatric tuberculosis (i.e., TB among the population aged less than 14 years) has always been accorded high priority by Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP). In our state screening of TB among SAM children is of high priority. To overcome the delay and to augment the diagnosis of pediatric TB, 64 gene Xpert machines are placed at district level. There are exclusive pediatric drugs with different weight bands, which helps in successful outcomes.

DR-TB (Drug Resistant TB)

Programmatic management of drug resistant TB aims at diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of patients with drug resistant TB. For the diagnosis of DRTB, two dedicated mycobacteriology laboratories are established, one is Intermediate Reference laboratory at Bangalore and other is CDST laboratory at KIMS Hubli. Both the laboratories are certified by government of India (CTD) to perform both genotypic and phenotypic tests. The third one is being established at RIMS Raichur. The diagnosis, treatment and follow up of the patient is done free of cost. The cost of treating MDR patients is 2-6 lakh rupees which is provided free to the patients. Currently, more than 25,000 patient samples are tested for MDR-TB and 2500 MDR patients are getting free treatment. The Xpert MTB/RIF is a cartridge-based, automated diagnostic test that can identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) DNA and resistance to rifampicin (RIF) by nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT). The state has 64 gene Xpert machines which are placed at the district level and at places where there is high HIV-TB burden thereby ensuring early quality diagnosis and management happens to these patients.

TB-HIV collaborative activities. – The RNTCP programme closely collaborates with AIDS control programme at state and district level for early diagnosis, follow up and treatment of HIV infected TB patients.

The TB HIV collaborative services include

1. PITC (provider initiated testing and counselling) for presumptive TB patients.
2. Offering HIV testing for the all TB patients.
3. Providing CB NAAT testing for all the presumptive TB and presumptive MDR TB cases for all the symptomatic HIV infected patients.
4. Linking all HIV infected TB patients to ART centres.
5. Providing ART to all HIV infected TB patients irrespective of their CD4 counts.
6. Providing daily FDC to all co-infected patients
7. Providing Co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) to all HIV infected TB patients.

CBNAAT (Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test)

The Xpert MTB/RIF is a cartridge-based, automated diagnostic test that can identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) DNA and resistance to rifampicin (RIF) by nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT). Results are obtained from unprocessed sputum samples in 90 minutes, with minimal biohazard and very little technical training required. The state has 35 gene Xpert machines which are placed at the district level and at places where there is high HIV-TB burden thereby ensuring early quality diagnosis and management happens to these patients.

The TB control program in Karnataka recognizes the need of targeting special populations. TB control program in Karnataka has identified special populations and has planned target interventions. The target interventions include active surveillance in these populations' and utilizing genotypic methods for the diagnosis TB and resistant TB.

The following innovations stand out in programme strengthening in Karnataka state they are

1. Joint TB HIV visits to districts involving officials from KSAPS and State TB Centre for monitoring TB HIV collaborative activities.

2. Provider initiated TB suspects testing for HIV.
3. Designing of formats for reporting HIV TB collaborative activities.
4. Micro planning (TU wise analysis) for identifying low performing TUs and planning focused interventions.
5. Guiding tool for ACSM activities.
6. Social media activities-Whats App group(RNTCP family) and Facebook (Tuberculosis control in Karnataka) accounts for State TB Centre.
7. Involvement of field general health staff for pulmonary TB suspect referral.
8. Incentives for ASHAs for sputum sample transportation in difficult to reach areas in some districts.
9. Utilization of ophthalmic camps organized by NGO (Muslim forum) for creating TB awareness.
10. Focused DTOs review.
11. Drugs stock exercises done in all districts.
12. Involving 104 services for TB care
13. Using ICT technology (99 DOTS) to monitor adherence of TB treatment in co-infected patients who are on daily DOT.
14. Patient charter and patient forums
15. Nutritional support through NGO's in certain districts
16. Enrolling MDR TB patients in Jan Dhan and PMSBY

The Standards for Tuberculosis Care in India (STCI) is developed, published and disseminated by the Central TB Division (CTD), Government of India, in 2014. These standards apply to all health care providers in the country, both public and private, and establish a common yardstick for TB management. The Standards for TB Care is widely disseminated in the state through the medical college, professional bodies and through NGOs and partner organizations.

The current strategy of TB Control is as envisaged in the sustainable development goals (SDG) and it is called "The END TB STRATEGY."

The END TB STRATEGY has a Vision

"Tuberculosis free India—achieving universal access, by provision of quality diagnosis and

treatment for all Tuberculosis patients in the community".

Goal

To decrease the morbidity and mortality by early diagnosis and early treatment of all Tuberculosis cases, there by cutting the chain of transmission.

Objectives: "Universal Access to TB Care"

RNTCP pilots in Karnataka which have become National Policies are:

- a. ATT-ART-CD4(HIV-TB)
- b. PITC (provider initiated testing and counseling) for presumptive TB patients
- c. TB-DM bi-directional screening
- d. Human Resource for Health (aligning RNTCP with NHM)

FUNDING

Government of India 60% and Government of Karnataka 40% funds for the programme. Funds are released to the district TB Societies from State TB Societies. The state non- plan fund and plan fund is has follows.

Table 12.40

2018-19	Allocation as per ROP	EXPENDITURE till November 2018
	79.08 Crore	20.08 Crore

3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Introduction

National Leprosy Programme is one of the oldest and the most successful National Health Programme. National Leprosy Control Programme was started in 1955. With the advent of Multi Drug Therapy (MDT), the National Leprosy control Programme (NLCP) was redesignated as a National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) in the year 1983. In the early 1990s the NLEP adopted the goal of elimination of leprosy by the year 2000.

The main objectives under NLEP

1. Elimination of leprosy i.e prevalence of less than 1 case per 10000 population in all the districts of the State.
2. Strengthening Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation of persons affected by leprosy.

Table 12.41 : Performance of RNTCP Karnataka

Year	Population in lakhs	Annual Total TB Case Notification Rate.			Treatment Success rate		
		Public	Private	Total		New cases	Re-treatment cases
National average		114	11	125		87%	70%
2013	629	97	1	98	2013	83%	57%
2014	635	97	3	100	2014	83%	59%
2015	643	96	8	104	2015	84%	64%
2016	650	92	9	101	2016	84%	67%
2017	658	94	14	108	2017	84%	68%
Jan to Nov 2018	668	108	21	129	2018	85%	64%

3. Reduction in the level of stigma associated with leprosy.

Human Resources Status available for Eradication of Leprosy in Karnataka are as follows:

Table 12.42

Infrastructure	Nos.
Joint Director (Leprosy)	1
District Leprosy Officers (DLOs)	31
Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs under new NGOs Scheme)	14

Integration

As per Government of India guidelines, during 2002-03, Integration of Leprosy Programme into General Health Care Services has been implemented. All the Leprosy Staff along with Other General Health Care Staff, are involved in the Leprosy Control Work, as part of their duty. With the decreasing case load, running a vertical programme was considered not cost effective. There was restructuring of leprosy control activities, so that they would be offered through the General Health care. For the process of integration to go smoothly, General health care staff were involved by including them in four modified leprosy elimination campaigns (MLECs) between 1997 & 2003 and detected 18911 New cases.

The Annual New Case detection Rate was more than 10/100000 population in 31 Blocks as on 31st March 2018. The Special Activity done in all these blocks during year 2017-18.

Tremendous achievement was made in the Programme with regard to accessibility and service delivery, with the successful implementation of the Programme. The prevalence rate as on November 2018 is 0.36 /10000 population.

At present 11 districts have prevalence rate 0.50 to 1 (Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag , Bidar, Raichur, Kalburgi, Bellari, Koppal, Chikkaballapura, Chamarajanagara, & Uttara Kannada). At Present there are 2611 on hand.

Welfare measures for the Persons Affected by Leprosy

- 40 Reconstructive Surgery Operations done as on 30th Nov 2018 Rs.8000/- paid as incentive for RCS undergone Persons Affected by Leprosy.
- Micro Cellular Rubber Footwear provided to 2249 Persons Affected by Leprosy (PALs) as on 30th Nov 2018.
- 873 Self-care kits provided to foot ulcer cases as on 30th Nov 2018.
- 141 Leprosy reaction cases treated with supportive drugs as on 30th Nov 2018.
- Prevention of Deformity (POD) camps conducted regularly in all the Taluk level hospital.

Table 12.43 : Physical Target and Achievements for Eradication of Leprosy from 2010-2019

New Cases Detected				Cases Cured			PR	Deformity Rate	Gr. II deformity	Child cases
Year	Target	Ach	%			%				
2010-11	-	3071	-	-	3011	-	0.48	2.79	115	425
2011-12	-	3718	-	-	3491	-	0.46	3.63	125	400
2012-13	-	3436	-		3355	-	0.45	3.28	113	537
2013-14	-	3461	-	-	3295	-	0.45	3.72	129	320
2014-15	-	3314	-	-	3260	-	0.44	4.41	146	287
2015-16	-	3065	-	-	3037	-	0.40	3.39	104	209
2016-17	-	2897	-	-	2710	-	0.40	3.52	102	166
2017-18	-	2892	-	-	2774	-	0.38	4.05	117	171
2018-19	-	1936	-	-	1840	-	0.36	3.15	61	109

*(Up to Nov 2018)

- Grant-in Aid is provided by State Govt. for the NGO, hospitals providing treatment to the Persons Affected by Leprosy at the rate Rs.500/bed for adults and Rs.275/bed for children per month.
- Civic amenities and Medical facilities provided to the Persons Affected by Leprosy family member residing in 20 Leprosy colonies in the State.
- To maintain Grade II disability less than 1 case / million population in all districts of State by 2nd October 2019.
- The detected Leprosy patients are monitored to get early, regular and quality treatment. Cases to get treatment in the nearest hospital and referred to higher hospital for further specialized treatment.

It is expected a world with a reduce burden of leprosy, reduce stigma and discrimination, activities based on the principles of equity and social justice, and strong partnerships based on equality and mutual respect at all levels.

Leprosy Case Detection Campaign 2018 (22nd October 2018 to 4th Nov 2018)

LCDC is a unique initiative of its kind under NLEP. House to House visit by team encompassing one Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and HWF /HWM, Volunteers ,NGOs ,Persons Affected by Leprosy (PALs) as per micro-plans prepared for local areas for a period of 14 days in 11 districts (Bangalore (Urban), BBMP, Chitradurga, Chikkaballapur, Chamarajnagara, Davanagere, Kalburgi, Kolar, Tumkur, Udupi & Vijayapura) from 22-10-2018 to 04-11-2018, Totally 201 (PB 85 & MB 116) cases were detected.

Plan of Action for Expected outcomes by 2018-19

- IEC activity to be improved.
- General Health staff to be trained for leprosy and public awareness for the disease is arranged.
- The Rehabilitation for leprosy disabled persons is arranged in districts.

4. National Programme for Control of Blindness

The National Programme for Control of Blindness was started in 1976 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to counter the problems of Blindness due to various factors and also to reduce the prevalence of Blindness to 0.3% by 2020. The present prevalence rate of blindness is 1% as per National Survey 2006-07.

1. The Karnataka State Health and Family Welfare Society (Blindness Control Division) is working under National Health Mission (NHM) headed by Mission Director. The State Programme Officer will implement and monitor the programme through a network of Districts Programme Managers (Blindness Control Division) at Districts level

as per the Guidelines of NPCB. Government of India releases the funds to the State Society for onward distribution of funds to all Districts Health & Family Welfare Society (Blindness Control Division) based on the Target assigned to each Districts.

2. Cataract is the major cause of Blindness.

99% of the Cataract surgeries are IOL inserted surgeries. The patient affected with cataract are treated free of cost in Govt. hospitals and NGO hospitals who have MoU with NPCB. Cataract camps are being conducted on regular basis throughout the state in both the government and voluntary sector.

3. Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma management, Laser Technique, Corneal Transplantation, Vitreo Retinal Surgery, Treatment of Childhood Blindness etc., are also treated under NPCB in order to provide improved eye care services and control the incidence of blindness. The patient affected with any of the above eye diseases will also be

treated free of cost in Govt. hospitals and NGO hospitals who have MoU with NPCB.

4. In order to detect refractive errors in school going children, the school teacher having their proximity to the children are trained in primary eye screening. The identified children experiencing difficulties in reading are immediately referred to the Para medical Ophthalmic Officers (PMOOs) for eye screening. The children detected with refractive error are provided free spectacles.

5. 40 Eye Banks registered under Human Organs Transplantation Act are functioning in Karnataka including 7 Functioning Government Eye Banks. As per the policy of Govt. of India under NPCB eye bank infrastructure is also improved to increase cornea collection and Keratoplasty. Accordingly 9 Eye Banks have been strengthened under NPCB so far. Incentives are also given to all the eye banks registered under HOTA for collecting eye balls in order to increase the cornea collection

Table 12.44 : Physical Target & Achievements – Cataract Surgeries

Year	Target	Achievement	%
2011-12	4,10,000	4,51,566	110.14
2012-13	3,54,650	3,74,605	105.65
2013-14	3,54,560	3,62,481	102.23
2014-15	4,04,563	3,63,661	89.89
2015-16	4,04,563	3,74,971	92.69
2016-17	4,04,563	3,66,737	90.65
2017-18	4,04,563	3,83,497	94.79
2018-19 (upto Nov)	4,04,563	257404	63.63

Table 12.45 : Achievement Of School Eye Screening Programme

Year	No. of Children Screened	No. of Children detected with Refractive Error	No. Spectacles given to Children
2011-12	13,00,865	20,451	16,840
2012-13	40,72,358	23,597	21,879
2013-14	32,47,402	32,487	30,161
2014-15	29,05,004	47,003	37,786
2015-16	43,75,400	77,261	38,379
2016-17	41,55,367	1,00,426	45,928
2017-18	44,93,399	1,10,883	47,871
2018-19 (upto Nov)	2536778	42884	4103

Table 12.46 : Target & Achievement Of Eye Balls Collection

Year	Target	Achievement	%
2011-12	5,500	3,061	55.65%
2012-13	5,600	3,492	62.36%
2013-14	5,600	3,499	62.48%
2014-15	5,600	3,938	70.32%
2015-16	5,600	3,572	63.79%
2016-17	5,600	3498	62.46%
2017-18	5,600	5914	105.61%
2018-19 (upto Nov)	5,600	5269	94.09%

Table 12.47 : Financial Progress**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	%
2014-15	1890.73	1276.47	68
2015-16	954.00	914.00	96
2016-17	1959.73	1616.23	82
2017-18	3230.26	1998.54	62
2018-19 (upto Nov)	3002.87	755.97	25

5. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project was launched in 2005 and became programme in the year 2012. The general objectives of the program aims at establishing a decentralized state based system of surveillance for communicable diseases, so that timely and effective public health actions can be initiated in response to health challenges in the country at the state and national level.

To improve the efficiency of the existing surveillance activities of disease control programs and facilitate sharing of relevant information with health administration, community and other stakeholders so as to detect disease trends over time and evaluate control strategies.

The Specific Objectives of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme are

1. To integrate and decentralize surveillance activities.
2. To establish systems for data collection, reporting, analysis and feedback using Information Technology.

3. To strengthen laboratory support for disease surveillance and laboratory confirmation of outbreak.
4. To develop human resources for disease surveillance and action;
5. To involve all stakeholders including private sector and communities in surveillance activities.

Existing System (IDSP)

1. **Reporting:** Weekly reporting of Syndromic (S) Presumptive (P) and Confirmed (L) cases of communicable diseases from Public and P & L reporting from Private health care facilities throughout the state.
2. **Data Analysis and Feedback:** Analysis of the weekly 'S' 'P' and 'L' reports at State and Districts Surveillance unit as vigilance against identifying impending outbreaks . Weekly feedback by higher institutions to the peripheral reporting units/health staff to initiate proper containment measures.

- 3. Network of Laboratories:** 14 District Public Health Laboratories at the district level are strengthened by providing Laboratory Equipment, Reagents kits, consumables, contingency and Manpower – Microbiologist, Laboratory Technician, Laboratory Assistant and Laboratory attendant for sentinel surveillance and lab confirmation of communicable diseases. In ROP 2018–19, 5 districts (Dharwad, Bellary, Chikkamagaluru, Chikaballapura, and Ramnagara) has been approved for strengthening as District Public Health Lab and lab equipments required for setting up the lab has been approved. All Districts have been linked to 8 Government Medical colleges for Laboratory confirmation of outbreak. The Medical Colleges have been funded for procurement of kits and consumables. The program has provision for reimbursement of the cost incurred for carrying out tests for the samples referred from outbreaks. The District Public Health laboratories of Udupi, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Yadgiri, Koppal, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Haveri, Gadag and Bagalkote, are attached for External Quality assurance proficiency testing for Microbiology with CMC Vellore.
- 4. Human Resource & Training:** Recruitment of Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, Entomologist, Data Managers and Data Entry Operators on contractual basis to support surveillance activities. Peripheral/Districts Health staff trained to identify and report various diseases defined in the S P and L formats.
- 5. Media scanning & Verification cell:** initiated in 2009 to follow up on health alerts in electronic and print media and follow-up with Districts on the genuineness and actions initiated against them. Presently 19 paper media are being scanned. Media alerts are communicated to concerned districts for compliance within 48 hrs.
- 6. IT strengthening:** provision for weekly online reporting at Taluk /District level in IDSP Web portal. All the Districts are equipped with the IT equipment's for the videoconferencing. The State participates in video conference with IDSP Delhi and in turn conducts the same with all districts as per the planned schedule every day

from State Surveillance Unit. The issues of program implementation Disease control and outbreak investigation are discussed in detail.

- 7. Outbreak Response and Management:** State and District Rapid response teams are identified involving Physician, Pediatrician, Epidemiologist Microbiologist, Entomologist, Veterinary Doctors and Designated officers from Food Safety headed by District Surveillance Officer to investigate cause and contain the outbreaks. The teams are instructed to report outbreaks on daily basis with mandatory nil reports. During 2018, a total 158 outbreaks have been investigated and tackled effectively. Of these, 102 outbreaks are confirmed by laboratories.
- 8. Water testing:** Periodic water testing of all drinking water sources is carried out at all the PHCs and District Surveillance Laboratories. The details of non-potable samples are shared with the concerned panchayat for further needful action.
- 9. Zoonotic disease control:** As a part of IDSP, Surveillance on important Zoonotic diseases of Karnataka viz., Japanese encephalitis, Scrub typhus, Leptospirosis, Kyasanur Forest Disease, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Avian flu etc. is done.

Joint outbreak investigation and containment of zoonotic disease outbreaks is done along with Department of Animal Husbandry. In 2016 there were three major zoonotic disease events in Karnataka i.e., Avian influenza outbreak with H5N1 strain at Arunodaya poultry farm, Molakera village, Humnabad taluk, Bidar. Avian influenza outbreak with H5N8 strain at Itagi village, Hospetetaluk, Bellary and Brucellosis outbreak at Janagalhalli cattle farm, Kolar taluk, Kolar. Avian influenza outbreak was investigated and confirmed with H5N8 in free ranging and migratory birds at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological gardens at Mysuru. In first week of January 2018, there was an outbreak of Avian Influenza with H5 strain in Chicken at Bhuvaneshwarinagar, Dasarahalli, Bangalore-24. All these events were successfully tackled and no human cases of avian influenza reported till now.

International Health Regulations - 2005 (IHR) activities

Monitoring of screening activities for emerging diseases like MERS, Zika done at airport and

seaports by Airport Health Organization of India, GOI . The IDSP has been entrusted to follow up on lab confirmation of such suspected diseases in coordination with National reference laboratories – NCDC Delhi and NIV Pune.

IEC Activities:

- ❑ Antibiotic Awareness Week- Paper advertisement given- State activity
- ❑ Printing of lab definitions case definitions - District activity.
- ❑ Avian Influenza IEC materials printed at district

All cost borne out of Op&E as IDSP does not have line item for IEC.

Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP)

The Integrated Health Information System (IHIP) is a web-enabled near-real-time electronic information system that is embedded with all applicable Government of India's e-Governance standards, Information

Technology (IT), data & meta data standards to provide state-of-the-art single operating picture with geospatial information for managing disease outbreaks and related resources.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is engineered to utilize IHIP through a secure web access for capturing disaggregate near real time surveillance data for their 33 plus disease conditions and will incorporate case based information with demographic, clinical, laboratory and preventive control measures under the programme.

Through IHIP, IDSP intends to receive person-level data from health facilities across all States and Union Territories on all health events. Many other national health programmes will similarly make use of the IHIP platform.

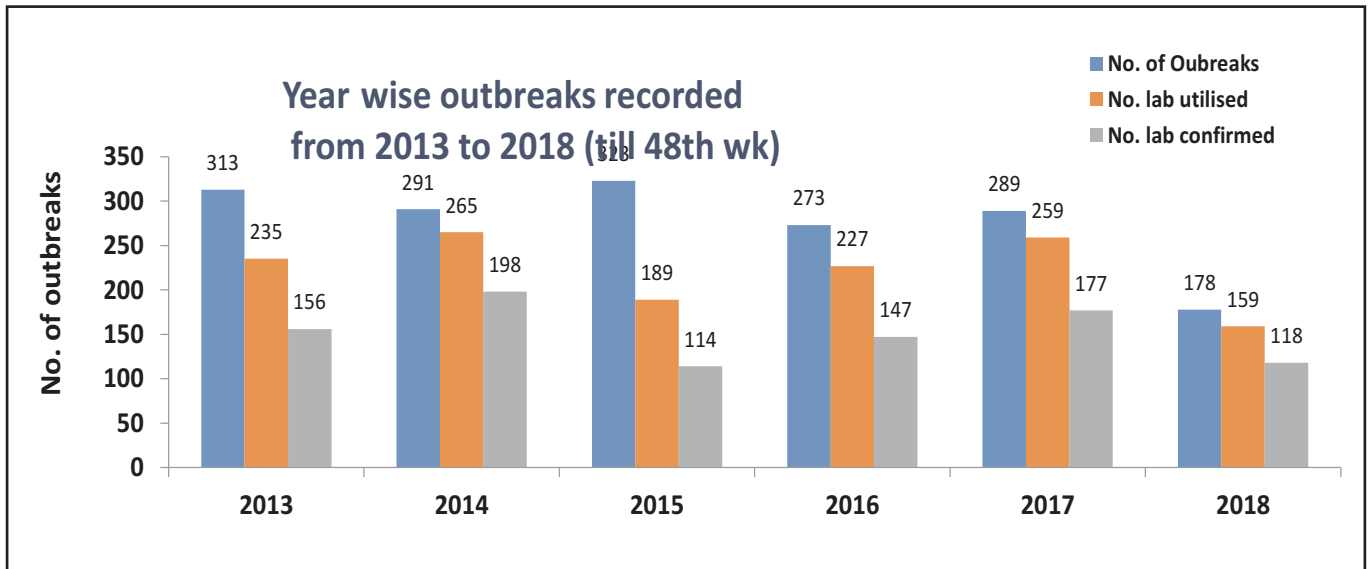
The platform was launched on 26th Nov 2018 in seven States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Telangana, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

Table 12.48 : Financial Progress

Year	Total Budget allocated	Expenditure
2013-14	444.02	308.53
2014-15	550.72	374.60
2015-16	566.82	469.54
2016-17	528.10	501.59
2017-18	532.14	423.01
2018-19	295.51	76.73 (Upto Nov-2018) (Prov)

Table 12.49 :Physical Progress of IDSP 2013-2018 (Nov)

Sl. No.	Parameter	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Week 49th)
1	S Form	85%	92%	95%	96%	98%	*94% (up to 49 th week)
2	P form	90%	92%	94%	91%	97%	*86% (up to 49 th week)
3	L form	87%	92%	93%	88%	95%	*89% (up to 49 th week)
4	Warning Alerts	59	131	35	55	296	32
5	Media Alerts	187	53	41	236	197	49
6	Outbreaks Investigated	313	291	323	273	289	178
7	Laboratory Network	10	13	19	19	22	27

Figure 12.8 : Depicting No. of Outbreaks, No. of Outbreaks lab Utilized and No. of Outbreaks lab confirmed**Table 12.50 : Physical Progress of IDSP 2013-2018 (upto Nov.18)**

Sl. No	Name of DPHL	Year wise Utilization of DPHL- Serology								
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018(upto Nov-18)
1	Chitadurga	157	243	516	1259	1604	3472	2059	4538	1944
2	Udupi	321	246	149	1244	1491	2525	4055	5054	5212
3	Bijapur	Approved in ROP 2013-14. Manpower appointment in 2016. Lab started functioning from 2016.						274	1338	1245
4	Yadgiri							475	1493	1639
5	Chamarajanagar							378	4839	1875
6	Koppal	Approved in ROP 2014-15. Manpower appointment in 2016. Lab started functioning from 2016.						225	915	612
7	Bagalkote							48	604	829
8	Davanagere							34	1895	993
9	Gadag							..	905	994
10	Gulbarga							193	4061	6698
11	Haveri	Approved in ROP 2017-18.						216	2147	3370
12	Tumkur							..	4662	1194
13	Kolar							..	1901	315
14	Dakshin Kannada							..	1984	7584

NOTE : Serology tests includes Dengue IgM ELISA, Dengue NS1 ELISA, Chikungunya IgM ELISA, Leptospira ELISA, Hepatitis A & E, Weil Felix , Scrub Typhus & Brucella . Tests done for Widal not included.

Table 12.51 :Physical Progress of IDSP 2013-2018 (upto Nov.18)

Sl. No	Name of DPHL	Year wise Utilization of DPHL- Culture & Sensitivity								
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto Nov. 18)
1	Chitadurga	40	120	74	219	374	434	808	1292	1263
2	Udupi	65	31	14	159	412	307	694	899	829
3	Bijapur	Approved in ROP 2013-14. Manpower appointment in 2016. Lab started functioning from 2016.						392	765	1019
4	Yadgiri							.-	212	385
5	Chamarajanagar							.-	232	367
6	Bagalkote	Approved in ROP 2014-15. Manpower appointment in 2016. Lab started functioning from 2016.						.-	73	273
7	Koppal							136	1430	1143
8	Davanagere							.-	415	527
9	Gadag							.-	52	109
10	Gulbarga							.-	132	388
11	Haveri							.-	750	2340
12	Tumkur	Approved in ROP 2017-18.						.-	120	269
13	Kolar							.-	233	92
14	Dakshin Kannada							.-	114	76

NOTE : Culture tests includes tests done for Typhoid Fever, Cholera & Other Enteropathogens, Diphtheria and other clinical samples. Water Culture & OT swabs culture is not included.

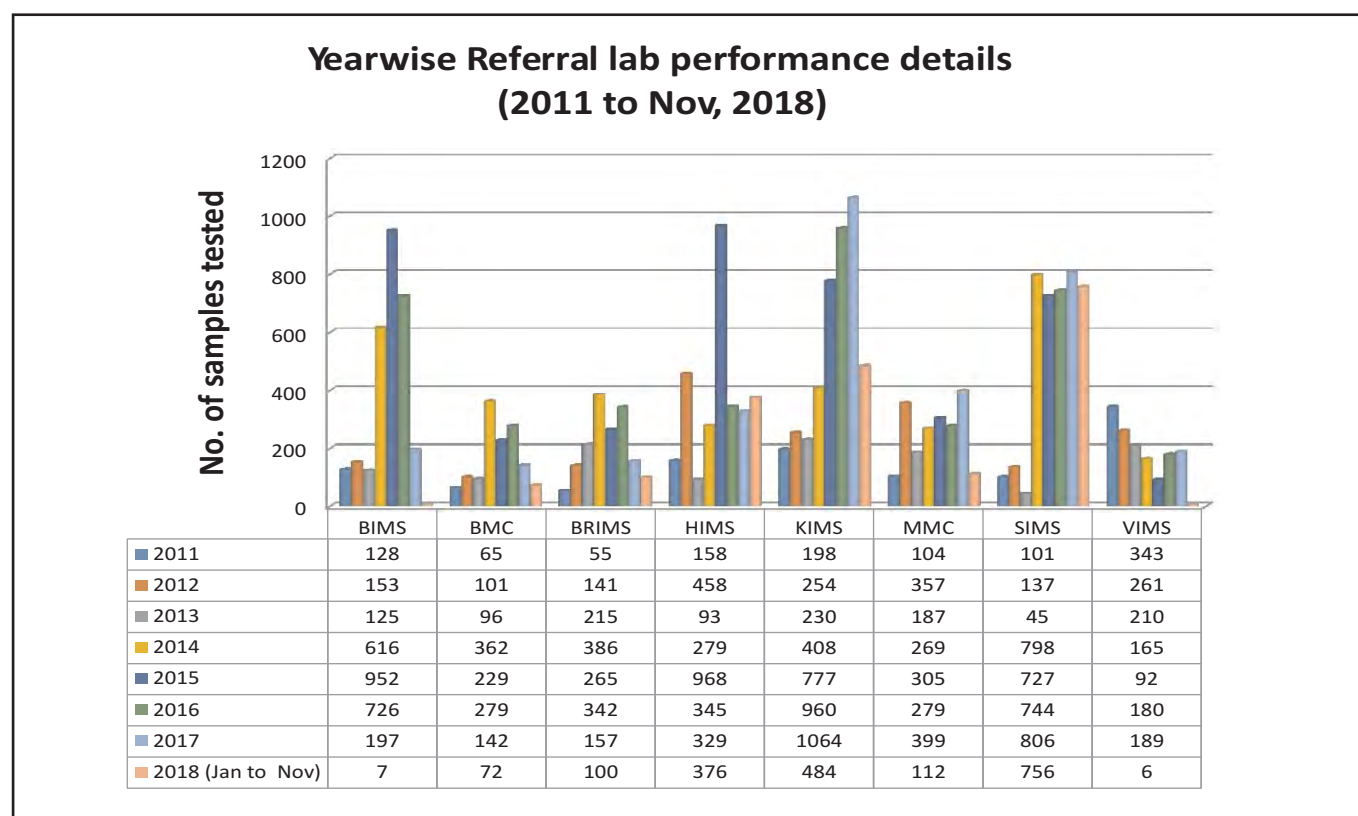
Figure 12.9 : Depicting the year wise utilization of Referral Lab

Table 12.52 : IDSP Training status

Designation	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till Nov)
Medical Officers	365	133	131	177	600
Staff Nurse/ Pharmacists	29	114	53	51	400
Medical College Doctors & DPHL Microbiologists	-	-	20	23	20
Pharmacists	232	120	60	47	0
Data Managers				30	0
ASHA mentors	72	40	-	-	400
JHA (F) & (M)	316	197	221 & 63	82& 37	0
Microbiologists	-	9	-	-	0
Lab tech.	-	20	119	135	20
Sensitization to Panchyat Development Officers			207	144	60
Sensitization to multisector group involving School Teachers, Self help group members, AWW, High School Students, ASHA, Grama Panchayat members			567	203	0
Veterinary Doctors				30	0
one training for Data Entry and Block Health Team					80
Training for private practioners					80
Total	1014	633	1441	959	1660

12.2.4 Other Major Health Programme Initiatives:

The Department of health and family welfare services implements various National and State health programs of public health importance and also provides comprehensive health care services to the people of the State through various types of health and medical institutions. The progress of the health programmes are presented in **Table 12.53**.

1. Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY):

The goals of JSY are reduction in maternal and infant mortality rate as well as to increase the institutional deliveries of BPL and SC/ST families. Under this scheme besides ensuring

maternity services like 3 antenatal checkups and referral transport cash assistance is provided for deliveries taking place both in health institutions and home. In rural areas cash assistance to the mother for institutional delivery is Rs. 700 per case whereas in urban areas cash assistance to the mother is Rs. 600 for institutional delivery. The cash assistance is also available for women delivering at home with an amount of Rs. 500 being given per case. If specialists are not available in Government-run health centers or hospitals, 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.

Table 12.53 : Progress of Various Health Programmes (Unit in Numbers)

Programmes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Nov)
JananiSurakshaYojane	3,83,251	3,05,775	4,25,711	3,93,874	2,82,731	174847
Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram	-	-	1885	1436	6048	1207
Arogya Kavacha	6,03,762	5,02,456	7,39,884	1062221	1116395	651587
Dialysis	46,315	36,528	64795	81422	137111	159380
Telemedicine	34,624	28,923	53958	49809	52185	42944
Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	10380
Arogya Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	45230
Burns Care Wards	1,076	732	976	1626	888	893

2. Arogya Kavacha 108:

“ArogyaKavacha” 108 Emergency service was started in the state of Karnataka on November 1, 2008, by the Karnataka Health and Family Welfare Department under a Private Public Partnership through an MOU signed with GVK EMRI.

The Role and Mission of '108' is to save lives by providing a comprehensive 'Emergency Response Service' to those in Medical, Police or Fire emergencies, through a single integrated number - 108. We operate 24 x 7 and 365 days of the year with a fleet of 711 well equipped ambulances. The ambulances are manned by a trained Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) and a trained driver (Pilot). This service is available across the length and breadth of Karnataka i.e., all the 30 Districts.

The Ambulances are stationed strategically in all Districts and taluks across Karnataka so they can reach the incident location within the shortest possible time anywhere in the state. The services are operated through a centralized Emergency Response Center located at Bangalore. At present there is one ambulance for every 85000 populations with a total of 711 Ambulances throughout the state.

This service can be utilized by any individual who requires emergency help (Medical, Police, or Fire) irrespective of his economic status, caste, creed, color, ethnicity, gender, and/or literacy levels. The process of calling for an ambulance is simplified to such an extent that

a call to the toll-free number '108' with details of emergency, the number of people involved and the incident location supported with a landmark; would trigger an ambulance dispatch . This is an absolutely FREE SERVICE starting from the phone call till the point of reaching the hospital.

The medical emergencies can be availed for Accident and Trauma (Vehicular and non vehicular), complaints related to Cardiac, Respiration, Diabetes, pregnancy, Stroke/Convulsions, Suicide attempts Poisoning cases, Assault/Violence, Animal Attacks, Neonatal, Building Collapse, Fire, Burns, hazardous material ingestion etc.,

From April 2018 to November 2018, 739364 calls are attended, 651587 emergencies are attended and out of these 119637 pregnant women have utilized the services and 52181lives are saved.

3. Janani Suraksha Vahini:

Janani Suraksha Vahini Programme was initiated under NHM in 2009-10 to ensure 24/7 round the clock, free referral transport between the facilities for pregnant women and sick neonates/ infants. Out of the existing ambulances of the CHCs/ THs/ DHs one ambulance of each facility was designated as JSV Ambulance. At present there are 180 JSV Ambulances. Drivers are outsourced by District Health Societies from Manpower Agencies by calling tenders as per KTPP Act.

3 drivers (1 Regular and 2 Out sourced) are given to each vehicle to work in 8th hourly shifts. Total number of beneficiaries under JSV from April 2018 to November 2018 is 48508.

4. Nagu-Magu:

To provide Drop Back facility for post postnatal mothers and new born from Government Health Facilities to their residence, 200 drop back vehicles called as “Nagu-Magu” were inaugurated on 5th February 2014. The Nagu-Magu vehicles are deployed one each at the District Hospital and Taluka Level Hospitals. Drivers for Nagu-Magu Vehicle are outsourced by District Health Societies from Manpower Agencies by calling tenders as per KTPP Act.

Total number of beneficiaries under Nagu-Magu from April 2018 to November 2018 is 73357.

5. Bike Ambulances : (First Response Unit):

The Bike Ambulances/ First Response unit (FRU) is inaugurated on 15th of April 2015 by Government of Karnataka. It is the “Platinum Ten Minutes” trauma care initiative aimed at reducing deaths due to road accidents. It is a unique initiative and is the first of its kind to be taken up by the State Government in our Country. The first aid and medical care during the “Platinum Ten Minutes” is paramount to save the life of an accident victim, hence the pioneering attempt to start motorbike ambulance service.

The motorbike ambulance service is another pilot and pioneering initiative to ensure first aid to the victims during the Golden Hour They are useful for negotiating the small streets and heavy traffic in the large urban areas where it would be difficult to move ambulances through crowds. The fleet of high-powered touring motorcycles are available when required to respond to various trauma/medical incidents. The Bike ambulances will be currently deployed in Bangalore (19 Nos), Mangalore (2 Nos), and one each to the corporation areas of Mysore, Kalburgi, Belagavi, Hubli-Dharwad, Davanagere, Tumkur, Vijayapura, Shimoga and Kolar Districts where heavy traffic congestion and narrow streets would be easily overcome by the agile nature of the bikes. The programme will be implemented through GVK-EMRI who are already experience in providing such services through Arogya Kavacha-108. Riders are paramedics or EMTs who are recruited and trained on managing

emergencies. Motorbike ambulance drivers would be fully trained in rendering first aid and would start resuscitation measures to save the victim.

Two-wheelers by virtue of their size could manoeuvre through narrow and busy roads and reach accident spots with ease while they would be followed by a fully equipped four-wheel ambulance for shifting the victim to a nearest hospital for further treatment if necessary.

Bike ambulance is able to respond to a medical emergency much faster than an ambulance or a car in heavy traffic which can increase survival rates for patients suffering cardiac arrest/ accident/ other emergencies.

From April 2018 to November 2018, 27188 emergencies are attended by the bike ambulances.

6. Arogya Vani-104:

The Government of Karnataka has started the Arogya Sahayavani-104 service with the motto of reaching the unreached, to provide all the health care services available in the public sector.

Those patients residing in the remote rural villages, who cannot access the medical doctors in the hospitals, can now contact with the doctors through Arogya Sahayavani-104. “104” is a toll free number through which people can avail consultation for minor ailments, counseling services, information on services available in public Health facilities, directory services (Eye bank, Blood Bank) and grievance redressal (Services, Epidemics, Corruption, Hygiene, Drugs and Diagnostics, ASHA grievances, etc.,)

Arogya Sahayavani-104 call center is situated at IT Park Hubli with 100 seater capacity. People (Citizens) from any part of the state can avail their service by calling 104 should the clock throughout the year. From April 2018 to November 2018, 4937568 calls are received at the call center.

7. VatsalyaVani:

For the first time in India, A Three way call conferencing structure for Mother Child tracking system called “VatsalyaVani” is launched in Karnataka by then Chief Minister Shri. Siddaramaiah on 21st December 2015. This programme is implemented through Arogya Sahayavani-104.

VatsalyaVani call center will offer the below services throughout the state:

1. Monitor all pregnant woman and child through ANC/PNC advice.
2. Promote, protect and maintain the health of the mother and child through advice e.g. nutrition, health & wellbeing.
3. Providing information of various government health programs and schemes and their entitlements
4. Identify and track High Risk Pregnancies and low weight birth babies.
5. Motivate mothers for Institutional Delivery and family planning methods.
6. Arrange and monitor transfer to nearest delivery point through state ambulances.
7. Eliminate home deliveries.
8. Track Immunization status.
9. Prevent dropouts.
10. Ensure complete service delivery.

8. ASHA:

The ASHA worker is a woman selected from the community, resident in the community, who is trained and supported to function in her village to improve the health status of the community through securing people's access to health care services through improved health care practices and behaviours. In Rural area 1 ASHA per 1000 population and in urban area 1 ASHA per 2500 population. She is incentivized for 34 different health activities.

The ASHA's work consists mainly of five activities:

1. Home Visits
2. Attending the Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND)

3. Visits to the health facility
4. Holding village level meeting of women's groups
5. Maintain records

In addition to above work raising the awareness on health issues mentioned below:

1. Nutrition
2. Health & Hygiene and Health seeking behaviours
3. Healthy Lifestyle
4. Available Health services and its proper utilisation.

Counselling services :

1. Birth preparedness
2. Institutional Delivery
3. Importance of Breastfeeding.
4. Immunization
5. Importance of Contraceptives.
6. RTI/STI

She is also working as a Member Secretary for Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee in rural area and for Mahila arogya samithi in urban area.

Providing the legal framework to ASHA work, The certification process has been taken up. The main objective of the Certification of ASHAs is enhance the skill and competencies, through skill assessment and knowledge. Mohfw, GOI, has made the tripartite MOU between NIOS, NHSRC and MOHFW for conducting the Certification of ASHA. 303 ASHAs successfully completed 10 days refresher training along with Internal assessment, External evaluation and Theory examinations.

Table 12.54

Rs.In Lakhs

Sl.No	Category	Code	Amount for the 2018-19	Expenditure upto end of 30 th Nov-2018
1	General	059	12557.00	5708.13
2	SCP	422	2809.00	1333.15
3	TSP	423	1157.00	442.07
		Total	16523.00	7483.35

Table 12.55 : Details of ASHA incentives and component provided by NHM

Sl.No	Name of the component	Incentive in RS.
1	DOTS Provider for Multi drug resistant TB	5000
2	DOTS Provider for TB cat 2	1500
3	DOTS Provider for TB cat 1	1000
4	Treatment of leprosy MB Case	600
5	Reporting of Maternal Death	500
6	Ensuring Spacing of births	500
7	Treatment of leprosy PB case	400
8	Ante natal Care	300
9	Promoting Delivery	300
10	Home based Newborn Care	250
11	Identification of leprosy patients	250
12	Attending VHND	200
13	Motivating for Male sterilisation	200
14	Attending PHC Meeting	150
15	Conducting VHSNC meeting	150
16	Attending immunisation session	150
17	Identification of SAM and referral	150
18	Preparing slides for suspected malaria	15/slide
19	Promoting insertion of PPIUCD	150
20	Motivating for Female sterilisation	150
21	First Year Immunisation	100
22	Motivating for MTP	100
23	Maintaining due list of ANC	100
24	Maintaining due list of children for immunisation	100
25	Eligible couple update	100
26	Maintaining Village Health Register	100
27	Line listing of Households	100
28	Providing treatment for malaria (RT)	75
29	Second year Immunisation	50
30	Follow up of LBW Babies	50
31	Follow up of SNCU Discharged babies	50
32	Salt testing	25
33	Support Group Meeting for MAA (Quarter)	100
34	Promoting the Insertion of PAIUCD	100

In addition to the incentive provided by NHM, Govt. Of Karnataka has provided the Rs.3500 as monthly fixed incentive since September 2017 onwards.

As on 30th Nov 2018, there are 40701 ASHAs working across the state.

9. SUVARNA AROGYA SURAKSHA TRUST (SAST):

Arogya Karnataka (Universal Health Coverage):

Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust is implementing health schemes from 2009. The first scheme was Vajpayee Arogyashree Scheme which provided cashless treatment for tertiary care to BPL families. Later in 2014 Rajiv Arogya Bhagya was introduced catering to APL families to provide for tertiary care. Under these schemes 250386 patients have taken treatment since the schemes were introduced. For secondary health care RSBY Scheme was providing health services for 62 lakh families under insurance mode and about 168377 beneficiaries were availed treatment under this scheme since it was transferred to SAST from Labour Department.

In line with the policy goals of the “Karnataka Integrated Public Health Policy 2017” which envisages merging all social health insurance schemes into a single health assurance plan to improve efficiency and outreach and to achieve the goal of Universal, Equitable and Sustainable healthcare as envisaged in the Vision document-2025; all the existing schemes were merged and “Arogya Karnataka” a Universal Health care Scheme was launched on 2/3/2018, wherein cashless treatment upto Rs. 2.00 lakh for specified 1516 treatments ranging from secondary, tertiary

and emergency health care is provided in an Assurance Mode based on eligibility criteria as per the National Food Security Act 2013. 19 lakh APL families also would get benefit upto 30% of the package rates.

Beneficiaries Enrolment:

A onetime enrollment in the Scheme is required by beneficiaries in Public Health Institutions. Enrollment will be done on the basis of Aadhaar card and Ration /PDS Card. Eligibility of beneficiary is based on Ration/PDS Card entitlement. Beneficiary has to pay Rs. 10/- only for Arogya Karnataka card.

Beneficiaries have been categorized into two groups:

- (i) “Eligible Patient” is one who is a resident of Karnataka and belongs to the “Eligible household” as per the NFSA 2013.
- (ii) “General Patient” is one who is a resident of Karnataka but does not come under the definition of “Eligible household” as defined under the NFSA 2013 or does not produce the eligible household card.

Scheme benefits:

- ❑ The FSA eligible families would get specific complex secondary care treatment up to Rs.30,000 per annum for a family of up to 5 members, which will be enhanced up to Rs. 1,50,000 per annum for a family up to 5 members for specified tertiary care treatments, subject to the approved package rates.
- ❑ A provision for an additional amount of Rs. 50000/- for tertiary care was made if the amount within the family is exhausted in case of emergency.

Table 12.56 : Implementation Arogya Karnataka Scheme:

Sl no	Activities:	As on 30/10/2018 (in Numbers)
1	No. of hospitals empanelled	Government(385),Private(535) 920
2	No. of Arkid Cards issued	467775
3	No. of beneficiaries treated in Government institutions	17940
4	No. of beneficiaries treated in private hospitals	24634
5	Total no. of beneficiaries availed treatment under AKS)	42574 (Complex Secondary care - 4371, Tertiary care – 31959 and Emergency care -6244

Budget & Expenditure:

Arogya Karnataka Scheme - The budget approved for the financial year 2018-19 is Rs.76500.00 lakhs. The expenditure till the end of November 2018 is Rs. 280.42 crores

Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme (JSS) :

This health assurance scheme is specifically for the benefit of all State Government Employees and their dependants without any cap on the financial limit and the treatment is totally cashless. The scheme was launched on 20-01-2015. The only expenditure to be borne by the beneficiary is:

1. If the beneficiary wishes to have a higher stent, prosthetics or implants other than those specified under SAST benefit package
2. If the beneficiary wishes to avail a higher ward other than the ward eligible for will have to be borne by the beneficiary.

Eligibility of general ward, semi-private and private wards depends on the basic pay drawn by the employee.

During the current financial year from April 2018 till November 2018, a total of 1285 employees have availed benefit and an amount of Rs.846.06 lakhs has been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries

Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)- Senior Citizen under RSBY Scheme

RSBY launched in early 2008 to provide health cover to BPL households, and other defined categories of unorganised workers, such as (MGNREGA, Bidi workers, Construction workers, street vendors etc.). This scheme has been transferred from labour department to Health Department with effect from 01-04-2016 and the implementation of this scheme has been entrusted to SAST as the State Nodal Agency (SNA) in the State of Karnataka.

The premium cost for enrolled beneficiaries under the scheme is shared by Government of India and the State Governments, in the ratio of 60:40. RSBY was implemented in an insurance mode, with its service delivery model based on demand financing, freedom of choice among accredited government and private hospitals, and cashless service reimbursable to provider on pre-determined package rates. The beneficiaries under RSBY were entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- per

annum on family floater basis, for most of the secondary diseases and some tertiary diseases that require hospitalization.

Senior Citizen under RSBY Scheme

There was need for providing social security to Senior citizens as they cannot work and earn due to their advanced age. To address their health problems, Government of Karnataka came up with a plan to provide health security to the senior citizens within the ambit of RSBY as a top up scheme for families holding RSBY card. RSBY scheme which includes secondary care packages and some tertiary care packages with a cover of Rs. 30000/- only, will now provide wide range of tertiary care facilities under this scheme called as RSBY Sr. Citizen Scheme, with enhanced cover of Rs. 1,50,000 per family, per year. Beneficiaries will be allowed to utilize the RSBY family cover of Rs. 30,000 for secondary care procedures.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Scheme came to a close on 31/8/2018.

From April 2018 to August 2018 a total of 31239 Beneficiaries have availed secondary & tertiary treatment with a total expenditure of Rs.6970.51 lakhs.

“Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka” Scheme:

Government of India has come out with its own scheme called Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission, on 25.9.2018, later renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), to provide health protection to over 10 Crore poor families identified based on the latest Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data, (50 crore beneficiaries). Since both Arogya Karnataka and Ayushman Bharat have the same goal, scope and similar modalities for providing specified treatments to the poor and vulnerable sections of society, integrating both the schemes was imperative for smooth implementation especially at the field level. A single integrated scheme under a co-branded name as “Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka” is now being implemented in an Assurance Mode.

A MoU has been signed with National Health Agency, Government of India in order to implement this integrated scheme on 30/10/2018. The Government Order No. HFW 69 CGE 2018 dated 15.11.2018 was issued for implementation of integrated Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka scheme. This is the

only scheme at present that covers beneficiaries of all the other hitherto existing schemes and is an Universal Health Coverage Scheme.

Under integrated Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka scheme, the treatments provided for primary health care, specified simple secondary care-291 treatment procedures, complex secondary health care-254 treatment procedures, tertiary health care-900 procedures and emergency health care-169 treatment procedures, the total no., of treatment procedures is 1614.

The patients availing healthcare services under the integrated scheme shall be categorized as detailed below:

- i. **Eligible Patient:** A patient who is a resident of Karnataka State and belongs to “Eligible Household” as defined under the National Food Security Act, 2013; This category shall also include the beneficiaries listed in the SECC data and the enrolled members of the hitherto existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bhima Yojane.
- ii. **General Patient:** A patient who is a resident of Karnataka State but does not come under the definition of “Eligible Household” as defined under the National Food Security Act, 2013, or does not produce the eligible household card.

Enrollment :

Enrolment procedure laid down for Arogya Karnataka is continued and the ID is remained as AB-ArK Id. The enrolment cards already issued under Arogya Karnataka scheme continue to hold validity under the integrated Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka Scheme.

Cost of treatment to be borne by the Government

For “Eligible Patients” the financial assistance up to Rs.5.00 lakh will be provided for specified simple secondary care, complex secondary health care, tertiary health care and emergency health care per annum, for a family. This will be on family floater basis meaning one or more persons of the family can use the full cover of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. One person can also use the entire Rs.5.00 lakh.

For “General Patient” the benefit limit is 30% of Government package rates, with overall annual limit of Rs.1.50 lakh per family, per year on co-payment basis.

Implementation Performance:

❖ **As on 30/11/2018, the achievements under Ayushman Bharat - Arogya Karnataka are as follows:**

- ❑ No. of hospitals empanelled Government : 385 + Private : 535 = Total : 920
- ❑ No. of Arkid Cards issued as on 30/11/2018 : 2505
- ❑ No. of beneficiaries treated in Government institutions : 4465
- ❑ No. of beneficiaries treated in private hospitals : 5915
- ❑ Total no. of beneficiaries availed treatment under AKS : 10380 (Complex Secondary care : 1325, Tertiary care : 7163 and Emergency care : 1892)

10. Child Health Programme:

The Child Health Programme comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child survival and addresses factors contributing to Infant and Under 5 Mortality. Many initiatives have been taken up to provide preventive, promotive, curative & rehabilitative health care services through evidence-based interventions like Facility Based Newborn Care (SNCU, NBSU, NBCC), Home Based Newborn Care, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (JSSK), Child Death Review, Kangaroo Mother Care and Lactation Clinic, Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) and Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF).

- ❑ Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Karnataka is declining steadily. It is declined from 41 in 2009 to 24 as per Sample Registration System (SRS) 2016.
- ❑ The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for Under 5 Mortality Rate has already been achieved in Karnataka. The current Under 5 Mortality Rate is 29 (SRS 2016 data), Under 5 Mortality Rate has been reduced by 19 points since 2009. The current goal is to reduce Under 5 Mortality Rate from 29 to 25 according to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG).
- ❑ The current Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 18 (SRS 2016). Current goal is to reduce NMR from 18 to 12 according to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030.
- ❑ The current Early Neonatal Mortality Rate is 13 (SRS 2016).

Figure 12.10 :Karnataka Child Mortality Trend (SRS 2016):

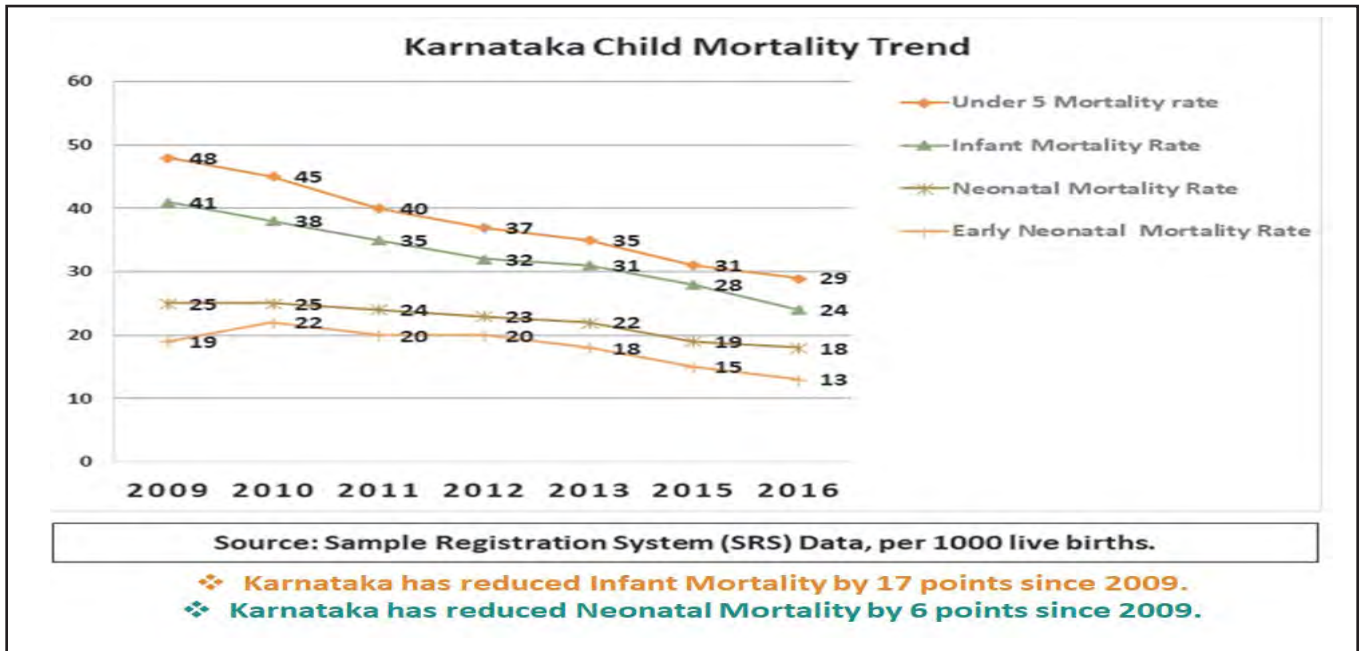
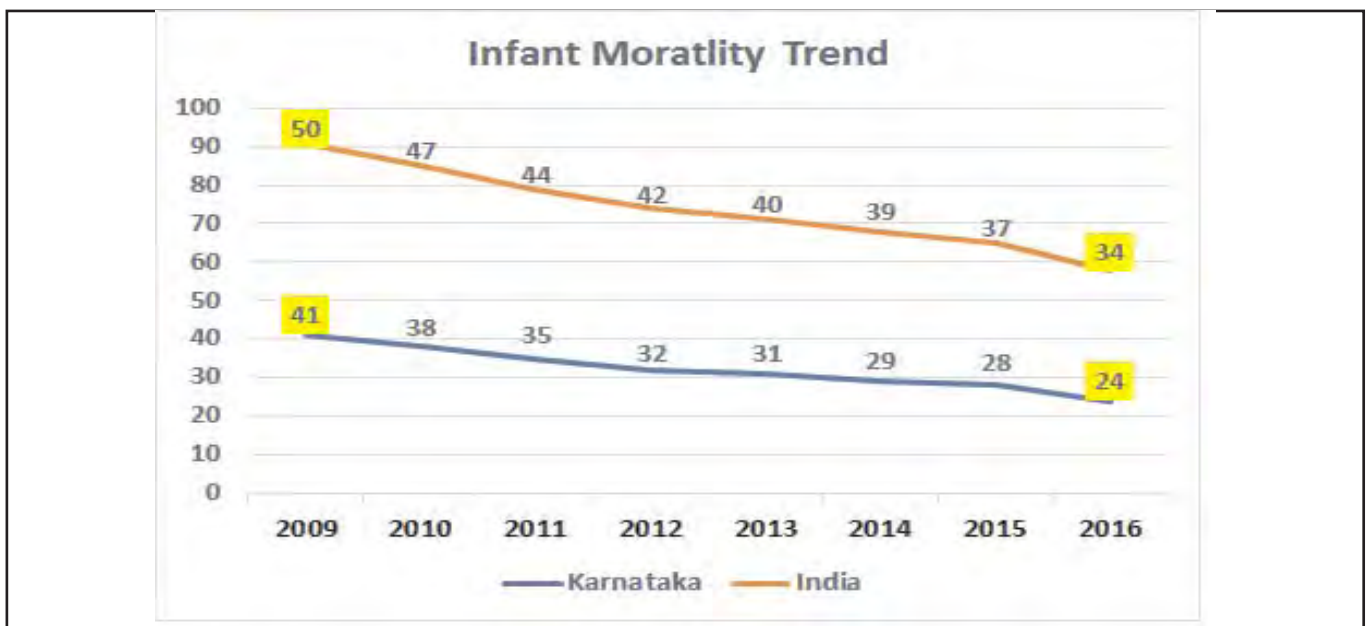


Figure 12.11 : Infant Mortality Trend in India and Karnataka.



Achievements during 2017-2018:

1. At present 40 Special Newborn Care Units are working and 5 more SNCUs are ready to work. Special Newborn Care Unit of SNR Dist. Hospital, Kolar has been accredited as a level to Neonatal Unit by National Neonatal Forum-NNF.
2. Kangaroo Mother Care wards and lactation clinics were established in all District Hospitals as an adjunct to SNCUs to provide supportive services to low birth

weight/ preterm babies to improve survival rate and to increase the early initiation of breast-feeding rates respectively.

3. Kangaroo mother care workshop- Training of trainers (TOT) for 210 participants (RCHO, SNCU Paediatrician, SNCU & labour room staff nurses from each district) was conducted to ensure KMC workshop at district level and successful rolling out of KMC wards and practices at district level.

4. Newborn resuscitation skill enhancement corners were established in 13 SNCUs with high birth asphyxia load for capacity building of staff nurses and medical officers involved in new born care services. 22 SNCUs are envisaged for the FY 2018-19.
5. Evaluation of SNCUs across the state by experts to identify the gaps/ bottlenecks and recommendations to strengthen these units for providing quality new born care.
6. Basic NRP training in association with IAP for 370 participants (staff nurses and medical officers from delivery points, NBSUs and SNCUs) was conducted in 8 districts to improve the essential new born care practices amongst staff nurses.
7. Up gradation of NBSU's and SNCU's based on the delivery load

The following programmes and activities are being carried out in Karnataka to reduce the U5MR, IMR and NMR in the Child Health section:

1. Facility Based New Born Care

- a) **New Born Care Corner (NBCC) :** 1070 NBCC are functioning at all delivery points, as on 2016. Newborn care corners are established in labour rooms & Operation Theatres in all the PHCs, CHCs, Taluk Hospitals and District hospitals.
- b) **New Born Stabilization Units (NBSU):** 165 NBSUs are functioning as on 2016. NBSUs have been established in all First Referral Units (FRUs) and Taluk Hospitals.
- c) **Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU):** 40 SNCUs are functioning as on 2016 at all district hospitals and some high performing Taluk hospitals.
- d) **SNCU Online Monitoring Software:** All 40 SNCUs are now integrated with the SNCU Online Monitoring Software at their units.
- e) **Kangaroo Mother Care wards:** Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) ward and Lactation Clinics are being established in all the District Hospitals adjacent to SNCUs to strengthen the supportive care to the newborn. KMC wards are established in all hospitals with SNCUs and health care personals are trained in KMC at state level.

Further community KMC will be rolled out in order to increase the survival of low birth weight babies.

- f) **Lactation Clinics:** Lactation clinics are established in district hospitals to increase the early initiation of breast feeding and exclusive breastfeeding rates. This will be established at all the delivery points and further existing lactation clinics will be upgraded to lactation management centres and mothers will be supported to store the expressed breast milk.
- g) **Neonatal Transportation:** Neonatal ambulances ensemble with intensive care will be provided for four divisions to transfer sick neonates. This will be rolled out to all other districts based on the experience of piloting.

2. Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI): -

IMNCI was first initiated in Raichur in 2005 and expanded in a phased manner to all 31 districts including BBMP as on 2017-18. Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) programme is an innovative approach where the field level worker (ANMs and Anganwadi workers) are trained to identify common diseases of early child hood (Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, Measles, Ear Infections, Malaria, Malnutrition, Anaemia) and manage or arrange prompt, timely referral.

The establishment of FRUs and New Born Stabilization Units, the Facility based IMNCI concept was introduced in addition to the Community based component and Medical Officers and Staff Nurses of all Health facilities have been trained and are implementing the same.

Supportive supervision of the programme has been under taken through the Community Medicine Department of the 10 Government Medical Colleges. This supervision was initiated from 2014 onwards.

3. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC):

ASHAs visit the neonates at least 6 times in the first 42 days after delivery. 34238 ASHAs are trained to identify common neonatal illnesses & educate the mothers regarding Breast feeding & care of new born. In case of SNCU graduates and low birth weight babies,

additional visits at 3rd, 6th, 9th & 12th month at the incentive of Rs. 50/- per each visit is carried out by ASHA. They are provided with a kit containing essential equipment & drugs to care for the newborn.

Knowledge of ASHAs is being reinforced through the SATCOM facility where the State Officials directly interacted with ASHAs and cleared their doubts. Similarly, Medical Officers and Staff Nurses of PHCs were also oriented regarding RMNCH+A strategies through SATCOM.

4. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (JSSK)

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (JSSK) was introduced in early 2012 to reduce the out of pocket expenditure of the parents towards the treatment of sick newborn. An amount of Rs.200/- for Drugs and Consumables, Rs. 100/- for diagnostics and Rs.300/- for Referral Transport was allocated per sick newborn as an indicative unit of calculation. The required amount may be spent with justification. In the year 2013-14, the facility was extended for any sick child below one year of age.

5. Child Death Review (CDR):

Child and infant Death Review have been implemented in all Districts of Karnataka. State and District level Child Death Review committees have been formed and are meeting regularly. Perinatal Death Audit is being done at select districts for the year 2016-2017. This will be extended to all districts in the year 2017- 2018. All reports being sent are being reviewed, validated and feedback given to districts.

Through all these efforts, the State has reduced the Under 5 Mortality to 29 per 1000 live births and Infant Mortality Rate to 24 per 1000 live births as per SRS 2016.

6. Newborn Week:

Newborn week is being celebrated in Karnataka since 2016. This is a programme launched by Government of India to highlight care of newborns and to emphasize the importance of improving newborn care. It is celebrated every year in the second week of November. multiple training programmes, awareness activities and IEC activities are carried out in the community and at health care facilities across the state.

7. Intensified Diarrhoea Control fortnight (IDCF):

IDCF programme has been observed throughout the state during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (Last week of July and First week of August). All the grass root level of workers is sensitized regarding the use of ORS and ZINC syrup/tablet. The first week is centered around Diarrhoea control and the second week around Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) activities. Sessions held in schools and Anganwad is to create awareness on the subject. These are two of the components (Diarrhoea control and Prevention of Malnutrition) of IMNCI which have been given an additional thrust.

In PIP 2018-19 following additional activities have been proposed:

- **Strengthening of facility based newborn care (FBNC):** SNCU & NBSU mentoring by team of neonatologist every month for SNCUs & quarterly visits to NBSUs with supportive supervision, onsite training of the health care personnel if required, also check and ensure that standard practices are being implemented with detailed report to the state child health.
- **State Resource Centre (SRC)** for Newborn Care will be established to build the capacity of health care personnel in newborn care at all the levels of facility based newborn care (SNCU, NBSU & NBCC). The rapid expansion of SNCUs coupled with lack of manpower with requisite skills at the district level and non-availability of state level Centre is creating huge load of capacity building of the service providers for the existing system and facilitators. As per the guidance note issued by GOI and also there was a felt need for development of a Centre that will guide the state for all newborn care related training and developmental activities in FBNC.
- **Karnataka Newborn Action Plan (KNAP):** The Karnataka Newborn Action Plan (KNAP) will be developed in response to India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) which outlines a targeted strategy for accelerating the reduction of preventable newborn deaths and stillbirths in the state. It will be implemented within the

existing RMNCH+A framework adapting the INAP principles (Principles of Integration, Equity, Gender, Quality of Care, Convergence, Accountability, and Partnerships) and pillars of intervention packages (Pre-conception and antenatal care; Care during labour and child birth; Immediate newborn care; Care of healthy newborn; Care of small and sick newborn; and Care beyond newborn survival). Capacity building of Health care personnel at 6 intervention packages.

1.1. Health Indicators:

1. There is considerable reduction in Infant Mortality Rate from 95 in 1971 to 24 in 2016 (SRS 2016).

Achievements of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services:

1. IMR has been reduced from 47 to 24 (for 1000 live births) during 2007- 2016
2. MMR has been reduced from 178 to 108 (For Lakh live births) from 2007-09 to 2014-16.
3. TFR has been reduced. The target to reduce 1.9 by GOI within 2015 has been achieved.
4. Progress of Institutional deliveries during 2017-18 is 99.74%.

12.2.5 National Urban Health Mission:

Introduction:

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) aims to improve the health status of the urban poor particularly the slum dwellers and other disadvantaged sections, by facilitating equitable access to quality health care through a revamped public health system, partnerships and with the active involvement of the urban local bodies.

The main focus of the NUHM will be urban poor population living in listed and unlisted slums, all other vulnerable populations such as homeless, rag-pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction, brick, lime kiln workers, commercial sex workers and others.

NUHM will cover all the District headquarters and other cities/towns with a population of 50,000 and above (as per census 2011) in a phased manner. Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will be covered under NRHM.

As per 2011 census, 236.25 lakh people reside in urban areas, and the urban slum population is 38.61 lakhs in Karnataka state. The challenge is that the state has 38.67% of population living in urban areas as against the National Average of 31.57%.

Under NUHM the emphasis will be to improve existing public health delivery system with a thrust on making available adequate health human resources, upgrading the existing health facilities in terms of infrastructure and equipment and also establishing new health facilities wherever necessary by providing specialist care as well as strengthening emergency response systems. This will enable the Health and Family Welfare Department or City Municipalities/Corporations to effectively provide adequate primary health care to the urban poor, focus on promotive, preventive, and curative aspects of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, domestic violence on women, and strengthen trauma care and emergency care to the urban poor.

The strategy will comprise of strengthening the existing primary health care centers, establishing new primary health care centers wherever appropriately needed. Further, special outreach camps will be conducted by ANMs and ASHAs to ensure health care

Table: 12.57 Achievement of the family welfare programme in Karnataka

Sl No	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 up to Nov
1	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	35	32	31	31	31	24*	24*	24*
2	Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	40	37	37	37	35	29	29	29

Data from SRS 2016

delivery at the door-step. Community participation will be facilitated by the MahilaArogyaSamithis (MAS) which will act as a bridge between the communities and the nearest health facility. The ASHAs will play the role of provider of first contact care and also generate community awareness with regard to various health issues, sanitation and nutrition.

It is generally felt that there is non-availability of reliable data on health status of people living in urban areas. A comprehensive baseline survey and mapping is being undertaken to gain insight into the dynamics of health needs of existing listed and unlisted slum pockets, urban poor concentration areas and other vulnerable population. This will help in assessing their health seeking behavior, health indicators such as morbidity and mortality patterns, ongoing health needs, and existing provisions for health care and out of pocket expenses etc.

An amount of Rs 5081.05 Lakhs is provided during 2013-14, of which State share is Rs 1270.00 Lakhs and Central share is 3811.00 Lakhs. Sanction has been accorded by the Government for implementation Of National Urban Health Mission in 135 wards of BBMP, 63 wards of Bangalore Urban, Mysore, Bagalkote, Mangalore and Ullal of Dakshina Kannada. Total number of cities taken up for implementation of NUHM in 2014-15 were 25 of which 5 are part of 2013-14 and 18 are new

cities. The amount approved was Rs. 86.24 Crores, of which GOI share was Rs. 64.68 Crores and GOK share was Rs. 21.56.Crores.The 18 new cities are Belagavi, Bellary, Bidar, Vijayapura, Chikkaballapur, Davangere, Hubli-Dharwad, Gadag, Kolar, Kalaburagi, Sedum, Gangavathi, Raichur, Udupi, Yadgir, Dandeli, Puttur and Bantwal. In 2015-16, total budget approved is Rs. 104.21 Crores.

During the financial year 2016-17, 54 cities /Towns have been added to the list with a total amount of Rs 131 crores with a Centre state sharing pattern of 60:40. In the financial year 2017-18, 2 cities have been added to the list

Infrastructure:

One urban primary health centre (UPHC) may be planned for every 50-60 thousand population under NUHM. In case there is an existing Urban Family Welfare Centre, Urban RCH Centre, Urban Health Centre, Urban Health Post, etc., the same may be upgraded and strengthened as UPHC. Where none exists, new UPHCs will have to be planned and the Dist. Health Society will initiate the process of identification of location/ land. NUHM will provide both capital and recurrent cost for up gradation and maintenance of the UPHCs, as per the norms. The Dist. Health Society can also hire premises for new UPHCs where land is not available.

Table 12.58 : Demographic Profile (based on 2011 census)

1	Total Population (In lakhs)	610.95
2	Urban Population (In lakhs)	236.25
3	Urban Population as percentage of total population	38.67
4	Urban slum population (in lakhs)	32.91
5	Slum population as percentage of urban population	13.95
6	Number of Metro cities	1
7	Number of Million + cities (> 10 lakh population)	0
8	Number of cities with 1 to 10 lakh population	25
9	Number of towns with less than 1 lakh but more than 50 thousand population	52
10	Number of State HQs/Dist. HQs which have less than 50 thousand population but are covered under NUHM	1

Renovation/ Up gradation of existing Urban Health Centre:

An amount of Rs. 10 lakh was provided to each urban-Primary health centres In order to upgrade the health facilities. Priority was given based on the requirement such as, the condition of the health facility, utilization of health services and number of OPD cases per month and deliveries conducted

12.2.6 HMIS & MCTS in Karnataka:

HMIS (Health Management Information System): HMIS is an initiative undertaken under the National Health Mission (NHM) launched by Government of India.

To collect the information uniformly timely from all the states, Government of India has prescribed HMIS formats throughout the country. The System of collecting information uploading online at the primary level & to get various reports by compiling the information for effective implementation of Health Schemes is Health Management Information System.

In Karnataka uploading of Information on HMIS portal from facility level is existing since Aug 2010 by which it is easier to get timely information. As there is provision of various reports at all levels it is possible to make use of these reports for various schemes & their implementation.

In Karnataka, after the implementation of HMIS, 98% of the information is collected online as data is being uploaded before 5th of

every month & more emphasis is given to improve the quality of the data.

District Level Action Plans / PIP formulation and monitoring the progress through Star rating of facilities using HR, Infrastructure data, equipment availability and service utilization are being done based on HMIS data.

MCTS:

In order to bring down Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) & Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), it is essential to provide services to pregnant women & child. Hence MCTS (Mother & Child Tracking System) was introduced to keep track of services provided.

Karnataka State is implementing MCTS Technology in co-ordination with NIC, Bangalore & looking into state needs since Jan 2011.

Distributing Thayicards to each & every pregnant women & uploading the information of the Thai card in MCTS Portal. Providing information to ANM regarding the services to be given to Pregnant Women in the prescribed time & sending SMS to the beneficiary as to which service she has to avail & uploading the services provided to Pregnant Women & Child by sending SMS to the MCTS Portal. Apart from this MCTS allows to creating work plan to ANM regarding services to be given to PW & Child so that the activities of the ANM can be monitored by any officer at all levels.

Table 12.59: Financial Progress from 1st April 2018 to 30th November, 2018

	Physical Number	Total Budget allocated in Rs. Lakh (including Committed)	Expenditure in Rs. Lakh
1. Medical Officers	523	2255.18	685.93
2. Paramedics: (ANM, SN, LT, Pharmacists)	2540	3639.76	1567.87
3. Support Staff (LDC+ Group D)	482	536.14	283.74
4. Furniture & Equipment	1	43.33	0
5. Urban ASHAs	3329	798.96	408.56
6. MAS	4071	203.55	18.60
7. Untied Grants to UPHCs	364	380.00	153.68
8. Untied Grants to UCHC	9	45.00	12.91

MCTS data is being used in the State for issuance of Birth Certificate at public health facilities; follow up of HIV positive pregnant women, outbound calls to beneficiaries from 104 health Helpline using three way conference call to concerned Jr. Health Assistant and ASHA worker, performance monitoring and incentives to ASHAs.

RCH PORTAL :

Due to the changing data requirements of National Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programmes the Ministry has designed RCH portal, wherein, Eligible Couples, Pregnant Women and Children will be tracked for health care service delivery to them. The RCH portal will transit MCTS portal in phase manner.

The RCH portal will further strengthen health care delivery system; improve service coverage and monitoring mechanism. The use of this information for early identification and management of basic complications during pregnancy, childbirth and post-partum period at field level will help in reducing the maternal, neonate and infant mortality rates and support to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG).

ANMOL:

ANMOL is TAB based version of RCH portal. This application will act as a job aid tool to the Jr.HAF by providing them with readily available information such as due list, dashboard, and guidance based on data

entered etc. Videos / audios on subjects like high risk pregnancy, immunization, family planning etc. are also available in the application for counselling to beneficiary.

ANMOL application works offline as well and can also be synchronize with RCH web portal automatically when connected with internet and also on user request.

This tablet based application allows Jr.HAF to enter and update the service delivery records of beneficiaries on real/near real time basis. This will ensure more prompt entry and updating of data as well as improve the data quality since the data will be entered "at source" (by providers of health services themselves).

12.2.7 RASHTRIYA BAL SWASTHYA KARYAKRAM (RBSK):

The Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram is a major initiative specifically focusing on '4Ds' from 0-18 years children. Its aim is to holistically address the health and nutrition needs of children in a manner which fulfills the needs of today's lifestyle. RBSK program is envisaged as an important tool for the provision of preventive, promotive and curative health services to the population. The program at the national level has been developed to provide guidance to States which are already implementing or plan to implement their own versions of the program and to give guidance. The progress achieved under the RBSK program of the State is presented in **Table 12.60**.

Table 12.60 : Achievement under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Year	No. of Students Examined (Lakhs)		No. of Students Treated for Minor ailment (in Lakhs)	No. of Major operations performed (Nos.)
	Target	Achievement		
2011-12	89.91	86.06	7.88	1241
2012-13	92.82	84.85	9.74	1219
2013-14	91.92	22.74	0.18	1744
2014-15	152.07	92.09	4.86	939
2015-16	152.07	119.99	4.56	1868
2016-17	152.07	118.16	1.89	1871
2017-18	153.20	127.85	2.01	6048
2018-19 (Up to Nov.-18)	154.29	84.93	1.31	1207

Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation for Adolescents:

Adolescence is a transition period transition from childhood to adulthood characterized by rapid physical, biological and hormonal changes resulting in psycho-social, behavioral & sexual maturation in an individual. It is the second growth spurt of life and both boys & girls undergo different experiences in this phase. During this period of life there is a significant increase in nutritional requirements, especially for iron.

Anemia, a manifestation of under-nutrition and poor dietary intake of iron is a public health problem, not only among pregnant women, infants & young children but also among adolescents. Anemia in India primary occurs due to iron deficiency & is the most wide spread nutrition deficiency disorders in the country today. The prevalence of Anemia in girls (Hb<12%) and in boys (Hb<13%) is alarmingly high as per the reports, over 55% of both adolescent boys & girls are anemic. Adolescent girls are more vulnerable to anemia due to rapid growth of the body and loss of blood during menstruation. Highest prevalence of anemia is reported between the ages 12-13 years, which also coincides with the average age of menarche with increase in age, the prevalence of anemia among girls remains almost stagnant.

Iron Deficiency Anemia adversely affects the transportation of oxygen to the tissues and accounts for the diminished work capacity & physical performance. During Adolescence it causes impaired growth, weakened cognitive

development, reduced physical fitness, work performance, capacity and diminished concentration in daily tasks and school performance, loss of appetite resulting in reduced food intake as well as menstrual problems, risk of pre-term labour and low birth weight babies.

Regular consumption of IFA supplement is therefore considered essential for prevention of IDA. Hence as per the Govt. of India's suggestion, during the year 2012-13 all Districts are selected for implementing the weekly Iron & Folic Acid supplementation for adolescents. To reduce the prevalence and severity of anemia amongst adolescents (10-19 years) the following intervention is recommended:

Weekly once IFA Tablets (WIFS) :

- ❑ Each IFA – Pink Tablet contains 45 mg of Iron with 400 mcg Folic Acid, it is given to children of 5 to 10 years age group weekly once for 52 weeks.
- ❑ Each IFA – Blue Tablet contains 100 mg of Iron with 500 mcg Folic Acid, it is given to children of 11 to 19 years age group weekly once for 52 weeks.
- ❑ Biannual de-worming (Albendazole 400 mg), six months apart, for control of helminthes infestation.
- ❑ Information and counseling for improving dietary intake and for taking actions for prevention of intestinal worm infestation.

IFA and Albendazole Tablets given to Adolescents under Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation Program:

Table 12.61: Details of Adolescents under Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Program

Year	Target	Achievement
2014-15	49,44,839	25,65,022
2015-16	41,44,207	23,78,994
2016-17	41,44,207	29,24,699
2017-18	79,88,122	51,44,895
2017-18	79,88,122	0 * Procurement is under process

12.2.8 Universal Immunization

The universal immunization programme was started to achieve 100 % immunization and to reduce the mortality and morbidity among infants and young children due to vaccine such as BCG, Hepatitis B '0', OPV 0,1,2 & 3, IPV 1 & 2, Pentavalent 1, 2 & 3, Measles – Rubella 1 &

2, DPT Booster-1, OPV Booster, JE 1 & 2, DPT Booster-2, TT 10 & 16 years. It is clear that coverage of different vaccination is increasing. **Table 12.62** presents information on the achievement of different vaccinations in the State. The full immunization rate is 101% currently till November 2018.

Table 12.62 : Performance of Universal Immunization Programme

Sl. No	Name of the Vaccine	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Nov.)
1	TT-1	1084287	1076094	1020611	991808	982815	653638
2	TT-2	1195474	1206402	1156615	1120999	893807	598737
3	BCG	1131948	1123203	1079589	1057174	1047888	699643
4	OPV-0	852613	860229	853899	845197	873626	573357
5	HEP-B 0	570525	658243	692866	724493	782027	514879
6	OPV-1	1054616	1100196	1091661	1071922	1104922	734187
7	IPV-1	--	--	--	--	398938	491165
8	PENTA-1	932424	1115290	1097353	1077849	1112130	741400
9	OPV-2	1046233	1075456	1078709	1049666	1074506	715492
10	PENTA-2	893745	1076922	1078110	1051387	1080823	719833
11	OPV-3	1057853	1088334	1097507	1056341	1090144	726537
12	IPV-2					313771	426768
13	PENTA-3	853718	1088508	1097687	1060888	1096251	733119
14	MR-1(Measles)	1030082	1043503	1070771	935530	1009183	713421
15	JE-1	164235	258929	346798	288202	343141	228833
16	Fully Immunization (9 to 11 months)	1039451 (96.87)	1043532 (92.12)	1067599 (95.06)	936304 (85.43)	1049624	713124
17	MR-2(Measles)	707092		962800	854023	944329	669302
18	JE-2	338078		224156	224156	299599	210772
19	OPV-Booster	893404	930503	912096	912096	986832	673801
20	Fully Immunization (12 to 23 Months)	454912	445919		399712	-	-
21	DPT Booster	894994	933579	913050	913020	980177	677867
22	DPT Booster 2					651470	635059
23	TT (10 Year)	703311	714329	736145	736145	762233	609170
24	TT (16 Year)	639792	670829	665781	665781	681948	526076

· Pentavalent Immunization Vaccine was introduced on April 2013 in Karnataka State

12.2.9 Causes of Death

For the effective control of maternal and infant mortality, it is important to understand the causes of such mortality. **Table 12.63** and **12.64** provides the information on top five causes of mortality for infants and maternal deaths in the age group 15-49 respectively. The major causes of infant deaths are due to prematurity or low birth weight. Pneumonia, Heart Disease and birth asphyxia also account for a major proportion of deaths. Among females in the age group of 15-49, Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (14 %) (Includes eclampsia, pre-eclampsia, hypertension) is the leading causes of death- it may be attributed to rise in diagnosis and reporting of new cases. This is followed by Post-Partum Hemorrhage (13 %).

12.2.10 Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS)

Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) was registered as a Society on 9th December 1997; it is an autonomous

institution and the highest policy-making structure with respect to HIV/AIDS in Karnataka. The Governing council is headed by the Chief Minister and the Vice chairman is the Minister for Health and Family Welfare Services.

The Chairman of Executive Committee is Secretary to Government Health & Family Welfare Department. As per NACO, Karnataka is one of the “High Prevalent States” in India. The other high prevalent states in India are Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Manipur and Nagaland. KSAPS is implementing National AIDS Control Programme (NACP IV). Karnataka has 30 Category “A” districts.

KSAPS is implementing NACP IV funded by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), New Delhi

Karnataka has been conducting HIV Sentinel Surveillance since 1998. Surveillance is carried out annually by testing for HIV at designated sentinel sites. The prevalence

Table 12.63 : Details of Incidence of preventable Causes of Infant Mortality based on manual reports from Districts for the period April 2018 to Nov 2018

Cause of Death	Infant (0-365 days)
Low Birth Weight & Pre-Maturity	1617
Pneumonia	315
Diarrhea	11
Neonatal infections (Sepsis)	448
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1193
Other	1841

Table 12.64 : Top five Causes of Maternal Death for women in the age group 15-49

Cause of Death	Death during 2018-19 (upto Nov-18)
Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy	84
Post-Partum Hemorrhage	69
Obstructed labour	8
Abortion	6
Sepsis	5
Others (including high fever)	285
Total	457

among antenatal clinic (ANC) attendees as per HSS 2012-13 was 0.53%. This is close to the NFHS-3 estimate of 0.69% in 2006. HIV prevalence among ANC attendees indicates decline in adult HIV prevalence in the state from 1.5% in 2004 to 0.36% in 2014-15. In 2016-17 15th round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance has been conducted at both ANC & HRG sites where HIV prevalence among ANC attendees is 0.38 and HRG FSW is 3.33, MSM is 5.40 in Karnataka.

Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society Programmes

1. Targeted Intervention

Response from Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) has been to saturate targeted interventions (TIs) in Karnataka under the thrust area of NACP-IV.

i. Core TI (FSW, MSM ,TG& IDU)

This saturation currently covers around 68,709 Female Sex Workers (FSWs) under targeted interventions and 20705Men who have sex with Men (MSM), 1922 transgender are covered under this programme. This programme is funded by NACO through KSAPS.

2 TIs are implementing Injecting Drug User (IDU) programme of which 1 in Bangalore and 1 in Kolar covering 1,896 IDUs. 2 Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) centers, 1 in Bangalore and 1 in Kolar covers intravenous drug user population.

ii. Bridge TI (Migrant & Truckers)

10 TI projects in Karnataka covers 1,47,000 destination migrants. 6 truckers TIs covers a population of 87,000 long distance male truckers. The Truckers program is implemented at Trans-shipment locations.

2. HIV Counseling & Testing at Integrated Counseling and testing Centre

In Karnataka Total 472 Stand-alone ICTCs and 2377 FICTC centers, are functioning.

ICTC's provide free Counseling and Testing for HIV.

I) Type of ICTC's

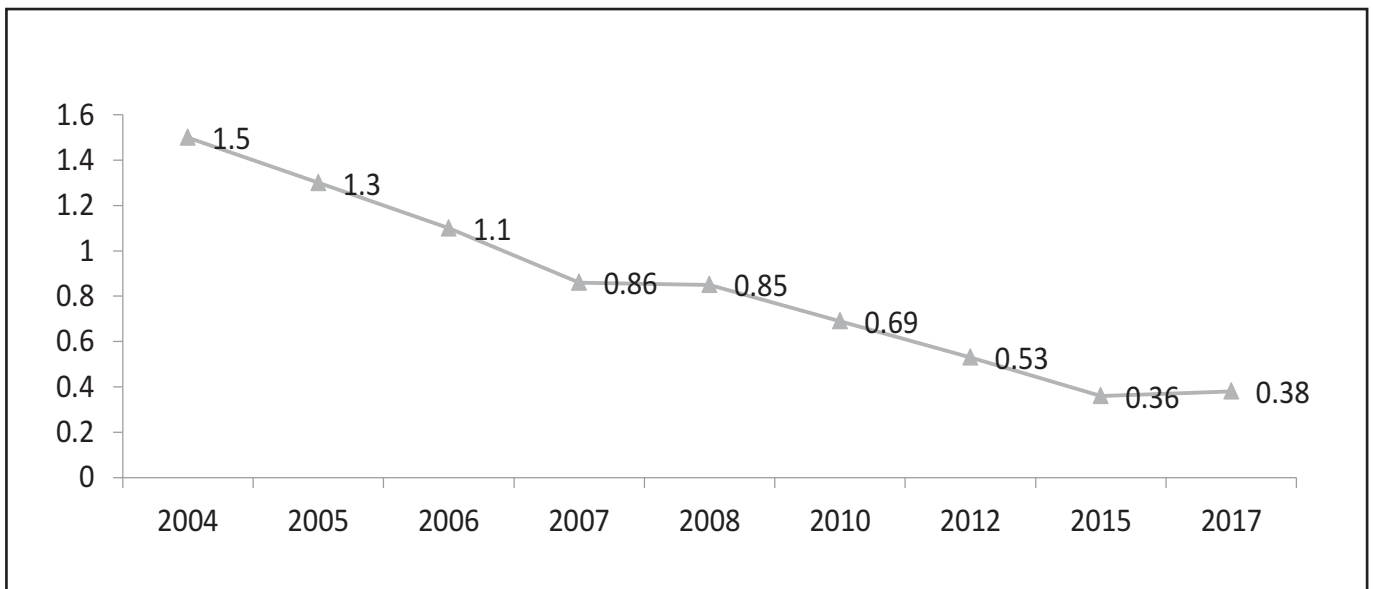
- 1) Stand Alone ICTC's Located at Govt. Medical Colleges, Private Medical Colleges, District Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals, Community Health Centre (CHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Municipal Hospitals, ESI Hospitals and Railway Hospitals, Private Hospitals, TB Sanatoria.
- 2) Facility Integrated ICTC Located at
 - 24x7 Primary Health Centre & Primary Health Centres
 - Under Public Private Partnership Model

In each Stand Alone ICTCs a Counsellor and a Lab Technician are working.

Facility Integrated ICTC's

The Staff Nurse and Lab Technician working at the facility are trained in counseling and Testing for HIV/AIDS.

Figure 12.12 : Declining trend among ANC attendees



Pre-Test, HIV Test and Post-Test are being provided to all ICTC clients. The scientific information of HIV/AIDS, types HIV testing and procedures followed in ICTC, psychological support, positive life skills, risk reduction, nutrition and hygiene, treatment for opportunistic infections, care support and treatment are provided free and confidentiality are all maintained.

3. Care Support & Treatment

During 2018-19, 64 ART centers and 314 Link ART Centers have been functioning. The cumulative number of HIV cases registered at ART Centers till November 2018 were 332166 out of which, 162448 cases are alive and on ART. The progress of ART centers is given in **Table 12.66**.

4. STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections / Reproductive Tract Infections)

Major route of transmission of HIV in Karnataka in unprotected sexual intercourse and HIV is primarily considered to be a sexually transmitted infection. A person with STI/RTI is 2 to 9 times prone to get HIV. HIV positive patients with STI are more likely to acquire HIV. Hence, control of STIs contributes significantly to the reduction in HIV transmission. Up to 40% of HIV transmission can be cut down by treating STI, hence STI control could be considered as the most cost effective programme.

There are 54 DSRCs in Karnataka, The DSRCs are located in all District Hospitals and some Taluka Hospitals.

5. Blood Safety

State Blood Council was established in Karnataka during 1998-99 to provide adequate and safe blood and blood products at reasonable rates. At present there are 200 registered blood banks in Karnataka of which 66 are supported by NACO. Out of 200 blood banks, 41 are in Governments Sectors (State Govt. - 38, Central Govt.- 3), IRCS blood banks are -9, Voluntary/Charitable blood banks-19 and 131 are in private sector (99 private Hospital Blood Banks & 32 are Private Stand Alone Blood Banks)

6. Information Education and Communication Activities regarding

KSAPS put all its efforts in strategizing IEC activities during the year 2017-18 in the state. IEC strategy aims at creating enabling environment to empower individuals and communities. It also enables to make correct decisions about safe behavior practices and to dispel some of the prevailing misconceptions and reduces stigma and discrimination attitude toward people living with HIV/AIDS among youth and adolescents.

As a process, all its strategies are aiming at providing information, motivation and support to make correct decision about safe behavior

Table: 12.65 : Tested and found Positive in ICTC

Year	General clients					ANC				
	Target	Achievement				Target	Achievement			
		Tested	% Achievement	+ve	% Positivity		Tested	% Achievement	+ve	% Positivity
2013-14	1467137	1664848	113.48	29473	1.77	1292519	1178907	91.21	1445	0.12
2014-15	1540494	1906237	123.74	26509	1.39	1253456	1232862	98.36	1295	0.11
2015-16	1617519	1945282	120.26	21989	1.13	1287757	1280862	99.46	1034	0.08
2016-17	1698395	1940589	114.3	20004	1.03	1287757	1321668	103	856	0.06
2017-18	1973772	2220292	112.49	18862	0.85	1315595	1418176	74.09	891	0.06
2018-19 (Up to sep 18)	2225423	1165038	52.35	9369	0.80	1315595	702409	53.39	416	0.06

Table 12.66 : Cumulative Status report on ART (till November - 2018)

Indicator	Adult Male	Adult Female	TS/TG	Child Male	Child Female	Total
Pre ART Registration	159121	153266	781	10390	8608	332166
Ever Started on ART	122162	120285	540	7524	6099	256610
Alive on ART	67420	84148	333	5736	4811	162448
Reported on ART Death	41558	24593	126	1195	876	68348

Table 12.67 : The reports from these hospitals are as follows

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2012-13	187373	143950	66%
2013-14	237493	167526	71%
2014-15	248952	193949	78%
2015-16	319996	196882	62%
2016-17	393841	229884	58%
2017-18	397779	259363	65%
2018-19 (upto Nov-2018)	413384	182931	44.3%

* Note : Source CIMS / SIMS

Table 12.68 : Blood Safety Indicators (2011-12 to 2018-19)

Indicator	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov.)
Total blood units collection	5,94,512	6,60,138	6,94,151	7,54,485	7,46,716	7,87,330	844419	567639
Blood units collected from VBD	3,93,694	4,35,258	4,08,974	5,19,260	5,39,878	5,93,108	657612	486677

practices and maintain healthy practices. This also addresses the complex issue of societal and cultural phenomenon with regard to the issue of prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. Effective and sustained strategies that are formulated by IEC would result in zero down HIV/AIDS in Karnataka.

The Strategy of adapting of communication tools and methods of BCC and IPC, traditional and folk media bringing the changes in the behaviors of youth, women and rural folk and increases the level of knowledge and motivates people to go for HIV tests and adopt safe sex practices, stigma and discrimination, available services for infected and affected people HIV/AIDS treatment for STIs and TB.

All IEC initiatives and messages focused on behavior change, risk reduction, adopting health seeking behavior and safe sex and reduce the prevailing stigma and discrimination. A full range of key activities that are being implemented includes Mass and Mid Media campaigns and IPC for general public and targeting specific interventions for youth, rural community and tribes. IEC interventions integrated within the various components of the program such as PPTCT, ICTC services, STD services, Condom promotion, Blood safety, TIs, etc. These messages and IEC material have been utilized

to raise awareness, and social mobilizations at various levels. Combining IEC activities are contributing to create a HIV/AIDS free state and getting to zero new HIV/AIDS infection in Karnataka.

IEC Activities undertaken for the year 2018-19 (April – Sept 2018)

- ❑ On eve of World Blood Donors Day on 14.6.2018, broadcast of 174 radio spots on Blood Donation through private radio channels.
- ❑ Telecast of TV spots through Doordarshan in “That antha Heli” for 7 days i.e., 820 secs.
- ❑ State level Consultation to finalise the model rules of HIV Act held on 27.7.2018 at Hotel Citrine, Seshadripuram, Bengaluru.
- ❑ One day sensitisation programme for DAPCU Assistants for the implementation of reporting of the activities – 2 batches.
- ❑ Joint Working Group meeting with various departments were conducted.
- ❑ State level Positive speaker training at Davangere.
- ❑ Totally till Aug 2018, 57345 persons of various departments/Institutions are trained on HIV/AIDS across the State.

Table 12.69 : PLHIVs Government schemes in Karnataka

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Benefit	To whom	Concerned Dept	As on 2018
1	Anna anthyodaya	35 Kgs Ration like Rice, wheat, Sugar	HIV infected Family	Food & civil Dept	34786
2	CABA (Children affected by AIDS)	Rs,650 to Rs 750	HIV infected & affected children	Women & children Dept	17518
3	Rajiv Gandhi housing	free house	for HIV people	Rajiv Gandhi rural Development corporation	2344
4	Mythri pension scheme for Transsexual/ Transgender	Rs. 500/- per month	TS/TG	Dept of Women development corporation	999
5	Free testing	HIV people get free Testing and Treatment	HIV people	Dept Health & family welfare	180002
6	RTE Education ACT	free admissions private schools	HIV infected & affected Child	Dept of Primary Education	622

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Benefit	To whom	Concerned Dept	As on 2018
7	Chetana Scheme (loan) This scheme for Female sex workers	Rs. 20,000/- for small business but refundable	FSWs	Dept of Women development corporation	1005
8	Higher education and Scholarship	Rs. 23,000/- per year	HIV infected and affected children	Dept of Higher education	25
9	Dhana Shree yojana	Under this scheme, the benefit is for PLHIV women Rs. 50,000 Loan. Out of which Rs. 10000/-subsidy and remaining Rs. 40000/- to be paid monthly installment to Women Development dept.	This scheme particularly HIV positive women only	Women Development Department	1000
10	Free Legal Service	Free Legal service to HIV infected and affected people in ART centres. Lawyers will visit to ART centres every Saturday to solve the legal issues	Infected and affected people	Karnataka State Legal Authority Bengaluru	137

7. Financial Progress: FY - 2018-19

Table 12.70 : Programme Component wise expenditure of KSAPS Budget

Sl. No.	Programme	Year 2018-19 (till Nov-2018)			Expenditure by Programme on total grant (%)
		Approved Budget for 2018-19 (in Lakhs)	Total Grants received/available for the year 2018-19 (in Lakhs)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	
1	Targeted Interventions	2241.65	209.82	854.15	88.04
1.1	Link Worker Scheme	135.66	65.06	75.45	77.57
2	Sexually Transmitted Infection / Reproductive Tract Infections Services	118.70	56.90	68.29	120.02
3	Blood Safety	369.37	177.10	141.34	79.81
4	Lab Services	66.04	31.66	25.66	81.05
5	ICTC/Hi-TB/PPTCT	2116.48	1434.80	1424.71	98.42
6	Information, Education & Communication	304.97	146.22	136.13	93.10
7	ART/CCC	1660.00	880.93	847.10	94.26
8	Institutional Strengthening	459.02	220.10	294.20	111.83
9	Strategic Information Management System	41.03	19.68	15.73	79.93
10	UNICEF	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Program me	Year 2018-19 (till Nov-2018)			Expenditure by Programme on total grant (%)
		Approved Budget for 2018-19 (in Lakhs)	Total Grants received/available for the year 2018-19 (in Lakhs)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	
11	State Fund				
11J	2210-06-101-7-15 Grant in Aid Salary	500.00	250.00	221.04	43.13
11©	2210-06-101-7-17 Reimbursement of Travel cost to HIV patient	100.00	50.00	24.89	46.45
11 ¹	2210-06-101-7-18 – LWS programme	108.00	54.00	21.02	20.01
11r	2210-06-800-0-14- TB & HIV patients nutrition foods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	8220.92	3596.27	4149.71	86.86

12.2.11 Department of Ayush

Department of AYUSH has the broad mandate of providing Ayush services, regulating Ayush education and drug enforcement in the state.

Ayush Services

Mainstreaming of Ayush services in the health care delivery set up of the state is sought to be achieved by co-location of Ayush doctors in district hospitals/taluk hospitals/dispensaries, in the state under National Health Mission.

661 Ayush dispensaries, with a total bed strength of 2534 and 160 hospitals are providing medical services through Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga & Nature Cure.

- ❑ Some of the 160 hospitals have combined Ayush systems.
- ❑ So far 65 Ayush hospitals have been upgraded under the National Ayush Mission. Apart from this one Hi-tech Panchakarma hospital with a bed strength of 100 is rendering services at Mysore.
- ❑ One Hi-tech Panchakarma centre at Legislator's Home, Bangalore is providing panchakarma services to Hon'ble members of the Legislature.

Karnataka Ayurveda and Unani Practitioners Board; Karnataka Homeopathy Board

Ayush medical practitioners board regulates the registration of Ayush medical practitioners through biometric registration in the state.

Bio-Medical waste management has been adopted under the guidelines of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board at all Ayush dispensaries/hospitals.

Government Central Pharmacy

Ayurveda and Unani medicines manufactured at Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore is supplied to Government Ayurveda and Unani dispensaries/hospitals throughout the state. Other than this Ayurveda and Unani medicines were procured in the past by Karnataka State Drug Logistics and Warehousing Society, Bangalore and also from Government notified 4G companies.

Drug Testing Laboratory

To ensure the quality control and strengthening regulatory mechanism of Ayurveda and Unani medicines, raw drugs and prepared medicines samples are tested at Drug Testing Laboratory, Bangalore.

Drug licensing authority regulates Ayurveda, Unani, Drugs and Cosmetics manufacturers and manufacturing units in the state.

Awareness & I.E.C Activities

- ❑ To augment physical and mental health of high school teachers & students of the state, the department is successfully conducting training in Yoga to teachers, who in turn guide their students under health & IEC programmes.
- ❑ Regular health camps are conducted at indentified remote places thereby providing services to SC/ST population under Government sanctioned schemes.
- ❑ IEC programmes on home remedies (Manemaddu) for common ailments are conducted regularly.
- ❑ International Yoga Day was celebrated throughout the state on a large scale at Bengaluru.
- ❑ National Ayurveda Day was celebrated by conducting health camps, seminars and workshops throughout the state.

Table 12.71

Sl. No	System of Medicine	Government Hospitals		Government Dispensaries.
		No of Hospitals	Bed Strength	
1	Ayurveda	116	1821	564
2	Unani	18	392	49
3	Homeopathy	18	260	43
4	Nature Cure	05	46	05
5	Yoga	03	15	05
	Total	160	2534	661

Table 12.72 : Systemwise details of hospitals

			No. of Beds					
			100	50	25	15	10	5
State sector	District	Ayurveda	1	-	-	-	36	-
		Unani	-	1	-	-	5	-
		Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	1	-
		Nature Cure & Yoga	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Taluk	Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unani	-	-	-	-	4	-
		Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nature Cure & Yoga	-	-	-	-	2	-
Zilla Panchayat	District	Ayurveda	-	1	3	4	6	1
		Unani	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	8	-
		Nature Cure & Yoga	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taluk	Ayurveda	-	-	1	-	12	28
		Unani	-	-	-	-	8	1
		Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	1	-
		Nature Cure & Yoga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			1	3	4	4	82	32

- ❑ A special Postal cover to commemorate National Ayurveda Day in November-2018, was released by the Hon'ble Health & Family Welfare Minister in co-ordination with the Postal Department.
- ❑ Diabetes control programmes are conducted regularly.
- ❑ Active participation in Health Expo's conducted by Health Department.
- ❖ IEC programmes are conducted at SC/ST hostels on request by the parent department of social welfare and also on Women's day and other important dates.
- ❑ Under SCSP/TSP scheme 18650 health protection kits were distributed.
- ❑ SC/ST candidates studying in Government and Government-aided Colleges are provided medical books and 499 laptops free of cost.
- ❑ Medical fees collected from SC/ST students studying in Government-aided AYUSH Colleges are being reimbursed.
- ❑ Herbal gardens at Government Ayurveda Colleges and few Government Ayurveda dispensaries and hospitals where place is available are established for growing medicinal herbal plants for demonstration and use of fresh medicinal preparations.
- ❑ Dhanwantari Vana' herbal garden is being maintained in 37 acres of land near Bangalore university maintained by the Karnataka Forest Department. Medicinal plants grown here are distributed to public.

Ayush Training Centre

Ayush Training Centre at Sugganahalli, Ramanagara district has been set up to provide technical and other training to Ayush staff.

Medical Education

- ❑ UG & PG Ayush Medical Education is provided through Government, Government-aided and un-aided Ayush Medical Institutions. (Table 12.73, 12.74)

Table 12.73: AYUSH Medical Colleges functioning in Karnataka during 2018-19 Academic year recognized by Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India

Faculty	Government		Government aided		Unaided		Total	
	Institutions	Students enrolled	Institutions	Students enrolled	Institutions	Students enrolled	Institutions	Students enrolled
Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	04	320	03	195	44	3100	51	3615
Postgraduates		86		-		-		644
Unani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	01	59	-	-	03	180	04	239
Postgraduates	-	-	-	-	-	07		07
Homoeopathy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	01	99	-	-	09	820	10	919
Postgraduates		28		-		-		101
Yoga and Nature Cure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	01	37	-	-	06	420	07	457
Postgraduates	-	-	-	-	-	27		27
Total	07	629	03	195	62	5299	72	6123

Table 12.74: UG & PG AYUSH Institutions & Total Seats details from 2014-15 to 2018-19 Academic year recognized by Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India

Sector/Faculty		Ayurveda	Unani	Homeopathy	Nature Cure and yoga	Total
2014-15	No. Of Institutions	55	4	11	04	74
	Total Seats	2810	210	875	295	4190
	Total Seats filled	2799	206	817	290	4112
2015-16	No. Of Institutions	61	04	11	04	80
	Total Seats	3635	210	925	297	5067
	Total Seats filled	3635	210	925	297	5067
2016-17	No. Of Institutions	66	04	11	04	85
	Total Seats	4170	230	925	345	5670
	Total Seats filled	4170	230	925	345	5670
2017-18	No. Of Institutions	72	05	11	05	93
	Total Seats	4665	290	950	440	6345
	Total Seats filled	4665	290	950	440	6345
2018-19	No. Of Institutions	51	04	10	07	72
	Total Seats	4367	247	1049	575	6238
	Total Seats filled	4345	246	1048	484	6123

- Post graduate education is newly started in Shalya Tantra at Taranath Government Ayurveda Medical College, Bellary, in Ayurveda Siddhanta at Government Ayurveda Medical College, Bengaluru & in Panchakarma, Shalakyta Tantra at Government Ayurveda Medical College, Mysore.
 - For the first time, in co-ordination with management of private Ayush medical colleges admissions to undergraduate courses has been done through NEET examination.
2. To provide training in Ayush prevention of non-communicable diseases to ASHA workers in State.
 3. Steps have been taken to establish standalone combined Ayush hospital of 50 beds each at Davangere, Chikkamagaluru, Chikkaballapur, Gadag and Mangaluru; 10 beds each at Chitradurga, T.Narsipura and Dandeli.
 4. Ayush medicines manufacturing unit is being setup at Belgaum.
 5. To increase number of OPD & IPD patients by providing improved health care.

AIMS

1. To conduct job oriented training courses for SC/ST candidates under SCP/TSP schemes in Ayush Panchakarma, massage therapy, cosmetology, yoga under department of Social Welfare budget plan.

12.2.12 Drugs Control

The State Drugs Control Department is existing since 1956 as an Independent body under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Karnataka. It is headed by the

Drugs Controller. The main objective of the Department is to implement the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules there under and to ensure the quality of Drugs and Cosmetics manufactured and marketed in the state in the interest of the public health. By exercising strict control and vigilance on the drugs marketed in the State, the Department eradicates the menace of Spurious and substandard drugs, ensures safety of drugs and their availability at the controlled prices to the public. The

Department functions under three wings

- (1) The Enforcement Wing,
- (2) Drugs Testing Laboratory and
- (3) The Pharmacy Education.

For the financial year 2018-19, a total provision of Rs. 4754.00 lakhs under the State scheme and Rs. 157.00 lakhs -under Centrally Sponsored schemes is allocated for the Department.

The establishment and construction work of laboratory buildings of 2 Regional Drugs Testing Laboratories, one at Hubli and the other at Bellary in North Karnataka, are completed through KHSDRP and started functioning in respective own buildings as proposed under the State budget 2008-09. The Department has taken initiatives to get the NABL accreditation in the National level for these two laboratories.

The Department is providing 22 services under the Karnataka Sakala Services Act 2011 and (Amendment) Act, 2014 to assure the guarantee of services to the public within the specified time frame. Grant and retention of manufacturing licenses, sales licenses and issue of non statutory certificates are covered under SAKALA services.

The licensing activity of the drugs sales establishments is fully computerized. The Department has successfully adopted the LMS/FMS software under e-governance for its internal files and letters management.

The Department has also successfully implemented e-sampling program for Drug Testing and Analysis in the State Drugs Testing Laboratories as a part of e-governance program. The information about the not of standard quality drugs is published through the Departmental web portal, as soon as it is declared as not of standard quality. The information is reflected in the department portal and around 35000 auto generated SMS alerts will reach the various stakeholders like, retailers, wholesalers, Doctors & enforcement officers to prevent the use of substandard drugs. The information is also published in the News papers.

For the first, time a consensual agreement has been made between Government and Private Pharmacy colleges management association for seat sharing of government quota seats in the private colleges in the ratio has detailed below for the year 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Table 12.75 : Ratio of the seats for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Course	Government Seats	Private seats	Remarks
1	D Pharma	10%	90%	Applicable only for D Pharma Course Students.
2	D Pharma	20%	80%	Applicable for D Pharma and other Pharmacy Course Students.
3	B Pharma	25%	75%	
4	M Pharma	30%	70%	
5	Pharma D	30%	70%	
6	Pharma D(P.G)	30%	70%	

Table 12.76 : Ratio of the seats for the year 2019-20

Sl. No.	Course	Government Seats	Private seats	Remarks
1	D Pharma	20%	80%	Applicable only for D Pharma Course Students.
2	D Pharma	30%	70%	Applicable for D Pharma and other Pharmacy Course Students.
3	B Pharma	30%	70%	
4	M Pharma	30%	70%	
5	Pharma D	30%	70%	
6	Pharma D(P.G)	30%	70%	

MOU has been entered with the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited for the construction of a multistoried building of 1, 19,000 sq.ft to the department in department site situated back side of the existing Drugs Control Department and same is inaugurated by Honorable Deputy Chief Minister in presence of Honorable Health Minister, Karnataka on 21.07.2018 and shortly enforcement will start functioning in the new building.

In the current financial year 2018-19, Rs. 200 lakhs is allotted for the construction of ladies hostel at government college of pharmacy, Bangalore. Procurement of site for the office buildings at Raichur is in process

In the 2018-19 Budget speech Honorable Chief Minister announced “ A plan for strengthening the system of Drug Control with an expenditure of Rs. 40 Crore during the next two years. A grant of Rs. 10 crore will be earmarked during this year.”

In order to encourage exports and for speedy disposal of various applications submitted by the manufacturers a “**Technical Cell**” has been established in the department which is functioning effectively.

A web portal under the name “**JEEVA SANJEEVINI**” is operational which provides the information on the availability of BLOOD and BLOOD COMPONENTS for the information of public which has also link in the department website regarding availability of Blood and Blood Components “ <http://blood.kar.nic.in>”

In order to promote cashless transaction for the services provided by the department, net banking is enabled and payment is made online through khajane2.

12.2.13 Karnataka State Drugs Logistic Warehousing Society

Introduction and Objectives

Karnataka State Drug Logistics and Warehousing Society, Bangalore was established with an objective to cater to the needs of Health Institutions coming under the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services as well as those Hospitals coming under the control of Directorate of Medical Education and such other programmes coming under Health and Family Welfare Services.

Objectives

Karnataka State Drug Logistics and Warehousing Society, Bangalore is headed by Additional Director. He functions under the Administrative control of the Commissioner, Health & Family Welfare Services and the Director of Health & Family Welfare Services. The requirement of Drugs, Chemicals & other items of all State Sector Hospital, Teaching Hospitals under the Directorate of Medical Education and the Hospitals/Institutions coming under ZP, are procured and supplied in accordance with the budget allotted and the indent of individual Hospitals/Institutions through District Drugs Warehouses.

Plan of Action

- 1) The erstwhile Government Medical Stores has been restructured into a society and is

- functioning as Karnataka State Drugs Logistic & Warehousing Society ® which was formed with the financial assistance of the European Commission through Government of India during the year 2003. Presently 27 Dist. Ware Houses catering to the needs of hospitals. Cold Storage Room has been installed in all 27 Dist. Drug Warehouses. As per the indents of the Health Institutions drugs are supplied to them through the Troop Carrier Vehicles of Warehouses. During 2014-15, 6 new Troop Carriers were issued to warehouses.
- 2) The essential equipment's and necessary materials were supplied to all the 27 Drug Warehouses, All the warehouses are computerized and internet connection is also provided. Karnataka State Drugs and Logistics Warehousing Society is connected to all Districts. Drug Warehouses, where in data is feed through Warehouse Information System WIS.
- 3) From 2014-15, Online Drug Inventory Management System, has been followed for Indenting of Drugs from various Health Institutions & Medical Educational Institutions. Drugs and Chemicals are also supplied by this Society to combat Natural calamities like floods, droughts which are supplied as per the directions of the Government from time to time.
- 4) The Equipment's and Furniture required for different health institutions are procured through KDLWS from the year 2011-12.
- 5) Bio-Medical Equipment Maintenance Outsourcing Cell is maintaining by 09 Bio Medical Engineers, this Cell compiles the Equipment's information of the state, monitors the repair work and AMC/CMC of the equipment's.

Table 12.77 : Budget Allocations: Budget released KSDLWS, Bangalore for procurement of Drugs and Chemicals and expenditure for the past five years is as follows

Year	Budget Released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
2012-13	9,375.00	9,375.00
2013-14	10,500.00	10,500.00
2014-15	13,349.00	13,349.00
2015-16	15,000.00	15,000.00
2016-17	16,624.38	16,624.38
2017-18	17,575.45	17,575.45
2018-19 (Upto Nov 2018)	8335.00	8335.00

Table 12.78 : Budget Allocations: Budget released KSDLWS, Bangalore for procurement of Equipment SDP, SCP & TSP, ICU, SCP Unspent, TSP Unspent and expenditure for the past five years is as follows

Year	Budget Released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
2012-13	3,268.09	3,268.09
2013-14	2,500.00	2,500.00
2014-15	2,045.00	2,045.00
2015-16	2,300.00	2,300.00
2016-17	2,500.00	2,500.00
2017-18	9,185.50	9,185.50
2018-19 (Upto Nov 2018)	1840.00	1840.00

- 6) Providing Need Based Drugs to 2800 Health Institutions in the state without Budget ceiling. QC Section is regularly formatted and properly checking the quality of the drugs and supplies drugs to prisons, Education Department, Social Welfare department and Medical Education institutions etc.,

Other Department Programmes

Under “AksharaDasoha” Programme of the Education Department certain drugs like Tab. Albendazole, Iron with Folic Acid and vitamins

'A' Capsules are being procured and supplied to BEO's which are in turn supplied to schools for distribution to students from class I to 7th Std. as per requirement of education Dept.

Drugs, Chemicals diagnostic kits, Lab consumables, Blood Bank Consumables and instruments medical equipment required under AYUSH, National Rural Health Mission, Karnataka Aids Prevention Society are procured and supplied as per their requirements.

12.2.14 Expenditure on Health

Table 12.79 : Plan & non-plan Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare (Rs.in lakh)

Year	Plan/ Non-Plan Allocation	Expenditure
2017-18 BE	790320.03	532308.54
2018-19 BE (upto Nov)	651954.80	337344.04

Table 12.80 : Funds received from Government of India and Utilization (Rs.in lakh)

Financial Year	Opening Balance	GOI releases to State Health Society	GOK releases to State Health Society	Total Funds	Expenditure of State Health Society	% of Expenditure on Total Funds
2011-12	18127.42	65572.82	16000.00	99700.24	76106.34	76.34
2012-13	25084.64	64533.66	18274.16	107892.46	79844.81	74.00
2013-14	27951.46	60882.83	26236.82	115071.11	82032.14	71.29
2014-15	42887.80	66540.14	25587.24	135015.19	96579.00	71.53
2015-16	57604.53	73748.66	29980.13	161333.32	117801.00	73.01
2016-17	64482.07	65292.63	57803.59	187578.29	136470.00	72.75
2017-18	86535.00	110158.00	73428.00	270121.00	193213.00	71.53
2018-19 (Upto Nov)	83119.98	67966.00	45311.00	196396.98	101543.00	51.70

12.3 HUMAN AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

12.3.1 Introduction

Human development approach concentrates on improving the lives of people lead rather than assuming that economic growth will lead, automatically, to greater opportunities for all. UNDP states that human development approach focuses on people, their opportunities and choices. Hence human development emphasizes mainly on health, education, and standard of living. Economic growth does not necessarily correlate with the progress in Human Development (HD). Hence, the core objectives of any planning and policy processes, at present revolve around enhancing the human capabilities and creating opportunities for people to exercise their choice to live long, healthy and creative life.

The efforts to quantify the qualitative results of human development processes has taken the forms of many such HD-Indices as Human Development Index (HDI), Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IAHDI), Gender Development Index(GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) etc.

The HDI is a measure of broader concept of development. In HDI, economic welfare is given higher importance than economic growth. It emphasizes that the individual's capabilities must be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of the country.

HDI three major indicators and the way they are measured by UNDP for the Year 2014 are given below.

UNDP released 2018 statistical update on 14 Sep 2018; India ranks 130 out of 189 countries in the latest HD rankings. India's HDI value for

2017 is 0.640, which have put the country in the medium human development category. It may be noted that India's HDI value increased nearly 50 percent between 1990 and 2017, in absolute terms HDI value increased from 0.427 in 1990 to 0.640 in 2017.

12.3.2 Human Development Index among major States in India

Karnataka's performance in human development has been improving over the years in terms of HDI value, despite the slightly hovering ranking position varying between 6th to 10th over the period from 1981 to 2012. Formation of new States could be one of the reasons for the change of ranking position. Among major southern States, Karnataka (rank 8) is marginally better than Andhra Pradesh (rank 11) (before the formation of Telangana State). However, Karnataka is way behind Kerala (Rank 1) and Tamil Nadu (Rank 5). **Table 12.81** gives the information of Human Development Index among major States in India from 1981 to 2012 in terms of value and rank of the respective states.

12.3.3 Human Development Reports in Karnataka – An Overview

Karnataka has been a pioneering State in addressing the issues concerned to human development through various policy initiatives consequent upon the preparation of human development reports at various levels over the years. The first Karnataka State Human Development Report (KSHDR) was published in 1999 which helped the State to realize the existence of sharp socio-economic disparities between districts. The second KSHDR brought out in 2005 provided a comprehensive analysis of district human development goals and outcomes especially for vulnerable sections and also examined the efficacy of service delivery mechanisms.

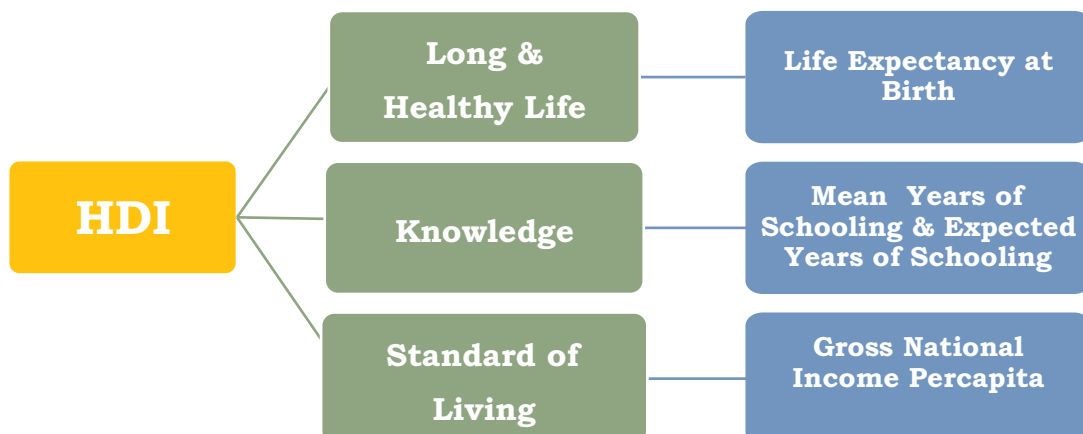


Table 12.81 : Human Development Index among major States in India, 1981 – 2012

States	1981		1991		2001		2011		2012	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10	0.485	11	0.593	11
Assam	0.272	10	0.348	10	0.386	14	0.474	12	0.563	14
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15	0.447	18	0.536	20
Gujarat	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.479	6	0.514	8	0.598	10
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.509	5	0.545	5	0.628	6
Karnataka	0.346	6	0.412	7	0.478	7	0.508	10	0.611	8
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.638	1	0.625	1	0.693	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.394	12	0.451	16	0.548	16
Maharashtra	0.363	3	0.452	4	0.523	4	0.549	4	0.642	3
Orissa	0.267	11	0.345	12	0.404	11	0.442	19	0.540	18
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.537	2	0.569	2	0.641	4
Rajasthan	0.256	12	0.347	11	0.424	9	0.468	14	0.566	13
Tamil Nadu	0.343	7	0.466	3	0.531	3	0.544	6	0.634	5
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	13	0.314	14	0.388	13	0.468	13	0.538	19
West Bengal	0.305	8	0.404	8	0.472	8	0.509	9	0.593	12
All India	0.302		0.381		0.472		0.504		0.587	

Source: 1. National Human Development Report 2001 [Note: The HDI for 2001 has been estimated only for a few selected States for which some data, including the Census 2001, was available]. 2. M.H. Suryanarayana, Ankush Agrawal and K. Seetha Prabhu (2011), UNDP working paper. 3. Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015

During the period of 1990-2001, the issue of prevailing regional disparities and the need to address the same through focused interventions became paramount, leading to the constitution of High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCFRRI) under the Chairmanship of renowned economist, Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa.

In order to know the status of human development indicators at the taluk level, an exercise for the preparation of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for the districts of Kalaburagi (then Gulbarga), Mysuru (then Mysore), Udupi and Vijayapura (then Bijapur) with the assistance of UNDP was made from 2005 to 2008. The reports were released in 2010. It is a matter of pride that the reports of Udupi and Vijayapura districts were nationally recognized. The first ever India Human Development Award – Manava Vikas– was

awarded to the DHDR of Udupi district for 'focus on innovation in measurement' and the DHDR of Vijayapura reached to the finals.

For the first time in the country, Grama Panchayat human development index (GPHDI) was also computed for all the 5898 grama panchayats, in the state and presented through a report title "Human development: Performance of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka 2015".

The third Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015 brought out in 2019, which provides a comprehensive analysis on "Accelerating Equitable Human Development".

1. Preparation of DHDRs, 2014 for all the districts and the HD-Snapshot, 2014

Encouraged by the preparation of four DHDRs in 2010, Government of Karnataka decided to

prepare District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for all the thirty districts in the State simultaneously – an exercise for the first time in the country. A comprehensive “Guidelines Document for the Preparation of DHDRs, 2014” was also prepared to facilitate the nodal agencies and others to produce quality reports. All the DHDRs-2014, prepared by respective Zilla Panchayats, has been released by the ZPs in their district headquarters.

Based on all the 30 DHDRs, a compendium titled, “Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot”, has also been brought out with a slighter modified methodology. This snapshot document captures the essence of all the 30 DHDRs, 2014. All the reports are available on the websites of the respective ZPs and in the State's planning department website www.planning.kar.nic.in

Urban Development Index (UDI – for Urban Local Bodies) is done for all the 30 districts, 176 taluks and 219 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State, depicting their relative performance in the relevant HD-Index. As a case study, each DHDR also computes the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) for a selected Grama Panchayat (GP) having more than 50 Households of Scheduled Castes in that GP. In addition, four district-specific

Small Area / Micro Studies have also been conducted and the results are presented in each of the respective DHDRs.

Table 12.83 presents the relative performance of all the 30 districts of all the four administrative divisions on various HD-Indices.

12.3.4 Human Development At District Level In Karnataka

Human Development Index is estimated at district level for all the thirty districts in Karnataka State using the goal posts as that of international one provided in HDR 2014. The **Table 12.84** shows that Global goalposts set by UNDP for the year 2014.

Table 12.85 shows that Bengaluru urban stands first with HDI being 0.73. Comparing with other states, human development is much higher than Kerala state and with global comparison, Bengaluru falls under the category high Human development countries. Kodagu stands second highest with HDI value being 0.682, which value is close to that of Kerala state. Dakshina Kannada district stands in the third position. Yadgir, Kalaburgi, Haveri and Raichur are the districts in the last four positions. HDI value in these districts is only around 0.52, which belongs to the category low human development countries.

Table 12.82: Development of Indices in DHDR

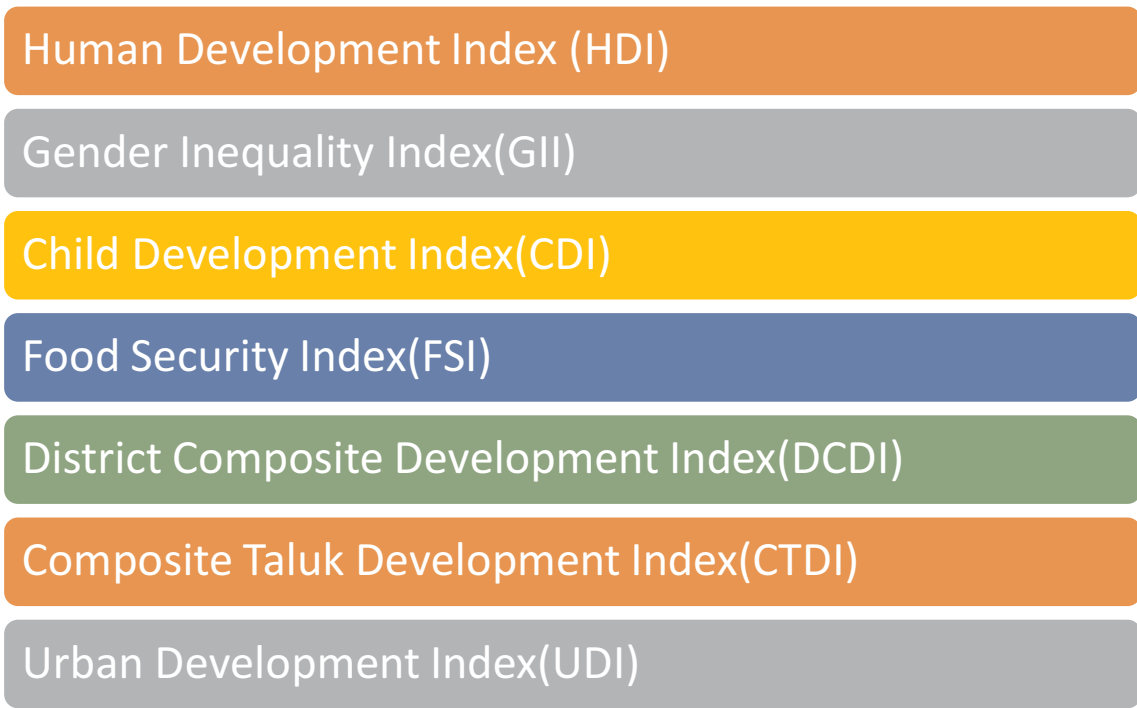


Table 12.83 : Human Development Indices across Divisions / Districts of Karnataka, 2011

Sl. No	Division / District		HDI		GII		CDI		FSI		DCDI	
			Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Belagavi Division	Bagalkot	0.384	24	0.130	27	0.474	24	0.519	9	0.385	26
2		Belagavi	0.449	18	0.112	20	0.547	19	0.544	8	0.497	16
3		Dharwad	0.610	6	0.111	19	0.624	13	0.695	1	0.539	9
4		Gadag	0.350	26	0.123	24	0.628	12	0.452	13	0.501	15
5		Haveri	0.406	21	0.089	11	0.525	22	0.422	14	0.510	14
6		Uttara Kannada	0.565	10	0.070	7	0.734	5	0.547	7	0.406	24
7		Vijayapura	0.330	27	0.105	16	0.617	14	0.508	10	0.323	29
8	Kala-buragi Division	Ballari	0.354	25	0.167	29	0.569	17	0.350	22	0.453	22
9		Bidar	0.430	19	0.115	23	0.530	21	0.569	5	0.408	23
10		Kalaburagi	0.407	20	0.130	26	0.334	28	0.466	12	0.345	28
11		Koppal	0.280	28	0.169	30	0.303	29	0.269	28	0.395	25
12		Raichur	0.165	30	0.150	28	0.231	30	0.266	29	0.371	27
13		Yadgir	0.196	29	0.110	18	0.416	27	0.348	23	0.276	30
14	Bengaluru Division	Bengaluru Rural	0.603	7	0.084	9	0.733	6	0.280	27	0.597	3
15		Bengaluru Urban	0.928	1	0.056	3	0.690	9	0.589	4	0.708	1
16		Chikkaballapura	0.486	16	0.105	15	0.685	10	0.216	30	0.472	20
17		Chitradurga	0.386	23	0.115	22	0.469	25	0.301	26	0.483	19
18		Davangere	0.528	14	0.124	25	0.575	16	0.405	15	0.533	11
19		Kolar	0.543	11	0.114	21	0.479	23	0.346	24	0.491	17
20		Ramanagar	0.533	13	0.092	12	0.725	8	0.343	25	0.536	10
21		Shivamogga	0.596	8	0.088	10	0.743	4	0.358	21	0.601	2
22	Tumakuru	0.471	17	0.080	8	0.466	26	0.393	17	0.517	13	
23	Mysuru Division	Chamarajanaagar	0.401	22	0.105	17	0.555	18	0.398	16	0.485	18
24		Chikkamagaluru	0.627	5	0.057	4	0.783	2	0.380	18	0.565	8
25		Dakshina Kannada	0.691	2	0.050	2	0.840	1	0.694	2	0.593	4
26		Hassan	0.576	9	0.069	6	0.730	7	0.362	20	0.457	21
27		Kodagu	0.658	4	0.069	5	0.664	11	0.568	6	0.572	7
28		Mandya	0.491	15	0.092	13	0.603	15	0.364	19	0.585	5
29		Mysuru	0.533	12	0.093	14	0.537	20	0.493	11	0.574	6
30		Udupi	0.675	3	0.038	1	0.746	3	0.664	3	0.525	12

Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot"

Table 12.84 : The global goal posts set by UNDP 2014

Dimension	Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Health	Life Expectancy (years)	20	85
Education	Expected years of schooling	0	18
	Mean years of schooling	0	15
Standard of living	Gross national Income per capita	100	75000

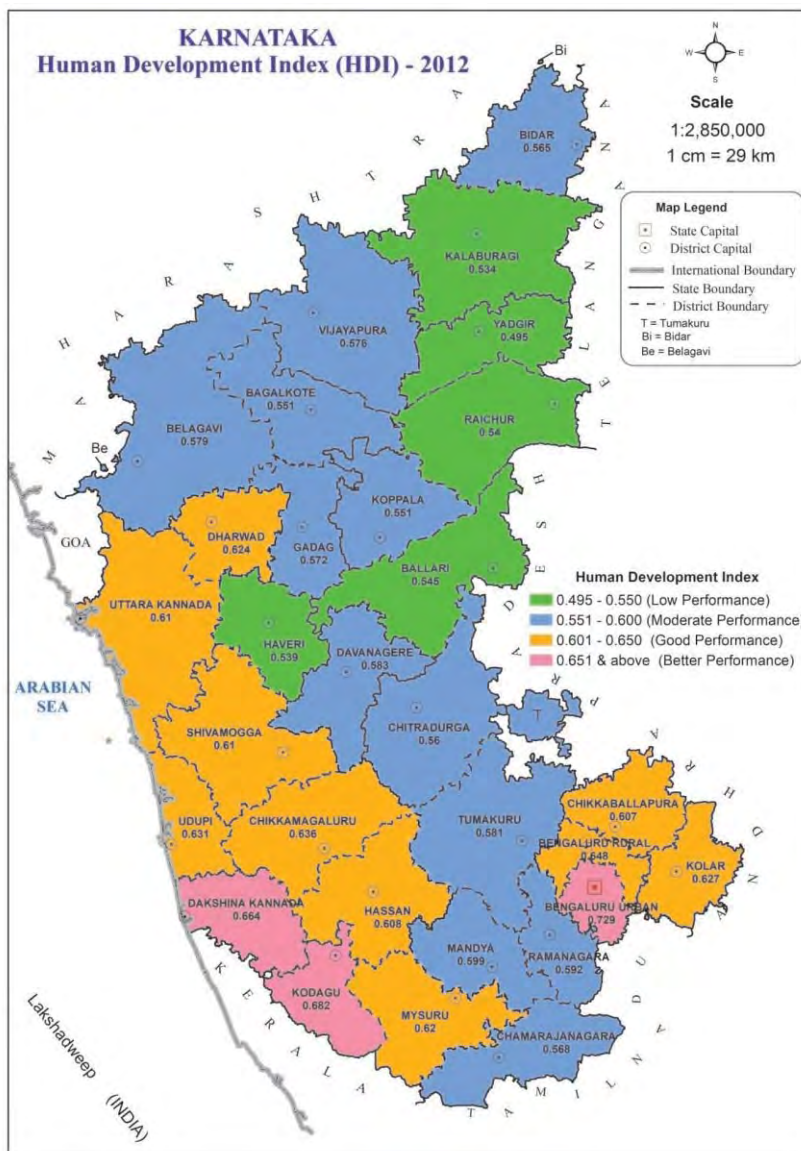
Source UNDP(2014), Karnataka Human Development Report-2015.

Table 12.85: HDI across the districts of Karnataka (2012)

Districts	Health Index	Income Index	Mean Years of Schooling Index	Expected Years of Schooling Index	Education Index	HDI	Rank
Bagalkote	0.724	0.5431	0.2840	0.5681	0.4260	0.5513	24
Ballari	0.6854	0.5551	0.2361	0.6128	0.4245	0.5446	26
Belagavi	0.7442	0.5672	0.3330	0.5889	0.4609	0.5794	18
Bengaluru Rural	0.776	0.6204	0.4542	0.6782	0.5662	0.6484	4
Bengaluru Urban	0.8151	0.7279	0.6477	0.6599	0.6538	0.7293	1
Bidar	0.7647	0.5311	0.2907	0.5979	0.4443	0.5651	22
Chamarajanagara	0.7537	0.5937	0.2441	0.5762	0.4101	0.5683	21
Chikkaballapura*	0.7539	0.5885	0.3365	0.6728	0.5046	0.6072	13
Chikkamagaluru	0.7928	0.5521	0.4643	0.7111	0.5877	0.636	5
Chitradurga	0.7256	0.5356	0.2720	0.6303	0.4511	0.5597	23
Dakshina Kannada	0.8027	0.6796	0.4476	0.6239	0.5358	0.6636	3
Davanagere	0.7396	0.5761	0.2901	0.6384	0.4643	0.5827	16
Dharwad	0.7488	0.5922	0.4312	0.6620	0.5466	0.6235	8
Gadag	0.7019	0.5659	0.3060	0.6338	0.4699	0.5715	20
Hassan	0.7998	0.5625	0.3325	0.6673	0.4999	0.6081	12
Haveri	0.7485	0.5583	0.2286	0.5207	0.3747	0.539	28
Kalaburagi	0.7038	0.5373	0.2178	0.5884	0.4031	0.5342	29
Kodagu	0.7693	0.7147	0.5853	0.5667	0.5760	0.6816	2
Kolar	0.7539	0.6271	0.3409	0.7000	0.5204	0.6266	7
Koppal	0.6744	0.538	0.2470	0.6753	0.4611	0.551	25
Mandya	0.7801	0.6012	0.2957	0.6188	0.4572	0.5986	14
Mysuru	0.7375	0.6143	0.4072	0.6468	0.5270	0.6204	9
Raichur	0.6444	0.5633	0.2195	0.6477	0.4336	0.5399	27

Table 12.85: HDI across the districts of Karnataka (2012)

Districts	Health Index	Income Index	Mean Years of Schooling Index	Expected Years of Schooling Index	Educa-tion Index	HDI	Rank
Ramanagara*	0.776	0.5819	0.3288	0.5881	0.4584	0.5916	15
Shivamogga	0.7868	0.5615	0.3588	0.6690	0.5139	0.6101	10
Tumkuru	0.7528	0.5590	0.2922	0.6387	0.4654	0.5807	17
Udupi	0.8289	0.6250	0.3591	0.6123	0.4857	0.6313	6
Uttara Kannada	0.7828	0.5943	0.3462	0.6289	0.4876	0.6099	11
Vijayapura	0.7539	0.5424	0.2951	0.6383	0.4667	0.5757	19
Yadagir*	0.7038	0.5373	0.2178	0.4253	0.3215	0.4954	30
KARNATAKA	0.7462	0.6151	0.3767	0.6178	0.4973	0.6111	



Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015

12.3.5 Engendering Human Development in Karnataka

Human Development sans gender sensitivity is certainly the paralysed state of development; for the loss of potential of those not having got involved in the development process would be grossly ignored. The term 'gender' refers to the women / females, the men / males and the trans-genders / third-genders. Hence, the development opportunities should be equally spread across all the three. However, the development process has all through witnessed the predominance of male participation thus conveniently discounting the women's contribution and completely ignoring the trans-genders' issues. While the gender discrimination has all along been a global symptom, the developing nations including India are said to be witnessing the high prevalence of such a discrimination against the women though India, the great civilization, has also always been known for its glorious culture of worshipping the women.

Various socio-political and socio-cultural factors prevailing at times – some inevitable and some deliberate – have contributed to the less unwritten but widely and deeply practiced male-domination and female-subordination dictum of the societies the world over, resulting into little freedom and control of females even over their own course of lives, let alone over others', that has led to the developmental chasm of inequalities between men and women.

This section makes an attempt to document the gender development scenario in Karnataka through such equality / inequality terms as – women compared with men on different

dimensions, Gender Inequality Index, the Trans-gender segment, etc.

(A) Gender-wise Population

It is a good sign that Karnataka is inching close towards the ideal state of equal numbers and ratio with not much significant Female Deprivation / Disadvantage Factor (FDF), in terms of gender-wise population. **Tables 12.86 to 12.88** clearly exemplify this trend, though the State is little behind when compared to other major southern states, with the number of missing women in the State being considerably high and sex ratio being relatively low. Further, it can be noted that the sex ratio in urban Karnataka is lower than in the rural Karnataka, though the trend is slowly changing. Karnataka sex ratio is better when compared to India but worse when compared to southern states this indicates there is a gender disparity in the state.

(B) Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio

With reference to child sex ratio, though there is a slight improvement over the last decade, the concern is that State has a long way to go in attaining the fair gender equality (**Tables 12.89 and 12.90**). The State is relatively better when compared to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but worse when compared to Kerala. Hence, necessary steps must be taken to arrest this negative trend. Moreover, much against the general belief that elite and educated urban people are indifferent to the male child preference, the State's rural-urban child sex ratio figures and the trend present such a picture to give sufficient scope to hypothesize the existence of strong male preference and female negligence attitude among the urban people.

Table 12.86: Population in Karnataka & Major Southern states & India.

State	Population 2011			% Share of Female	FDF
	Total	Male	Female		
Karnataka	61095297	30966657	30128640	49.3	-0.028
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	42442146	42138631	49.8	-0.007
Kerala	33406061	16027412	17378649	52.0	0.078
Tamil Nadu	72147030	36137975	36009055	49.9	-0.004
India	1210854977	623270258	587584719	48.5	-0.061

Source: Census of India 2011

Note: Female Deprivation/Disadvantage factor,(FDF)=(F-M)/F, Kerala women outnumbering to men

Table 12.87: Missing Females in Karnataka – A Trend

Gender-wise Population								
Year	Total		Female		Male		Missing Females	FDF* (%)
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
1991	4,49,77,201	100	2,20,25,284	48.97	2,29,51,917	51.03	9,26,633	-0.04
2001	5,28,50,562	100	2,59,51,644	49.10	2,68,98,918	50.90	9,47,274	-0.04
2011	6,10,95,297	100	3,01,28,640	49.32	3,09,66,657	50.68	8,38,017	-0.03

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

Note: Female Deprivation / Disadvantage Factor (FDF) = (F-M) / (F)

Table 12.88: Sex Ratio in Karnataka & major Southern States and India

State	Sex Ratio 2011			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
Karnataka	973	979	963	16
Andhra Pradesh	993	996	987	9
Kerala	1084	1078	1091	+13
Tamil Nadu	996	993	1000	+7
India	943	949	929	20

Source: Census of India, 2011

12.3.6 Gender and Health

Life Expectancy (LE)

Life Expectancy is one of the key indicators of health. On biological terms, women are usually expected to have a greater LE than men. The same is demonstrated in case of both Karnataka and India (**Table 12.91**). The LE for both men and women has been increasing over the years, which is a good sign of improved health conditions. Further, normally the difference between the LE-Female and LE-Male is expected to be widened favoring the LE of females. The situation in the State of Kerala is normally considered to be an ideal one which has an LE-Female-Male-Gap of 5.7 years during 2012-16 (Male:72.2 and Female:77.9). Such a state has almost been achieved in the case of Karnataka with LE-Female-Male-Gap being 3.1 years during 2012-16.

12.3.7. Gender and Literacy & Education

(A) Literacy

The gender disparity with respect to literacy in the State has been gradually decreasing over

the decades reflecting a healthy sign (**Table 12.92**). However, the still prevailing difference of 16.46% and the female deprivation / disadvantage factor of -0.25 are the matters of concern.

B) Educational Attainment

The gender-wise educational attainment, according to the All India Survey on Higher Education 2017-18, shows that the female deprivation / disadvantage factor across all the levels of education is a matter of genuine concern at both India and Karnataka Levels (**Table 12.93**). Though Karnataka fares little better in comparison with Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it is way behind when compared to Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

12.3.8. Gender and Employment

Employment is an effective means of economic empowerment and gender equality. Against gender parity in employment for Karnataka, **Tables 12.94 to 12.97** present a mixed trend of both gradual but very slow movement towards gender equality and also prevailing

Table 12.89: Child Sex Ratio - Southern States and India (1961 to 2011)

State	Child Sex Ratio - Census Year-wise							
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	Dip from 1961 to 2011	Sex Ratio change 2001 to 2011
Karnataka	987	978	975	960	946	948	39	2
Andhra Pradesh	1002	990	992	975	961	939	63	-22
Kerala	972	976	970	958	960	964	8	4
Tamil Nadu	985	974	967	948	942	943	42	1
India	976	964	962	945	927	919	57	-8

Source: Decadal Census Data - Census of India, 2011

Table 12.90: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) in Karnataka and India - Residential Area-wise 1991-2011

Year	Karnataka				India			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
1991	960	963	951	12	945	948	935	13
2001	946	949	940	9	927	934	906	28
2011	948	950	946	4	919	923	905	18

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011

Table 12.91: Life Expectancy in Karnataka, 2008 - 12 to 2012 - 16

Years	Total			Male		Female	
	Karnataka	India	Difference in years	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
2008-12	68.0	67.0	1.0	65.8	65.4	70.3	68.8
2009-13	68.5	67.5	1.0	66.4	65.8	70.8	69.3
2010-14	68.8	67.9	0.9	66.9	66.4	70.8	69.6
2011-15	69.0	68.3	0.7	67.2	66.9	70.9	70.0
2012-16	69.1	68.7	0.9	67.6	67.4	70.7	70.2

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Various Years, Abridged Life Tables

Table 12.92: Gender-wise Literacy in Karnataka (In percentages)

Details	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Male	41.62	48.81	67.26	76.29	82.47
Female	20.97	27.71	44.34	57.45	66.01
Difference (M-F)	20.65	21.10	22.92	18.84	16.46
FDF	-0.98	-0.76	-0.52	-0.33	-0.25

Source: Census of various years

Table 12.93 : Gender Distribution across Levels of Education in India and major southern States (2017-18)

State	Ph. D		Post Graduate		Under Graduate		Diploma	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	4007 (63.71)	2282 (36.29)	120479 (54.94)	98817 (45.06)	711831 (55.17)	578322 (44.86)	100939 (60.37)	66275 (39.63)
Karnataka	9103 (64.15)	5087 (35.85)	96827 (46.27)	112435 (53.73)	733767 (48.82)	769158 (51.18)	122296 (61.13)	77766 (38.87)
Kerala	2256 (38.17)	3655 (61.83)	39873 (33.23)	80106 (66.77)	397008 (45.31)	479224 (54.69)	36299 (54.02)	30897 (45.98)
Tamil Nadu	16267 (54.63)	13511 (45.37)	175012 (39.88)	263874 (60.12)	1189690 (47.74)	1302087 (52.26)	321101 (82.82)	66605 (17.18)
Telangana	3252 (66.58)	1632 (33.42)	91044 (46.74)	103754 (53.26)	555992 (51.51)	523346 (48.49)	78198 (61.09)	49810 (38.91)
All India	92570 (57.35)	68842 4(2.65)	1891071 (45.96)	222323 9(54.04)	15052304 (51.88)	13964046 (48.12)	183821 7(67.88)	869717 (32.12)

Source: AISHE (2017-18)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages

Table 12.94: Work Participation rate in Karnataka & India

State/Country	Work Participation Rate					
	2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Karnataka	44.5	56.6	32.0	45.6	59.0	31.9
India	39.1	51.7	25.6	39.8	53.3	25.5

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

Table 12.95: Gender-wise Employment in the organized sector in Karnataka 2000-01 to 2016-17 (In '000s)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
2000-01	1112.6 (100)	254.5 (22.9)	858.1 (77.1)	767.1 (100)	314.2 (41.0)	452.9 (59.0)	1879.7 (100)	568.7 (30.3)	1311.0 (69.7)
2010-11	1061.4 (100)	284.4 (26.6)	777.0 (73.4)	1233.1 (100)	471.2 (38.2)	761.9 (61.8)	2294.5 (100)	755.5 (32.9)	1539.0 (67.1)
2014-15	1045.4 (100)	287.1 (27.5)	758.3 (72.5)	1340.2 (100)	485.3 (36.2)	854.9 (63.8)	2385.6 100	772.4 (32.4)	1613.2 (67.6)
2015-16	1042.4 (100)	286.9 (27.5)	755.5 (72.5)	1344.5 (100)	488.3 (36.3)	856.2 (63.7)	2387.1 (100)	775.3 (32.5)	1611.8 (67.5)
2016-17	1040.1 (100)	287.0 (27.6)	753.0 (72.4)	1352.1 (100)	490.9 (36.3)	861.1 (63.7)	2392.2 (100)	778.0 (32.5)	1614.1 (67.5)

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Publication, Training and Coordination Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Men and Women in Karnataka 2005-06 to 2016-17.

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Table 12.96: Judges in Karnataka – Gender-wise

Year	Women	Men	Total	Women (%)
As on 31-12-2007	107	584	691	15.48
2010-11	172	612	784	21.94
2014-15	209	615	824	25.36
2015-16	208	602	810	25.68
2016-17	279	701	980	28.46

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka – 2005-06 to 2016-17.

Table 12.97: Gender composition of Bureaucrats in Karnataka

Services/Year	IAS			IPS			IFS		
	Women	Men	Women (%)	Women	Men	Women (%)	Women	Men	Women (%)
2013	44	187	19.05	6	135	4.26	15	132	10.20
2014	44	171	20.47	10	134	6.94	17	132	11.41
2015	53	176	23.14	13	130	9.09	17	126	11.89
2016	59	166	26.22	14	127	9.93	17	129	11.64
2017	64	156	29.09	19	133	12.50	17	119	12.50

Source: DPAR Services, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru as on 31.05.2017. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka 2016-17.

glaring female deprivation / disadvantageous situation. This trend is visible more glaringly even in the high profile employment categories of judges and bureaucrats. Concerted efforts should, therefore, be effectively carried out to ensure the removal of gender discrimination at all levels.

12.3.9 Gender and Decision Making

There is a general belief that women should not encouraged to participate even in the household decision making. However, much against such belief, the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) data reveals that there has been a significant increase in the participation rate of women in the household decisions. It has increased to 80.4 per cent among currently married women in 2015-16 (NFHS-4) as compared to 68.6 per cent of then married women affirming it in 2005-06 (NFHS-3).

The currently rural married women (78%) are relatively way behind the currently urban married women (83.5%) with respect to participation rate in household decision making, which is a matter of concern. **Table 12.98** gives the picture of participation by currently married women in the house hold decisions.

12.3.10. Gender and Political Representation

Gender Parity in political sphere ensures the adoption and effective implementation of policies and programs to achieve gender equality in all the spheres. The performance of the State is impressive in respect of women's representation in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), which has crossed the mandatory half-way (50%) mark in all the three tiers of PRIs (**Table 12.99**).

12.3.11. Gender Inequality Index GII in Karnataka

GII was computed with available information. **Table 12.100 & 12.101** shows that at the district level gender inequality ranged from 0.21 to 0.50 i.e., losses due to gender inequality varies from 21% to 50%. Districts Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu are top in the list with less inequality and districts with high GII are Kalaguragi, Ballari and Bagalkote. Bengaluru urban is ranked at 9th place with GII being 0.38 reflecting a 38% decrease in achievement across the three dimensions due to gender inequality.

Table 12.98: Currently Married Women who usually participate in Household Decisions (Percent)

Major Southern States	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Karnataka	83.5	78.0	80.4	68.6
Andhra Pradesh	78.8	80.4	79.9	-
Tamil Nadu	83.3	84.7	84.0	87.4

Source: NFHS-4 and 3

Table 12.99: Women's Representation Status in all the three-tier Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) of Karnataka

Year	Grama Panchayat			Taluk Panchayat			Zilla Panchayat		
	Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members		Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members		Total Number of Members	Total Number of Women Members	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
2000	78349	35064	44.75	3255	1375	42.20	890	339	38.10
2005	91402	39318	43.00	3683	1519	41.20	1005	373	37.10
2010	90643	39327	43.39	3659	2018	55.15	1013	539	53.21
2015 & 2016	94344	48252	51.14	3903	1998	51.19	1083	548	50.60

Source: SEC cited in the Monograph on status of women in Karnataka, 2000. State Election Commission (SEC), Govt. of Karnataka, cited in Men and women in Karnataka, 2005, 2010, 2014-15 and Karnataka state election commission – Grama Panchayat elections(2015), Taluk and Zilla Panchayat elections (2016).

Table 12.100: Basic data for Gender Inequality Index(GII) construction at District level

Districts			LFPR(15+)		Political Participation		Sec & Higher Education attainment by adults(25+)	
	MMR	AFR (15-19)	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bagalkote	163	83.0	0.49	0.81	0.42	0.58	0.21	0.50
Bengaluru (U)	73	36.0	0.36	0.82	0.43	0.57	0.69	0.82
Bengaluru (R)	120	19.0	0.43	0.84	0.45	0.55	0.43	0.75
Belagavi	155	65.0	0.46	0.82	0.44	0.56	0.31	0.50
Ballari	227	57.0	0.50	0.83	0.39	0.61	0.15	0.41
Bidar	134	39.0	0.46	0.79	0.42	0.58	0.24	0.52
Vijayapura	135	50.0	0.50	0.79	0.43	0.57	0.24	0.46
Chamarajanagar	142	52.0	0.44	0.85	0.42	0.58	0.18	0.33
Chikkamagaluru	94	40.0	0.50	0.84	0.49	0.51	0.44	0.66
Chikkaballapura	137	40.0	0.58	0.83	0.42	0.58	0.33	0.38
Chitradurga	170	31.0	0.59	0.84	0.39	0.61	0.24	0.42
Dakshina Kannada	89	7.0	0.48	0.80	0.45	0.55	0.47	0.57

Table 12.100: Basic data for Gender Inequality Index(GII) construction at District level

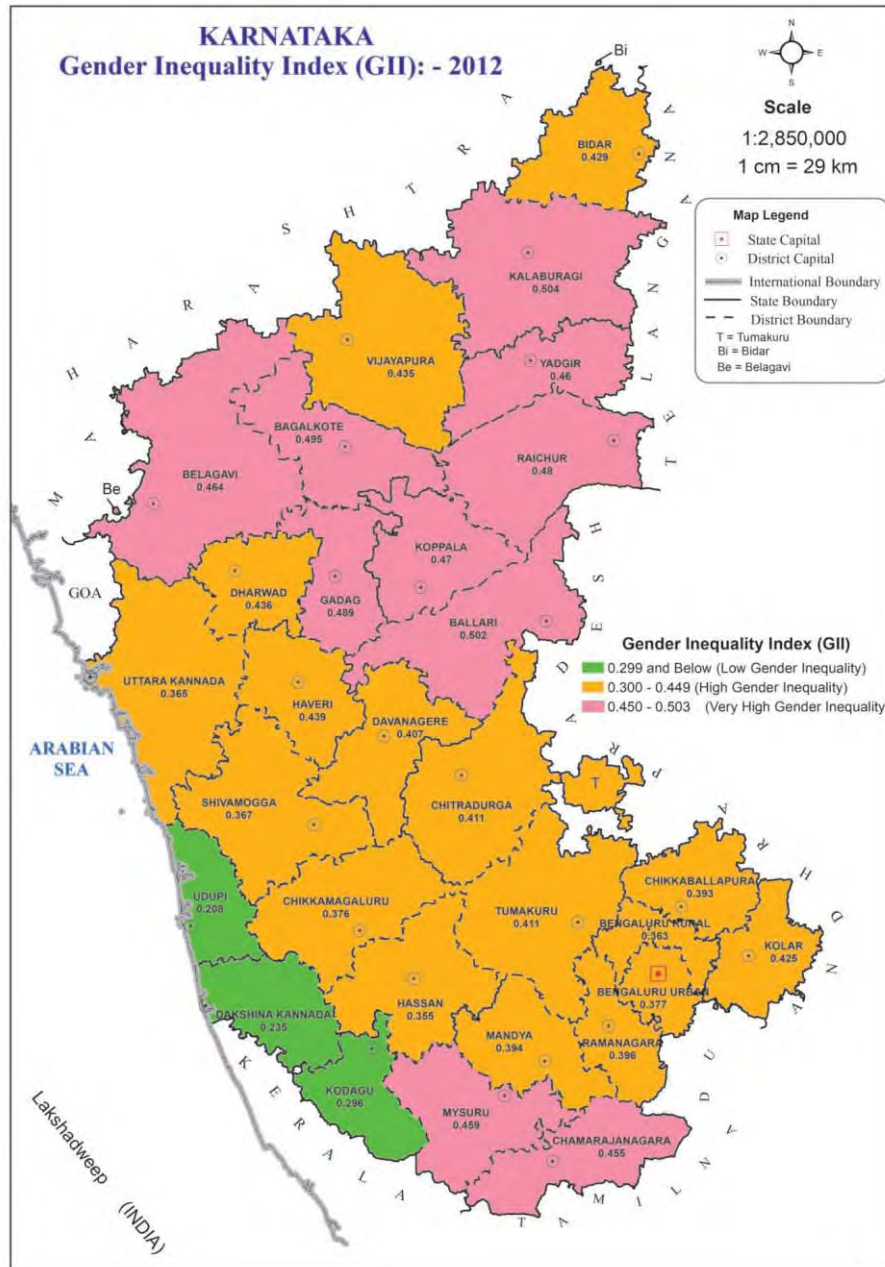
Districts	MMR	AFR (15-19)	LFPR(15+)		Political Participation		Sec & Higher Education attainment by adults(25+)	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Davanagere	163	29.0	0.44	0.83	0.44	0.56	0.30	0.41
Dharwad	157	39.0	0.39	0.81	0.46	0.54	0.41	0.64
Gadag	215	55.0	0.51	0.82	0.39	0.61	0.21	0.49
Kalaburagi	182	86.0	0.51	0.80	0.44	0.56	0.14	0.39
Hassan	98	27.0	0.53	0.85	0.46	0.55	0.27	0.45
Haveri	163	31.0	0.45	0.84	0.45	0.55	0.12	0.35
Kodagu	138	11.0	0.53	0.85	0.49	0.51	0.67	0.80
Kolar	140	51.0	0.51	0.82	0.43	0.57	0.37	0.50
Koppal	236	43.0	0.58	0.83	0.41	0.59	0.16	0.42
Mandya	111	35.0	0.46	0.85	0.44	0.56	0.33	0.47
Mysuru	155	48.0	0.38	0.83	0.42	0.58	0.39	0.60
Raichur	244	54.0	0.58	0.83	0.40	0.60	0.19	0.39
Ramanagara	114	37.0	0.49	0.84	0.43	0.57	0.30	0.45
Shivamogga	106	24.0	0.41	0.83	0.49	0.51	0.28	0.45
Tumkur	124	44.0	0.54	0.84	0.44	0.56	0.26	0.46
Udupi	50	6.0	0.39	0.78	0.45	0.55	0.35	0.55
Uttara Kannada	99	26.0	0.38	0.82	0.48	0.52	0.33	0.42
Yadgir	186	66.0	0.59	0.83	0.42	0.58	0.35	0.54

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015

Table 12.101: Gender Inequality Index (2012)

Districts	GII	Rank	Districts	GII	Rank
Bagalkote	0.4948	28	Kalaburagi	0.5037	30
Bengaluru Urban	0.3770	9	Hassan	0.3546	4
Bengaluru Rural	0.3630	5	Haveri	0.4389	20
Belagavi	0.4642	24	Kodagu	0.2958	3
Ballari	0.5018	29	Kolar	0.4255	16
Bidar	0.4286	17	Koppal	0.4698	25
Vijayapura	0.4346	18	Mandya	0.3939	11
Chamarajanagara	0.4547	21	Mysuru	0.4587	22
Chikkamagaluru	0.3757	8	Raichur	0.4803	26
Chikkaballapura	0.3925	10	Ramanagara	0.3960	12
Chitradurga	0.4106	14	Shivamogga	0.3675	7
Dakshina Kannada	0.2354	2	Tumkur	0.4115	15
Davanagere	0.4068	13	Udupi	0.2077	1
Dharwad	0.4363	19	Uttara Kannada	0.3653	6
Gadag	0.4889	27	Yadgir	0.4600	23

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015.



Source: Karnataka Human Development Report-2015.

12.3.12. The Third Gender Community

The Third Gender People or commonly referred to as the Trans-gender People are the most neglected section of the society across India. Even their exact number is also not properly estimated. Census, 2011 has attempted to capture their number across States, the number of Trans-gender within the age group of six years (Children), and transgender belonging to SC and ST community. Trans-genders' number and Literacy Status is provided in the **Table 12.102**. The socio-cultural restrictions and prevailing negative attitude of the society towards them, make

them not only inhibit from declaring themselves to be trans-genders but also make them suffer from trauma, familial and social discriminations. Their issues are very unique and of genuine concern and hence they must not be neglected and relegated to the backyard. The inclusion of an X-column (to identify the gender as trans-gender) in any application form and other policy initiatives taken from the Government are the silver lining moments for trans-genders. However, still more concrete and concerted efforts are needed to ensure their development.

Table 12.102: Trans-genders in Karnataka and India – 2011 census

Location	Number of transgender persons				
	Trans-genders	Child (0-6)	SC	ST	Literacy
Karnataka	20,266	1,771	3,275	1,324	58.82
India	4,87,803	54,854	78,811	33,293	56.07

Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in/transgender.php>

12.3.13 Conclusion

The status of human development in Karnataka is witnessing an improving trend over the years. However, the disparities across different dimensions certainly need to be taken care.

The engendering scenario in Karnataka is also a mixed bag with impressive performance in

some areas but having relatively gloomy performance in most of the areas which need immediate attention.

The issues of the third gender people are also of genuine concern and hence should be given utmost attention to ensure their development.

GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

CHAPTER

13

13.1 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

13.1.1 Women Population

Women comprise nearly half the population in Karnataka. According to the recent 2011 Census, women comprise 49.31% of the total state population the pattern being more or less same in the southern states of India. However, the percentage of SC women to total population is more in Tamil Nadu (10.03%) compared to Karnataka (8.53%) and All India (8.08%). But percentage of ST women to total population is more in Andhra Pradesh (3.49%) compared to other southern states **Table 13.1** gives information on district wise women population and percentage of women.

13.1.2 Women Development Programmes

It is in the recent years that the issue of women's empowerment as a development objective has moved center stage. With this objective in mind, the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka, has designed the following schemes that aim, not only on empowering women, but also for their well-being in various spheres.

A. Stree Shakthi

Self Help Group is a good medium to congregate women. Streeshakthi programme was launched in 2000-01 and is implemented throughout the State. Each group comprises of about 15 to 20 women members who come from below the poverty line families, women belonging to families that are landless or agricultural labourers and largely SC/ST women. At present there are 1.65 lakh self help groups, comprising 22.30 lakh women members.

Upto November-2018 the groups had saved Rs. 3399.19 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed by 141392 groups to the extent of Rs.3633.93 crore and there has been internal loan circulation to the tune of Rs.6878.48 crore and used for taking up various Income Generating Activities.

Several programmes like revolving fund, financial incentives, providing marketing

facilities for the products produced by SHGs etc. are taken up by the department.

Table 13.2 and 13.3 shows that progress and budgetary allocations for various activities under Stree Shakthi during 2018-19 :

- Rs. 1470.00 lakhs for Strengthening of SHGs, of which an expenditure of Rs.119.89 lakhs was incurred as on November-2018
- An amount of Rs.20 lakhs is allocated for the continuation programme of the construction of Mysore Divisional Level Training centre of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been released by the Government up to the end of Nov-2018.

B. Hostel for Girls

To encourage girls' education in rural areas and to reduce school drop outs, free hostel facility is provided for girl students. At present 20 pre matric and 21 post matric- a total of 41 girls' hostels are functioning through NGOs which are funded by the Department.

C. Special Gram Sabhas

General Grama Sabhas are being conducted in all the Grama Panchayats of the State. Government is facilitating holding of Special Grama Sabhas for women to get their entitlements and also to select suitable women beneficiaries under various schemes of development departments. During 2018-19 total 1518 Special Grama Sabhas have been conducted upto the end of November-2018.

D. Working Women's Hostel Scheme

The main aim of the scheme is to provide safe and suitable accommodation facilities for working women. Under this scheme a grant of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is given to NGOs who are willing to construct the hostel. Under this scheme 5 Working women hostel has been sanctioned. **(Table 13.4)**

13.1.3 Women Component Plans

a) Gender Budget

Karnataka has taken major steps towards promoting gender equality and gender based

Table 13.1: District-wise Women Population in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the District	As per 2001 census	As per 2011 census	Percentage of women population (Census 2011)
1	Bengaluru(U)	3110525	4598890	15.26
2	Bengaluru(R)	413479	481751	1.60
3	Chitradurga	741675	818613	2.72
4	Kolar	685385	760005	2.52
5	Shivamogga	819186	875338	2.91
6	Tumkur	1270910	1328386	4.41
7	Davangere	873247	959097	3.18
8	Ramanagar	505852	534628	1.77
9	Chikkaballapur	264491	618667	2.05
10	Mysuru	1296357	1489527	4.94
11	Chikkamagaluru	565994	571339	1.90
12	Dakshina Kannada	959296	1054935	3.50
13	Hassan	862583	892754	2.96
14	Kodagu	273730	279911	0.93
15	Mandya	875671	900684	2.99
16	Chamarajanagara	475522	508560	1.69
17	Udupi	590012	615230	2.04
18	Belagavi	2064415	2356598	7.82
19	Vijayapura	880494	1066309	3.54
20	Dharwad	781049	909817	3.02
21	Karwar	666768	710913	2.36
22	Bagalkote	817645	939641	3.12
23	Gadag	478302	527423	1.75
24	Haveri	698647	778540	2.58
25	Kalaburagi	1064300	1264571	4.20
26	Ballari	997426	1215641	4.03
27	Bidar	731351	832635	2.76
28	Raichur	827922	964301	3.20
29	Koppal	592777	689994	2.29
30	Yadgir	473833	583942	1.94
Total		25951644	30128640	100

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2015.

Table 13.2 : Progress under Stree Shakthi Scheme (Physical & Financial Achievement)

Years	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievement (No.)
2014-2015	6443.52	128870 groups
2015-2016	6332.90	126658 groups
2016-2017	7957.59	144295 groups
2017-2018	7320.11	128123 groups
2018-2019 (upto Nov. 2018)	119.89	2399 groups

Table 13.3: Progress under Stree Shakthi Scheme

Programmes/ scheme	Unit	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto Nov.- 2018
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
No. of Groups taken loans from Banks	with Nos.	13779	2397	11721	1645	9961	10445	15265	11740	15265	857
Loan Amount	Rs. in Crores	-	87.82	-	153.22	-	384.55	-	546.21	-	376.71
Revolving Fund released by Govt.	Self Help Groups	128870 Groups Rs. 6443.50 Lakhs	128870 Groups Rs. 6443.50 Lakhs	126658 Groups Rs. 6332.90 Lakhs	126658 Groups Rs. 6332.90 Lakhs	117564 Groups Rs. 5878.20 Lakhs	144295 Groups Rs. 7957.59 Lakhs	130000 Groups Rs. 6500.00 Lakhs	128123 Groups Rs. 7320.1 1 Lakhs	10152 Groups Rs. 1470.00 Lakhs	2399 Groups Rs. 119.89 Lakhs

Table 13.4: Details of Hostel for Girls

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Physical Progress (No of Hostels)
2014-15	390.95	44
2015-16	408.61	44
2016-17	368.86	44
2017-18	407.77	41
2018-19 (upto November-2018)	180.62	41

budgeting is yet another development in this direction. Making a beginning in 2006-07, gender based budgeting helps to prioritize and orient public expenditure to reflect the concerns of women. Subsequently, the Finance Department also established a Gender Budget Cell (GBC) to identify the quantum of resource allocation and expenditure for women and proper translation of policy commitments. Karnataka is one of the 3 States in India that

has implemented gender based budgeting. 305 schemes of Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane are merged with Gender Budget in December 2016.

The GBC has been regularly bringing out a Gender Budget document reflecting allocation of funds under various schemes cutting across different departments. The schemes are presented in two parts; Category-A and

Category-B. The classification is broadly on the lines adopted by GOI in the Expenditure Budget Vol-II. The categorization of schemes is based on;

- **Category-A** which presents women specific budget provisions in which 100% budget provisions are meant for women.
- **Category-B** which present women-specific budget provisions wherein atleast 30% provisions are meant for women. Details of allocation are given below. **(Table: 13.5).**

There are 56 schemes comes under Gender Budget 'A' category, a budget of Rs.5816.68 crores has been allotted during 2018-19, out of which Rs.3593.00 crores has been spent upto the end of November 2018.

In category 'B' beneficiary oriented schemes are 333. A budget of Rs.39891.29 crores has been allotted during 2018-19, out of which Rs. 8877.56 crores has been reserved for women comprises of minimum 30% to maximum 99%. An amount of Rs. 3821.00 crore has been spent upto the end of November-2018.

13.1.4 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

With the objective of controlling violence against women, achieving gender equality and saving women from oppression Karnataka is implementing the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, from the year 2007. In order to provide shelter and counseling to victims of domestic violence, 116 service providers have been notified. In addition to this, 31 Swadhar Centers, 21 Short Stay Homes and 185 Santhwana Centers have been

notified as Shelter Homes in the State. Free legal aid is provided to the victims. One Protection Officer is notified in each taluk. Under this scheme, 3141 cases have been registered and Rs. 338.38 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto the end of November-2018.

13.1.5. Santwana Scheme

□ Santwana is a scheme aimed at rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment and so on. In addition to provision of legal assistance, support is also provided in the form of financial aid, temporary shelter and protection and training/education to equip them with skills needed to get back into the normal course of life.

□ At present 196 Santwana centers are functioning through NGOs. During 2018-19 budget of Rs. 729.00 lakhs has been earmarked out of which Rs. 546.75 Lakhs has been released to the districts for the implementation of the scheme and an amount of Rs. 228.41 lakhs has been spent upto the end of November-2018. Progress under Santwana Scheme given in **Table 13.6.**

13.1.6 “Gelathi”-District Special Treatment Units

Special treatment units have been set up where in assistance for medical treatment, police and legal aid, counselling are provided under one roof to women and children who are victims of various atrocities. These centres are set up at district hospitals in each district. In

Table: 13.5 Allocation under Gender Budget

Year	No. of Depts	Category A			Category B		
		No. of schemes	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)		No. of schemes	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	
			Plan	Non-Plan		Plan	Non-Plan
2014-15	39	59	319988	45003	798	3273692	3355467
2015-16	36	54	469419	92846	720	3330329	2307027
2016-17	36	57	400455	108652	664	3719885	2440455
2017-18	32	58	590183	--	650	6979108	--
2018-19	29	56	510840	--	698	941461	--

Bangalore, centres are set up at Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, K.C. General Hospital and Vani Vilas Hospital, KR.Puram and Jayanagar General Hospital. Totally 35 Special Treatment Units are sanctioned out of which 33 Special Treatment Units are functioning. These units function round the clock.

“Gelathi”- Taluk Special Treatment Unit

As per the 2017-18 Budget Speech 145 taluk Gelathi Taluk Special Treatment Unit has been established in 145 Taluk Hospitals. Proposals has been sent to Government to Creation of Post in this Sector. **(Table 13.7)**

13.1.7 One Stop Centre (Sakhi): (100% GOI Share)

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. Of India is supporting the setting up of One Stop Centres (Sakhi) to support women affected by violence. These centres provide counseling, medical assistance, legal and police assistance under one roof. In Karnataka, total 7 OSC centres are functioning in Udupi, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Chamrajnagar, Mysore, Tumkur and Bagalkote Districts. During 2018-19 GOI sanctioned OSC in remaining 23 districts.

13.1.8 Swadhar Gruha- A Rehabilitation Scheme For Women in Difficult Circumstances : 2016-17 (Central Share : State Share - 60:40)

During 2016-17 Central Government has merged Swadhar centres & Short stay homes & revise the schemes has Swadhar Gruha. The main objective of this scheme is to empower women who are in difficult circumstances by providing them food, shelter, clothing, training and education. It is implemented through non-governmental Organizations. The Government of India grant is sanctioned to run Shelter Homes, Counselling Centre, Training Centre and Medical Centre. At present 47 Swadhar homes are functioning in the State.

13.1.9 Sthairya Scheme

This is a scheme started at the State Level to provide financial relief to women who are victims of atrocities. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.25000/- will be provided within 24 hours of the complaint being lodged and financial assistance will be provided up to Rs.2.00 lakhs in case of medical emergency. Rs. 1.00 lakh will be provided as death relief to the family in case of death of the victim as a result of atrocities or acid attack.

Table: 13.6 Progress under Santwana Scheme

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Physical Achievement (No. of Centres)
2014-15	350.46	177
2015-16	550.00	187
2016-17	1162.16	186
2017-18	777.69	196
2018-19 (Upto November-2018)	228.41	196

Table: 13.7 Details of Gelathi-Special Treatment Units

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Physical Achievements (No. of Centres)
2014-15	68.36	30
2015-16	150.00	30
2016-17	186.90	33
2017-18	196.98	33
2018-19 (upto November-2018)	85.93	33

A proposal has been sent for merger of the scheme with D.L.S.A.(District Legal Services Authority).

13.1.10 Child Population in Karnataka

Though the child population of Karnataka is less than the all India level, when compared to other southern states of India, it is on the higher side as represented in the Figure. (Table 13.8 & Fig. 13.1)

13.1.11 Child Development Programmes

In Karnataka children (0-6 years) constitute 11.72% of the total population (as per 2011 Census). The Department of Women and Child Development is focussing on the implementation of schemes for the overall development of the children.

A. Bhagyalakshmi

Bhagyalakshmi is a flagship programme implemented by Government of Karnataka aimed at improving the sex ratio in the State by encouraging the birth of girl child in the BPL families. The programme also aims to eradicate social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage, and child trafficking. Two girl children born in a BPL family are eligible to enroll under the scheme.

A fixed amount is deposited with the financial partner namely, Life Insurance Corporation of India and the maturity amount is paid to the girl child on completion of 18 years of age only after fulfilling the conditions laid down under the scheme.

The period of the 11th Five Year Plan saw an expenditure of Rs.1686.85 crores against an allocation of Rs.1612.38 crores including

Fig. 13.1 Percentage of Child Population in Southern States and All-India



additional allocation with benefits accruing to 11,07,788 girl children. Details of achievements under the Bhagyalakshmi scheme are given in Table 13.9

During 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 309.43 crore has been earmarked. So far Rs. 150.58 crore has been released and 78,426 beneficiaries have been covered upto the end of November-2018 (Table 13.10).

“Child Tracking System” software is being developed with assistance from NIC to track Bhagyalakshmi beneficiaries upto the age of 18 years. All information such as health status, education and migration pertaining to the beneficiaries are tracked through the software. As per government order dated: 24-02-2018, eligibility criteria to enroll under the scheme is extended upto two years after the birth of the child.

B. Prohibition of Child Marriage

Child Marriage is a social evil. To eradicate child marriage from the society, and to create awareness among the general public to stop child marriages, Child Marriage Prohibition Cell has been established in the department of Women and Child Development. During the year 2018-19 (from April-2018 to November-2018) 812 child marriages have been prevented across the State.

C. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme, which provides a package of six services i.e., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between the ages of 3-6years. This scheme has been in existence since 1975. Under this scheme, 62580 AWCs and 3331 mini AWCs are functioning.

i) Supplementary Nutrition Programme

GOI is reimbursing 50% of the expenditure incurred by the state government for SNP. Supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries under the ICDS programme with revised feeding norms of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of protein to 0-6 years children, 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of protein to pregnant women/lactating mothers/adolescents girls, 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of protein to severely malnourished

Table 13.8 District-Wise Child Population in Karnataka 2001-2011 (0-6 years)

Sl.No.	Name of the District	As per 2001 census		As per 2011 census	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bengaluru(U)	397648	374892	541656	511181
2	Bengaluru(R)	116172	109446	54908	52154
3	Ramanagara	-	-	54963	52878
4	Chitradurga	102512	97023	94629	89651
5	Davanagere	123496	116779	111793	105938
6	Kolar	171728	164741	86845	83578
7	Chikkaballapura	-	-	67734	64552
8	Shivamogga	106423	101740	93221	89530
9	Tumakuru	158079	150083	135671	130071
10	Chikkamagaluru	70779	67865	53493	51835
11	Dakshina Kannada	116854	111206	106985	101312
12	Udupi	58509	56072	52689	50471
13	Hassan	101971	97694	83971	81666
14	Kodagu	35192	34382	27676	27057
15	Mandya	106058	99089	89063	83622
16	Mysuru	164934	158621	155807	149754
17	Chamarajanagara	58511	56426	51529	49119
18	Belagavi	324816	299215	323761	302508
19	Vijayapura	148750	138081	164856	153550
20	Bagalkote	136564	128308	140551	131357
21	Dharwad	112335	105927	113127	106815
22	Gadag	70627	67208	68025	64417
23	Haveri	104119	99593	100369	94948
24	Dakshina kannada	89149	84354	76794	73321
25	Ballari	163892	155194	175543	168609
26	Bidar	124401	117116	115550	108892
27	Kalaburagi	276843	259611	188076	177296
28	Yadgir	-	-	97522	92757
29	Raichur	144097	138971	145468	138265
30	Koppal	106499	101505	103016	98638
Total		3690958	3491142	3675291	3485742

Source: Men and Women in Karnataka 2016-17, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Note: Ramanagar, Chikkaballapur and Yadgiri are new districts.

Table 13.9: Progress of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme through the 11th Five Year Plan

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. In Crore)		Percentage of Achievement	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Physical	Financial
2007-08	150000	123789	150.00	132.43	82.53	88.29
2008-09	200000	299764	266.65	316.65	148.91	118.75
2009-10	200000	144999	229.89	229.89	72.50	100.00
2010-11	185493	284763	558.00	521.98	153.51	93.54
2011-12	211316	254473	407.84	485.90	120.42	119.13
Total	946809	1107788	1612.38	1686.85	117.00	104.61

Table 13.10: Progress of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme through the 12th Five Year Plan

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. In crore)		Percentage of Achievement	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Physical	Financial
2012-13	242575	401370	755.40	755.39	165.46	100.00
2013-14	205403	187982	396.43	359.47	91.52	90.68
2014-15	176223	171892	340.11	339.86	97.54	99.93
2015-16	245258	244573	473.35	467.33	99.72	98.73
2016-17	172879	164611	338.79	338.79	95.22	100.00
Total	1042338	1170428	2304.08	2260.84	112.29	98.12

Progress of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme 2017-18 (upto March-2018) & 2018-19 (upto November-2018)

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. In crore)		Percentage of Achievement	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Physical	Financial
2017-18	166468	154354	321.28	301.90	92.72	93.97
2018-19 (upto Nov.2018)	160326	78426	309.43	150.58	49.00	48.66

children as a supplement to their normal intake, as envisaged in the schematic guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year. **(Table 13.11)**

ii) Ksheera Bhagya scheme

Under Ksheera Bhagya Scheme, Anganwadi children in the State are being given milk (in the form of 15 gm milk powder converted to 150

ml creamy milk and 10 gms sugar) since July 2017 two days a week which has now been enhanced to five days. So far 35.92 lakhs beneficiaries are availed the benefit.

iii) Srushti Scheme

All the children in anganwadi centres between 3 to 6 years are provided eggs two days a week since June 2017. 14.12 lakhs beneficiaries are

Table 13.11: Progress of Supplementary Nutrition programme under ICDS

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
2014-15	60160.53	5479064
2015-16	116306.73	5524282
2016-17	121787.18	5531028
2017-18	142029.59	5014579
2018-19 (Upto November-2018)	79571.24	4406255

availed the benefit up to the end of November 2018.

iv) Supplementary nutrition for Severely Malnourished Children

6 months to 3 years severely malnourished children are provided egg for 3 days, 3-6 years severely malnourished children are provided egg for 5 days and children who do not consume egg are provided 6 days milk.

v) Mathru Poorna Scheme

October 2nd 2017, Mathru Poorna scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the State. Rs 202 crore budget has been allocated by the govt. of Karnataka and the physical target is 10.23 lakh beneficiaries. Under Mathrupoorna pregnant and nursing mothers are provided hot meals in the Anganwadi Centre at a cost of Rs 21/- the state contributing Rs. 11.50/- and Rs. 9.50/- being provided under the centrally sponsored ICDS programme. Upto the end of Nov-18 7.83 lakh beneficiaries have availed the benefit.

vi) Health and Nutrition Education:

All Anganwadi Centres are provided with a Hand book and Flip Chart on Health and Nutrition which is used for educating the pregnant and lactating mothers at the Anganwadi Centres.

vii) Pre-school Education

For effective Pre School Education, an Activity Bank called "Chili Pilli"-a series of books including 42 subjects in Kannada and Urdu language has been developed and distributed to all Anganwadi centres to be used by the Anganwadi workers during pre-school activity time.

Improvements in the monitoring system

- Action is being taken to improve the attendance of beneficiaries.

D. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) – “Sabala” has been revamped as “Scheme for Adolescent Girls” – SAG and from 2018-19, the scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to empower out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years. The scheme aims at improving nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills such as home skills, life skills and vocational skills of adolescent girls. During 2018-19, Rs. 26.62 lakhs has been released by GoI and 40% share i.e. Rs. 17.75 lakhs has been released by govt. Of Karnataka. The total sum of of Rs. 44.37 lakhs has been reallocated to the Districts for non-nutrition components.

E. Medical expenses of Severely Malnourished Children

This scheme has been started with the purpose of providing timely treatment to severely malnourished children. A sum of upto Rs.2000/- per child is being given started in 2016-17 to children suffering from severe malnutrition, for medical expenses.

During 2018-19 ,a budget of Rs. 200 lakhs has been allotted for medical expenses of Severely Malnourished Children. Govt. has released an amount of Rs.150 lakhs, out of which an amount Rs.100 lakhs has been released to all districts and 12.96 lakhs expenditure incurred upto November-2018.

F. Mathru Vandana Scheme

Government of India has announced a new scheme under Honourable Prime Minister's pan India vision. From 01.01.2017 Rs.5000/- is being transferred to the account of pregnant & lactating mothers through direct beneficiary transfer in three instalments. This scheme is limited to only the first live birth. During 2018-19, 3,85,733 beneficiaries have availed the benefits and an expenditure of Rs. 7225.35 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of November.2018.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

ICPS was launched in 2010-11, with an objective of providing a safe and secure environment and for comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection and in conflict with law. ICPS provides preventive and statutory care and rehabilitation services to any vulnerable child in the society. Rs.6811.00 lakhs has been provided during 2018-19 and an expenditure of Rs.2204.97 lakhs has been incurred up to end of the November -2018.

Main Objectives of Integrated Child Protection Scheme

- ❑ To bring all children below the age of 18 years into a safety net and to address children in vulnerable situations by providing child protection services.
- ❑ To improve the quality of services and efficiency at all levels.
- ❑ Awareness to public on child rights and protection services.
- ❑ Reduce the number of children depending on institutional services by increasing non-institutional programmes like Adoption, Sponsorship and Foster care and After Care services.
- ❑ Create mechanism for Child Protection Management system including MIS for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services.

Committees formed under Social Legislations

- 1 33 Child Welfare Committees and 30 Juvenile Justice Boards have been formed and 4895 and 1188 cases have been brought before the committee and board respectively up to the end of November

2018. Permission granted by the Government to establish 5 new Juvenile Justice Boards.

- 2 Children Homes: 59 Government run children homes are functioning and 2496 children are housed in these homes as on November-2018.40 NGO groups has been identified and the budget is being realizing to 8 NGOs.
- 3 Observation homes: 17 Observation Homes are functioning to house children in conflict with law and 130 children remained in these institutions as on November-2018. One NGO is functioning as a Special Home in Bangalore (Urban) district.
- 4 29 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA) are functioning and During 2018-19, 105 children were placed in In-country adoption and 18 placed in Inter-country adoption up to the end of November 2018.

A. Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System - CARINGS

CARINGS is an online platform, building bridges, creating links through a web-based management system which facilitates expeditious and smooth adoption and ensures transparency and accountability of the implementing agency with a national data base. Adoption process in Karnataka is carried out online using the software-CARINGS developed by CARA. New adoption guidelines are being implemented from 16-01-2017.

B. Sponsorship Programme

Financial Assistance is provided to children in the form of Sponsorship to enable the child to remain in the family to prevent children from becoming destitute or vulnerable, run away from home, forced into child marriage, child labour etc. The District Child Protection Unit(DCPU) identifies vulnerable families or children for sponsorship support. During 2018-19,4200 children have been identified under the programme by the end of November-2018.

Juvenile Justice Act envisages an After Care Programme for children who needs support after attaining the age of 18 years with an objective of rehabilitating such children and help to bring them to the main stream of the society.

C.Registration of Child Care Institutions (CCI)

All the Child Care Institutions (CCI) have to be registered as per Section 41(1) of the JJ Act, 2015. During the current year 65 CCI's have been registered up to end of November-2018 and totally 1133 CCI's are registered.

D. Track the missing child.gov.in / track child

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has developed a portal called Track the missing child.gov.in / track child to track the progress of children in every Child Care Institution in the country. Video Conference was held on 03-05-2018 and 31-08-2018 regarding tracking the Missing Child portal, and hands-on training was given to Protection Officers.

E. Open shelters

42 open shelters are sanctioned and 39 are functioning in urban and semi-urban areas to provide care and protection to children. 687 children have been rehabilitated up to the end of November-2018.

F.Vishesha Palana Yojane

Financial assistance being given to HIV infected and affected children has been enhanced from Rs.800 to Rs.1000 from 2017-18.

New initiatives for the year 2018-19

- Under Chief minister Matrushri Scheme, financial benefits of Rs.1000 is giving to a priority pregnant women, 3 months before child birth and 3 months after delivery, a total of Rs.6000 is directly transferred to Aadhar linked bank account of a pregnant women.
- Rs.17.50 crore is earmarked to start 250 new Anganwadi Centers in urban areas.
- Rs.10.00 crore is earmarked to set up 100 mobile Anganwadi Centers/Crèches in and around construction sites to provide care to the children of construction labourers.
- Child protection is an essential priority of the Government. In this direction to implement child protection schemes effectively a separate directorate of child protection is proposed.
- It is proposed to conduct a survey to measure nutrition level of the children of Anganwadis in the State.

- It is proposed to upgrade 1,000 Anganwadi buildings under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. Rs.20.00 crore is earmarked for this purpose.
- Rs.1.00 crore is being provided to NGOs at divisional level to establish Ashraya Centre to provide care and protection to HIV/AIDS infected women who are neglected by their families and societies.
- Rs.1.00 crore grant is allocated for providing coaching/training to children residing in Juvenile Homes and Observation Homes in English language, Law, Sports, Fine Arts, preparation for Competitive Examinations and provide training in Skill Development required for livelihood.
- Rs.3.00 crore grants are earmarked to convert Juvenile Courts functioning in selected 10 districts into child friendly courts.
- Rs.2.00 crore grant has been allocated to build a positive mindset about women, safe atmosphere for women and spread awareness about gender amongst Government employees/Community Policing Volunteers/Resident Welfare Associations, students of schools and colleges, especially boys.
- It is proposed to start transit hostels with the assistance of voluntary organizations/private partnership for women coming to Bengaluru for the purpose of attending interview for employment, entrance examination etc.,

13.1.12 Malnutrition status of children in Karnataka State

As per NFHS data in respect of nutritional status of children in Karnataka, by the end of March, 2018, 80.93% (3247494) children were in normal grade, 18.66% (748943) in the moderately malnourished grade and 0.40% (16151) were in severely malnourished grade. There has been a slight improvement in normal grade children, with the percentage increasing to 82.33% (3203293) and there is also a decrease in the number of moderately malnourished children at 17.29% (672499) and severely malnourished children at 0.38% (14830) respectively.

13.1.13 Way Forward

Though the State has taken many initiatives for empowerment of women and protection of children through the five year plans, the

results are muted. The Census of India 2011 has shown a marginal improvement in the sex ratio 973 from 965 in 2001. Notwithstanding the achievements, Karnataka is much behind other southern states. The sex ratio at 0-6 years range is 948 which is a marginal increase from 946 in 2001 (**Table 13.12**)

SPECIFIC CHALLENGES AND FUTURE OUTLOOK OF THE DEPARTMENT

Integrated Child Development Services

- Restructuring of the programme, team management, creation of posts under new schemes, upgradation of existing posts.
- Addressing the nutritional issues-eradicating malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and children
- Strengthening training and capacity building
- Encouraging public- private partnership, and sponsorship under corporate social responsibility
- Strengthening partnership with PRI, NGO and voluntary sector.
- **Future Outlook**
- MIS to be developed for effective implementation and supervision of child protection services.
- To give more emphasis to capacity building of supervisors.
- For implementation of Early Childhood Care and Education ECCE, action is initiated to develop ECCE policy and curriculum. This will be implemented from the coming year.

13.1.14 Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation on (KSWDC)

The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation was established in 1987 for social

and economic upliftment of women and has, since then, been implementing various schemes benefitting women.

A. Udyogini :

The scheme envisages helping women to engage themselves in income generating activities and to make them self-employed and intends to facilitate to avail loan through banks. It also intends to provide subsidy through the Corporation.

For women belonging to SC/ST category maximum loan of Rs.3.00 lakhs whose family income does not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh with subsidy of 50%, for women belonging to special category, general category, a subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to project cost of minimum Rs.1.00 to maximum Rs.3.00 lakhs whose family income does not exceed Rs.1.50 lakh. The age limit ranges from 18 years to 55 years for all categories of women. During 2018-19 a budget of Rs.2530.00 lakhs is earmarked. It is proposed to cover 2295 beneficiaries under this scheme (**Table 13.13**).

B. Women Training Programme

Training programmes aiming to improve the skills to women belonging to lower income group, widows, destitute, physically challenged and women belonging to SC/ST categories are being implemented. These programmes intend to develop entrepreneurial skills among women. Training is being imparted through accredited organizations, RUDSETI, Bank sponsored training institutions, Government training institutions.

During 2018-19, Rs.500.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. The scheme proposes to cover 5000 beneficiaries. (**Table 13.14**)

Table 13.12 : Comparison of sex ratio among South Indian States

States	2001		2011	
	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
Karnataka	965	946	973	948
Andhra Pradesh	978	961	993	939
Tamil Nadu	987	942	996	943
Kerala	1058	960	1084	964
India	933	927	943	919

Source : Census 2001 and 2011.

Table 13.13: Progress of Udyogini scheme**(Rs. In lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	11598	1030.00	11994	1030.00
2015-16	15000	1100.00	12433	1100.00
2016-17	13824	2084.00	13824	2163.00
2017-18	3578	2000.00	3433	1950.00
*2018-19	2295	2530.00	573	632.50

* Upto November 2018.

Table 13.14: Progress of Women Training Programme**(Rs. In lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	3600	360.00	2776	171.22
2015-16	5650	360.00	5650	360.00
2016-17	4160	416.00	7688	416.00
**2017-18	4160	416.00	2846	312.00
*2018-19	5000	500.00	1190	119.00

* Upto November 2018.

** Rs. 49.51 lakhs have been reappropriated from Women Training Programme to Dhanashree Scheme as per Government order.

C. Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme :

In order to come out of the evil practice of Devadasi system and with the intention of empowering Ex-Devadasis financially, an incentive of Rs.50,000/- will be directly provided to the Ex-Devadasis by KSWDC. (Rs.25,000/- incentive and Rs.25,000/- Loan). Awareness is being created through street plays and Jatra Jagruthi Programmes about the evil practice, Health camps for Ex-Devadasis and legal awareness camps are also conducted.

This scheme is being implemented in 14 districts viz. Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Raichur, Koppal, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Ballari, Kalaburagi, Davangere, Yadgir, Chitradurga and Shivamogga of Karnataka.

During 2018-19, Rs.700.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget to cover 1044 beneficiaries. Rs.195.48 lakhs have been spent to take up income generating activities and to conduct awareness campaigns, legal and health camps upto November 2018. **(Table 13.15)**

D. Devadasi Pension Scheme :

The Corporation also runs schemes that provide monthly pension to support to ex-devadasis. Ex-Devadasis above the age of 45 years are given a pension of Rs.1500/- per month to lead normal and respectful life. This pension amount is credited directly to the Bank account of the beneficiaries. As per the survey conducted during the year 2007-08, 46,660 Devadasis were identified. Among them, those who have crossed 45 years of age numbering to 29767 are proposed to be provided with a monthly pension of Rs.1,500/.

During 2018-19 a grant of Rs.4772.00 lakhs is provided and an amount of Rs.2679.03 lakhs is spent to cover 29767 ex-Devadasis upto November 2018. Shortfall in the allocation is being met out of the funds provided under SCSP/TSP unspent amount during 2018-19. **(Table 13.16)**

E. Housing to ex-Devadasis :

A housing scheme for Ex-Devadasis who own sites and are houseless in all the selected 14 districts of the State is being implemented

Table 13.15: Progress under Devadasi Rehabilitation Scheme : (Rs.lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	2565	500.00	2361	500.00
2015-16	3078	850.00	3078	850.00
2016-17	2794	800.00	2794	800.00
2017-18	1063	700.00	1063	700.00
*2018-19	1044	700.00	-	**195.48

* Up to November 2018.

** Rs. 195.48 lakhs have been spent for conducting Jatra Jagruthi camps street plays, Legal and health camps and also for administrative expenses.

Table 13.16 Progress under Devadasi Pension scheme : (Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	28125	1688.00	27527	1652.00
2015-16	28125	3909.38	27889	3904.00
2016-17	29330	3520.00	28737	3735.81
2017-18	29482	5177.00	29021	5177.00
*2018-19	29886	4772.00	29767	2679.03

* Upto November 2018.

through Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation with the project cost of Rs.1,75,000/- in rural areas and Rs.2,00,000/- in urban areas.

During 2018-19 a grant of Rs.1585.00 lakhs is provided to cover 888 beneficiaries. Up to November 2018, an amount of Rs.396.25 lakhs has been spent to cover 444 beneficiaries.

(Table 13.17)

F. Marketing Assistance Scheme.

To encourage women entrepreneurs and Stree Shakthi Self Help Groups, exhibitions are organized at District and Taluk levels to sell the products produced by women entrepreneurs and women groups. Efficient and upcoming women entrepreneurs and encouraged to take part in the State and National fairs and exhibitions.

During 2018-19 no budget has been earmarked. However a request has been sent to the Govt. to release Rs.100.00 lakhs under marketing assistance out of funds earmarked for women welfare programme. **(Table 13.18)**

G. State Resource Centre :

The State Resource Centre provides information and awareness about various schemes and facilities offered by the Government. Workshop and training sessions against gender discrimination are organized for professionals, college student and the community. Corporation has established women's self-employment counselling centers in all the districts of Karnataka.

During 2018-19, the government order for release of an additional grant of Rs.100 lakhs is awaited. At present out of Rs. 25.00 lakhs provided for the year 2018-19, Rs. 18.75 lakhs have been released and spent. **(Table 13.19)**

H. Micro Credit Scheme :

This scheme was introduced during 2011-12, in order to facilitate the members of the Stree Shakthi Self Help Groups who are willing to take up income generating activities. An interest free loan of Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs.2.00 lakh is being given through RTGS directly to each group from KSWDC.

Table 13.17 Progress under Housing to ex-Devadasis (Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	917	1100.00	917	1100.00
2015-16	1000	1200.00	788	1200.00
2016-17	1286	2000.00	1286	2000.00
2017-18	1295	2000.00	1295	2000.00
* 2018-19	888	1585.00	222	396.25

* Upto November 2018.

Table 13.18: Progress of marketing assistance scheme. (Rs. In lakhs.)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	3975	110.00	2908	86.67
2015-16	3150	86.00	2965	76.00
2016-17	3150	85.50	2805	85.50
2017-18	3150	100.00	5150	100.00
2018-19	A release of Rs. 100.00 lakhs grant is expected from the Government.			

Table 13.19: Progress of the State Resource Centre Scheme (Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	7500	110.00	6600	29.51
2015-16	9250	89.00	15396	64.00
2016-17	12250	85.50	15060	85.50
2017-18	10000	100.00	10000	93.75
*2018-19	-	25.00	-	18.75

*Upto November 2018.

During 2018-19 Rs.500.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 250 Self Help Groups. **(Table 13.20)**

I. Rehabilitation of Transgenders Scheme :

To assist in starting self-employment initiative in order to facilitate transgender persons to lead an honourable life and to bring them to the mainstream of society, financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- (Rs.25,000/- incentive and Rs.25,000/- loan) with EDP training to individual beneficiary is being provided.

During 2018-19 Rs.410.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 808 beneficiaries under this scheme. **(Table 13.21)**

J. Chetana (Rehabilitation of Sex Workers) :

This scheme was introduced in 2012-13, to improve the situation of the sex workers to lead

honourable life in the society. The Corporation provides self employment training and also a loan of Rs.50,000/- (Rs.25,000/- loan and Rs.25,000/- incentive) to take up income generating activities.

During 2018-19 Rs.205.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 404 women. **(Table 13.22)**

K. Interest subsidy scheme to women entrepreneurs (KSFC) :

Under this scheme in coordination with KSFC, women who are eligible and interested in taking up small, medium scale industries and service sectors will be provided with a loan of Rs.5.00 lakhs to Rs.200.00 lakhs by KSFC. Out 14% of interest charged by KSFC towards loan amount, KSWDC will provide 10% of interest subsidy for the women entrepreneur

Table 13.20: Progress under Micro Credit Scheme**(Rs. In lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	4960	330.00	5263	330.00
2015-16	250 (Groups)	500.00	250 Groups	500.00
2016-17	500 (Groups)	1000.00	419 Groups	838.00
**2017-18	350 (Groups)	1000.00	291 Groups	578.00
*2018-19	250 (Groups)	500.00	62 Groups	124.00

*Upto November 2018.

** As per Government Order, during the year 2017-18, out of Rs 1000.00 lakhs allotted for this scheme, Rs 300.00 lakhs have been spent for implementation of 'Saviruchi' scheme.

Table 13.21: Progress under Rehabilitation of Transgenders Scheme**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	550	110.00	550	110.00
2015-16	875	175.00 25.00	1000	200.00
2016-17	975	200.00	883	181.20
2017-18	812	410.00	616	311.20
*2018-19	808	410.00	202	102.50

*Upto November 2018.

Table 13.22: Progress under Chetana**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2014-15	-	110.00	299	83.85
2015-16	1005	201.00	1005	201.00
2016-17	975	200.00	975	200.00
**2017-18	406	205.00	504	254.51
*2018-19	404	205.00	93	46.50

*Upto November 2018.

** As per Government order Rs. 49.51 lakhs have been reappropriated from Samrudhi Scheme to Chetana Scheme.

for a period of 5 years. The first 12 months are considered as leisure period.

During 2018-19 Rs. 3294.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. Corporation will provide interest subsidy to the beneficiaries through the KSFC (KSFC will fix the number of beneficiaries). **(Table 13.23)**

L. Samrudhi Scheme :

This scheme was introduced during 2016-17. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.10,000/- is being given to women Street Vendors as an incentive.

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 5000 beneficiaries under this scheme. **(Table 13.24)**

M. Dhanashree Scheme :

This scheme was introduced during 2016-17. Under this scheme, Rs.50,000/- (Rs.25,000/- Loan and Rs.25,000/- incentive) loan from KSWDC is being given to women coming under the age group of 18-60 years who are suffering from HIV to take up income generating activities.

During 2018-19 an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 985 beneficiaries. **(Table13.25)**

New scheme pronounced during 2018-19 Budget

Interest free loan to Supervisor to purchase two wheeler vehicle through KSWDC.

As per the budget pronouncement of 2018-19 supervisor working in Women and Child Development Department will be provided with interest free loan of Rs.50,000/- to buy two wheeler vehicle with an objective to increase the efficiency in their work. (In addition the Rs.1,000/- of fuel allowance per month will be provided from the department to them.)

During 2018-19 an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 200 supervisors under this scheme.

Unspent grant under SCSP & TSP act 2013:

During 2018-19 Government has earmarked Rs.1736.00 lakhs out of unspent grant under SCSP/TSSP Act 2013. Out of which Rs.293.03 lakhs have been utilized for payment of pension to 29767 Ex-Devadasis.

Achievement:

During 2018-19, Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation has been conferred with "Vayoshreshta Samman" national award as Best Public Sector Undertaking by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India to promote well being and welfare of senior citizens for providing pension, housing facility and economic assistance to carry out income generating activities and economic assistance to carry out income generating activities and for conducting special programme like health and legal camps, Voters Education and Electoral Participation campaigns

Table 13.23: Progress under Interest subsidy scheme to women entrepreneurs
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2015-16	-	-	168	35.62
2016-17	-	180.00	357	180.00
2017-18	-	3500.00	771	3500.00
* 2018-19	-	3294.00	771	1647.00

*Upto November 2018.

Table 13.24: Progress under Samrudhi Scheme (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2016-17	10000	1000.00	8273	827.30
**2017-18	10520	1052.00	7890	789.00
*2018-19	5000	500.00	1250	125.00

*Upto November 2018.

** As per Government Order, Rs. 49.51 lakhs have been reappropriated from Samrudhi Scheme to Chetana scheme.

Table 13.25: Progress under Dhanashree Scheme (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2016-17	1000	500.00	1000	500.00
**2017-18	996	500.00	1088	549.51
*2018-19	985	500.00	246	125.00

*Upto November 2018.

** As per Government Order Rs. 49.51 lakhs have been re appropriated from the women Training Programme Scheme (WTP scheme) to Dhanashree scheme.

13.2 WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

In its endeavor towards ensuring “faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth”, the Government of Karnataka has committed itself to improve capabilities and productive endowments among the economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized sections of the State. In this direction, the welfare departments and development corporations of the State are implementing several multi-faceted and multi-pronged programs for welfare of SCs, STs, BCs, & minorities and thereby placing them on the path of mainstream development. A brief account of progress of the schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Department and Development Corporations during the last three years for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society is summarized in this section. The SC population which was 0.86 crores during 2001 census has been increased to 1.05 crores in 2011 census. Similarly The ST population which was 0.35 crores during 2001 census has been increased to 0.42 crores in 2011 census. District wise population of SC/ST as per the census 2001 and 2011 is given in **Table 13.26**.

As SCs continue to be deprived of adequate access to education, health care facilities, housing, sanitation, productive assets like land, etc., the Department of Social Welfare and the Development Corporations are implementing various schemes for their socio-economic uplift.

13.2.1 Department of Social Welfare

As education is considered to be an engine of inclusive growth, improvement of educational status among the SC community has been effected through implementing several schemes like providing admission to meritorious students in prestigious schools, pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, prize money to meritorious students, hostel facilities, grants-in-aid for hostels, running special schools, etc. The progress of schemes implemented during the last three years to encourage the students of SCs for continuing their education from school level to higher education level is indicated below.

i. Admission of Meritorious Students in Prestigious Schools

In order to provide quality education, meritorious SC students are being admitted to

5th to 10th standards in reputed institutions in the State. For the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 2500.00 lakhs has been earmarked under Scheduled cast various development fund & the entire amount has been released from Government upto November 2018. The progress of the scheme during the last 3 years is given in **Table 13.27**.

ii. Pre-matric Scholarships

In order to encourage children belonging to SC households, whose annual income is less than Rs. 6.00 lakhs, a Pre-Matric scholarship is being sanctioned annually at the rates mentioned in **Table 13.28**.

The scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students whose annual income is less than 2.00 lakhs is sanctioned by Central Government as mentioned in **Table 13.29**.

The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.30**.

iii. Post-matric Scholarships

Post-matric scholarship is sanctioned for children whose parents' household annual income is less than Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Maintenance allowance of day scholars will be credited directly to the student's bank account. The maintenance allowance of hostellers will be credited directly to the concerned bank account of the hostel warden. The course fee fixed by the competent authority will be credited to the bank account of the college principal. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.31**.

iv. Prize Money to Meritorious Students

In order to encourage the SC students to score higher marks and secure ranks, various incentive schemes such as prize money to SSLC students, prize money to college students, one-time financial assistance to students who secure admission in prestigious institutions like IITs/IIMs & IISc, prize money to rank holders and financial assistance to SC students who study in foreign universities are sanctioned, as per the criteria set by the department. The progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.32**.

v. Pre-matric Hostels

Pre-matric hostel facilities such as boarding and lodging with free textbooks and notebooks, toothpaste, Suchi kits, uniform, bedding, shoes, etc are being provided to the students who are studying from 5th to 10th standards.

Table 13.26: Population of SC/ST**(in Lakhs)**

	2001		2011	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Bagalkot	2.51	0.80	3.19	0.97
Bengaluru	8.51	0.86	11.98	1.90
Bengaluru Rural	3.78	0.62	2.14	0.53
Belgaum	4.62	2.43	5.77	2.97
Ballari	3.74	3.65	5.17	4.51
Bidar	2.99	1.82	4.00	2.36
Bijapur	3.34	0.30	4.43	0.39
Chamarajanagar	2.38	1.06	2.59	1.20
Chikkaballapura	0.00	0.00	3.13	1.56
Chikmagalur	2.33	0.41	2.54	0.45
Chitradurga	3.36	2.66	3.89	3.03
Dakshina Kannada	1.31	0.63	1.48	0.82
Davanagere	3.33	2.10	3.93	2.33
Dharwad	1.32	0.70	1.78	0.88
Gadag	1.37	0.54	1.74	0.62
Gulbarga	7.18	1.54	6.49	0.65
Hassan	3.12	0.26	3.45	0.32
Haveri	1.75	1.27	2.20	1.41
Kodagu	0.67	0.46	0.74	0.58
Kolar	6.72	2.06	4.66	0.79
Koppal	1.85	1.39	2.59	1.64
Mandya	2.47	0.17	2.65	0.22
Mysore	4.68	2.71	5.37	3.35
Raichur	3.17	3.03	4.01	3.67
Ramanagara	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.23
Shimoga	2.70	0.56	3.08	0.65
Tumkur	4.74	1.94	5.07	2.10
Udupi	0.68	0.42	0.75	0.53
Uttara Kannada	1.02	0.24	1.16	0.34
Yadgir	0.00	0.00	2.73	1.47
KARNATAKA	85.64	34.64	104.75	42.49

Table 13.27: Progress of the Scheme for Admission of Meritorious Students**(Rs. In lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Funds Released	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Physical Achievement (Students)
2015-16	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	996
2016-17	500.00	500.00	500.00	100	2337
2017-18	1500.00	600.00	600.00	100	2297
2018-19*	2500.00	2500.00	0	0	0

*upto November 2018

Table 13.28: Sanction of Pre-matric Scholarships (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Class / Standard	Boys	Girls
1	1 - 5	1000.00	1100.00
2	6 - 7	1150.00	1250.00
3	8	1250.00	1350.00

Table 13.29: Scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students sanctioned by Central Government

Particulars	Day Scholars	Hostellers
Maintenance Allowance	Monthly Rs. 150 for 10 months	Monthly Rs. 350 for 10 months
Adhoc Grants	Annually Rs. 750	Annually Rs. 1000

Table 13.30: Progress of the Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarships

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Funds released (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	% of expenditure	Physical achievement (Students)
2015-16	8774.52	8713.49	7200.38	82	746767
2016-17	12312.00	12277.72	9077.10	74	828081
2017-18	12773.63	12773.63	11563.37	91	938719
2018-19*	10545.00	10545.00	1396.00	13	152985

*upto November 2018

Table 13.31: Progress of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Physical achievement (Students)
2015-16	31093.00	28466.02	92	293888
2016-17	46624.00	46258.07	99	303115
2017-18	47496.00	36210.10	76	305769
2018-19*	48207.00	22355.00	46	126929

*upto November 2018

Table 13.32 : Progress of the Scheme for Prize Money to Meritorious Students

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Physical Target and Achievement
2015-16	6400.00	6400.0	100	66571
2016-17	5500.00	5500.00	100	65137
2017-18	7565.00	7565.00	100	64361
2018-19*	10153.81	7053.10	69	31011

*upto November 2018

The progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.33**.

vi. Post-Matric Hostels

In order to encourage SC students to pursue their higher education in college level, the Government is running 636 post-matric hostels by accommodating 67017 students who are eligible for the Government of India scholarship. For the maintenance of these hostels, the Government has incurred expenditure as shown in **Table 13.34**.

vii. Construction of Hostel Buildings

Pre-matric and Post-matric hostel buildings for students belonging to the SC community are constructed. The progress of the scheme for the last three years is given in **Table 13.35**.

viii. Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels

Providing financial assistance to voluntary organizations for maintenance of 151 pre-matric and 41 post metric, in total 192 grant-in-aid hostels in the State to meet boarding charges of the students is another scheme that is being implemented by the department. The detailed progress achieved is presented in **Table 13.36**.

ix. Residential schools

(a) Residential schools

In order to encourage the SC children studying from 1st to 5th standards, the social welfare department is running 68 residential schools. Food, books, uniforms, beds Suchi kits, medical facility etc., are being provided to the children.

(b) Morarji Desai Residential Schools

The Department of Social Welfare is running 204 Morarji Desai Residential schools, 10 Atal Bihari Vajapayi Residential schools, 100

Dr.Ambedkar Residential schools and 64 Indira Gandhi Residential schools for Boys and Girls studying from 6th to 10th standards. The department is also running 110 Kittur Rani Chennamma residential schools exclusively for SC Girls studying from 6th to 10th standards. Besides that 12 PU Colleges in science subject were also started for the welfare of schedule castes. The Department is providing basic requirement to the students such as Food, Uniforms, Beds, Hair oil, Soaps, Medical facility etc. The details of progress of the Morarji Desai Residential Schools are given in the **Table 13.37**.

x. Compensation to SC/ST Atrocity Victims

Atrocity cases against SC/ST members by the non-SC/ST members are registered under the Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989. The district administrator is in-charge of initiating measures for immediate relief under rehabilitation of victims of atrocity apart from giving them security under law and order. The progress of the scheme is presented in **Table 13.38**.

xi. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

In order to ensure overall development of the SC community, the scheduled caste sub-plan (SCSP) is being implemented through various departments in the State. A specific budgetary provision under all sectors of the State Annual Plan is made by the State Government for socio-economic development of SCs. THE KARNATAKA SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (PLANNING, ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES) ACT, 2013 came into effect from 20.03.2014. Accordingly, the funds are earmarked under SCSP as per SC population percentage (17.15%) of 2011 Census. The progress of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan during the last three years is illustrated in **Table 13.39**.

Table 13.33: Progress of Pre-matric Hostel Scheme

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Physical Achievement (Student)
2015-16	23721.43	23152.91	98	82676
2016-17	27580.00	24329.84	88	70512
2017-18	30665.11	29472.22	96	72290
2018-19*	30233.00	18618.84	62	60667

*upto November 2018

Table 13.34: Progress of Post-matric Hostel Scheme

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Number of beneficiaries (Students)
2015-16	7350.69	7189.64	98	55552
2016-17	9263.68	8447.79	91	55592
2017-18	10920.88	10492.49	96	54500
2018-19*	10297.00	5614.00	55	25677

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.35: Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Hostel Buildings (Rs.In Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Funds released	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical Achievement
2015-16	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	100	28	58
2016-17	41800.00	41552.00	41552.00	100	39	42
2017-18	25600.00	25600.00	25600.00	100	50	48
2018-19*	20600.00	10300.00	10300.00	100	30	7

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.36: Progress of the Scheme for Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Budget allocation	Funds Released	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Number of students
2015-16	664.55	662.68	502.65	76	5286
2016-17	1199.00	1152.49	557.65	48	7026
2017-18	1481.29	1481.29	676.84	46	6136
2018-19*	900.00	900.00	104.30	12	2326

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.37: Progress of the Scheme for Morarji Desai Residential Schools (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	No of Beneficiaries
2015-16	31699.00	20616.35	65	59681
2016-17	39226.00	39226.00	100	59319
2017-18	32042.00	32042.00	100	55400
2018-19*	29531.00	22148.25	75	86497

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.38: Progress of the Scheme for Compensation to SC/ST Victims (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	No of Beneficiaries
2015-16	1000.00	989.00	99	952
2016-17	1000.00	955.00	96	1355
2017-18	1500.00	1469.98	98	2226
2018-19*	4608.00	2500.00	54	364

*upto November 2018

Table 13.39: Progress of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Allocation			Expenditure			% of Expenditure		
	State	District	All	State	District	All	State	District	All
2015-16	965552	211803	1177355	963432	204785	116827	100	97	10
2016-17	1176671	246441	1423112	1019683	230796	1250479	87	94	88
2017-18	1965058			1839445			94		
2018-19*	1710231	360627	2070858	681938.00			33		

* Upto November 2018

13.2.2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation (BRADC)

The Government of Karnataka is implementing several programmes for economic upliftment of SC communities through Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation. The Progress of important programmes implemented by the Corporation is described below.

I. Self-employment Programme:

The basic aim of the programme is to enable unemployed, underemployed SC persons to take up income generating activities and

thereby improving their economic status in the Society. The Corporation provides financial assistance through Banks and financial institutions for setting up of self-employment activities. For project cost upto Rs.100,000/-, the Corporation sanctioning 50% of the unit cost (a maximum subsidy of Rs.50,000/-) and the remaining amount will be the loan from financial institutions.

The details of the subsidy pattern and the progress of the scheme are presented in **Tables 13.40 & 13.41.**

Table 13.40: Details of Subsidy of Self-employment Programme

Unit Cost	Subsidy	Remarks
From Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakh	Unit Cost 70%, Maximum Rs.3.50 lakhs	Remaining amount will be bank loan
From Rs.5.00 lakh to Rs.10.00 lakh	Unit Cost 60%, Maximum Rs.5.00 lakhs	Remaining amount will be bank loan
From Rs.10.00 lakh to Rs.20.00 lakh	Unit Cost 50%, Maximum Rs.5.00 lakhs	Remaining amount will be bank loan

Table 13.41: Progress of Self-employment Programme**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure				No. of Beneficiaries
			Subsidy (State)	Margin Money	Term Loan (NSCFDC)	Total	
2015-16	4000.00	6998.42	3369.72	612.10	0.00	3981.82	10249
2016-17	4500.00	11691.20	7311.96	538.58	-	7850.54	10216
2017-18	16400.00	23400.00	11945.37	561.15	-	12506.52	11477
2018-19*	13200.00	9900.00	18349.05	4965.75	-	23314.80	38576

*upto November 2018

Note: Margin Money component spent out of Share Capital funds. Funds released includes SCA funds also.

II. Land Purchase Scheme

The scheme has been launched during 1990-91 to make the landless agricultural labourers land holders by purchasing lands from non-SC/ST land holders. Under this scheme, 2 acres of dryland or 1 acre of wetland will be distributed to the beneficiaries. Under this scheme, 50% will be subsidy and 50% as term loan with 6% interest rate which has to be repaid in 10 annual equal installments. The lands will be registered in the name of women beneficiary of the family. The detailed progress of the programme is presented in **Table 13.42**.

III. Gangakalyana Scheme

a) Community Irrigation/Lift Irrigation Scheme:

Under this scheme, a group of 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to SC landholders will be provided irrigation facility at free of cost by lifting water from the perennial rivers, streams, etc. The unit cost fixed to provide irrigation for 8 acres and 15 acres of land is Rs.4.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs respectively.

b) Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme

Individual Irrigation borewells along with pumpsets will be provided to small and marginal SC farmers. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.2.50 lakhs, Rs.2.00 lakh will be subsidy and remaining Rs.50,000/- will be term loan from SCSP fund. The progress details of the scheme are provided in **Table 13.43**.

c) Energisation of Irrigation Borewells

Rs.50,000/- for each borewell will be provided under the SCSP pooled funds to ESCOMS for energisation of irrigation borewells drilled by the Corporation. The status of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.44**.

IV. Micro Credit Finance Scheme (Small Loan)

Under this scheme, the beneficiaries of semi-urban and urban areas will be assisted to start their own petty business activities. The unit cost is Rs.15,000/-of which Rs.10,000 will be subsidy and Rs.5,000 is loan. The details of budget allocation, expenditure and number of beneficiaries covered are provided in **Table 13.45**.

Table 13.42: Progress of Land Purchase Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released (Subsidy)	Expenditure			No. of beneficiaries	Land Purchase (Acres)
			Subsidy (State)	Term Loan (NSCFDC)	Total		
2015-16	7500.00	10119.83	3180.22	3191.42	6371.64	1117	1568.30
2016-17	-	15000.00 (SCA)	3581.45	3581.45 (SCSP)	7162.90	1040	1349.12
2017-18	-	3000.00 (SCSP)	8988.00	8988.00	17976.00	2086	2611.15
2018-19*	-	-	754.28	754.28	1508.56	176	174.29

*upto November 2018

Table 13.43: Progress of Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released (Subsidy)	Expenditure			No. of beneficiaries
			Subsidy (State)	Term Loan (NSCFDC)	Total	
2015-16	20000.00	25523.96	11298.58	1237.12	12535.70	10946
2016-17	22500.00	23720.00	20051.51	1164.47	21215.98	10980
2017-18	30000.00	34618.00	23094.47	1541.35	24635.82	13397
2018-19*	21890.00	20417.50	20802.33	2290.88	23093.21	9319

*upto November 2018

Note: Budget Allocation and funds released includes Pooled Funds

Table 13.44: Status of Energisation of Irrigation Borewells (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure	No. of wells energized
2015-16	2180.22	2180.22	2180.22	3856
2016-17	--	--	1383.00	8748
2017-18	--	--	8469.01	7071
2018-19*	--	--	--	2279

*upto November 2018

Table 13.45: Progress of Micro Credit Finance Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
2015-16	3000.00	3000.00	2876.25	19175
2016-17	4000.00	4000.00	2620.10	19376
2017-18	2700.00	2700.00	1747.95	11653
2018-19*	1924.00	1443.00	728.10	4854

*upto November 2018

V. Micro Credit Scheme (SCSP)

Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided to better performing Self-Help Groups and groups constituted under the Sthree Shakthi Scheme. The unit cost is Rs.25000 of which Rs.15000 is term loan from NSCFDC and the remaining amount of Rs.10000 is subsidy received from Zilla Panchayath, Urban Development Department, Social Welfare Department and other departments. 5% interest rate is charged on the term loan. Details of progress are furnished in **Table 13.46**.

Initiative taken by the Corporation: To improve the efficiency in implementation of its schemes effectively, the Corporation has developed online software in collaboration with NIC for all the schemes. The NIC has developed comprehensive software wherein the beneficiary can apply for loan online and even he can visit our website till disposal of his application.

Best practices and success stories

The Corporation has adopted RTGS payments system to the beneficiary account directly in all the schemes in order to avoid delay and misuse of scheme funds.

The Corporation has taken initiative to launch its own website wherein the public can avail information about the benefits given by the Corporation without intervention of the middlemen and instructions given to all district offices to maintain transparency during the implementation of the schemes. Thus importance is given for online system in transparent selection and implementation of the schemes.

Identifying gaps and constraints

In all the years the Corporation has not evaluated the outcome of the schemes. Hence the end result is not known to the Corporation. Now the Corporation has assigned the work of evaluation of beneficiaries who have been covered under all the schemes of the Corporation to Karnataka Evaluation Authority and the evaluation report has been submitted by the Authority on which, the Government has taken several steps to improve the methods of implementation of the schemes.

The corporation is facing staff shortage and the available staff will be given professional training to adapt to the new system and to implement effectively and timely.

Specifying challenges and the future outlook

All the schemes implementing by the Corporation are funded through the budgetary support by Government of Karnataka. The fund allocated by the Government is not adequate compare to the SC population in the state. The Corporation on an average giving benefits to 40000 to 50000 SCs per annum. There is a huge gap when compared to the population. The Corporation is receiving large number of applications and selection process is a difficult task which results in criticism and opposition from the general public. Corporation is expecting more funds from the Government to cover major chunk of population which is uncovered.

Spandana, an issue based tracking system software has been installed in the office of the managing director of ADCL to track the day to day letters received by the public the status of

Table 13.46: Progress of Micro Credit Scheme (SCSP)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Term Loan from NSKFDC	Expenditure				No. of benefit ciaries
		Subsidy	Margin Money	Term Loan (NSKFDC)	Total	
2015-16	0.00	433.90	0.00	651.90	1085.80	4346
2016-17	941.78 (SCA)	1008.00	1366.00	431.70	2805.70	10080
2017-18	--	2543.10	3814.65	--	6357.75	25431
2018-19*	--	1444.00	2166.00	--	3610.00	14440

*upto November 2018

which is sent to them through SMS messages. Also a software has been developed to track the progress and energisation details of irrigation borewells & pump sets drilled under Gangakalyana Scheme.

On 21.07.2017 Social Welfare department introduced a mobile app 'KALYANA' to track development schemes of the Department and its Boards and Corporations. A 'SAHAYAVANI' (Kalyana Kendra) was also started to redress the grievances of the public. The control room contact number is 080-22634300. ADCL has introduced online fund transfer system to speed up the release of funds to the beneficiaries.

13.3 WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

In order to improve productive endowments and exchange entitlements among the ST households, the State Government has been implementing various programmes in social and economic domains. It has been attempted through a) Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare and b) Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. The progress of important schemes is summarized as follows.

i. Admission of Meritorious ST students in Prestigious Schools

To provide quality education, the meritorious ST students studying at 5th standard and above are given admission in reputed residential or non-residential schools. All fees and maintenance charges are borne by the department. The detailed progress of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.47**.

ii. Pre-metric Scholarships

For educational advancement and reduction of dropouts from the schools, pre-matric scholarship for ST boy and girl students will be

provided. An amount of Rs.1000 for ST students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs.1150 studying from 6th to 7th Standard and Rs.1250/- for students studying 8th standard will be provided annually. Rs.1100/- for girl students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 1250/- studying from 6th to 7th standard and Rs.1350/- studying 8th standard is being sanctioned annually. The detailed progress of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.48**.

iii. Post-matric Scholarships

Financial assistance is being provided to ST students whose family income is less than Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum and are pursuing post-matric education including professional courses,. This is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) implemented to encourage the ST students to pursue college education in the State, the details of which are given in **Table 13.49**.

iv. Provision of Cash Incentives

For continuation of the college education, a cash incentive scheme to ST students is being implemented since 2009-10. A cash incentive of Rs.7,000 will be provided to ST students who secure more than 60% and Rs.15,000 will be awarded to those who secure more than 75% in the SSLC examination, the details of which are given in **Table 13.50**.

v. Construction of Residential School Buildings

Towards providing residential school buildings and other infrastructural facilities, financial assistance is provided for construction of residential schools such as Morarji Desai residential school and Kittur Rani Chennamma residential school. It intends to promote educational development among the

Table 13.47: Progress of Admission of Meritorious Students in Prestigious Schools

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	652.00	1614	602.00	602.00	1614	92	100
2016-17	520.00	1231	520.00	518.30	1231	100	100
2017-18	650.00	1781	650.00	650.00	1781	100	100
2018-19*	1339.00	1917	1004.00	0	0	0	0

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.48: Progress of Pre-metric Scholarship (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1696.27	315163	1718.42	1431.45	312244	84	99
2016-17	5801.00	378852	5782.56	4077.31	301596	70	80
2017-18	5296.38	666646	4882.99	4256.25	379432	80	57
2018-19*	5826.00	494461	5826.00	190.10	10892	3	2

*upto November 2018

Table 13.49: Progress of Post-metric Scholarship Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	6106.52	81660	5093.96	8340.04	60759	137	74
2016-17	7289.00	89172	6839.54	5263.45	56090	77	63
2017-18	12604.00	120000	10814.24	10690.77	117636	85	98
2018-19*	8499.92	120000	8499.92	1954.78	13626	23	11

*upto November 2018

Table 13.50: Progress of Provision of Cash incentives Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Achievement	
	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1949.40	20754
2016-17	2372.79	23881
2017-18	2450.00	26850
2018-19*	1350.00	27945

* upto November 2018

ST community. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is provided in **Table 13.51**.

vi. Construction of Hostels and residential schools (Ashrama Schools)

For provision of basic amenities to ST inmates of hostels and Ashrama schools, buildings are being constructed for the institutions which are housed in rented buildings. This has been implemented by the department and financially assisted by the Central Government under the Central Sector Scheme (CSS). The detailed progress of the scheme during the last three years is shown in **Table 13.52**.

vii. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

Morarji Desai Residential Schools, which provide basic school facilities, have been provided maintenance expenditure during the first year of their establishment. The detailed progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.53**.

viii. Book Banks Scheme

Book banks for accessing expensive books of professional courses such as medical, engineering, agriculture, veterinary, law etc., are established for the benefit of ST students who cannot afford such books prescribed for

Table 13.51: Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Residential School Buildings (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	3400.00	34	3400.00	3400.00	25	100	74
2016-17	6290.00	25	6290.00	6290.00	25	100	100
2017-18	9105.00	9	9105.00	9105.00	4	100	44
2018-19*	4000.00	10	3000.00	3000.00	2	75	20

*upto November 2018

Table 13.52: Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Hostels and Residential Schools (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1000.00	10	1000.00	1000.00	4	100	40
2016-17	1000.00	5	800.00	800.00	5	80	100
2017-18	2500.00	15	2500.00	2500.00	15	100	100
2018-19*	2137.50	11	1602.75	1602.75	8	75	73

*upto November 2018

Table 13.53: Progress of the Scheme for Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16*	10604.00	71	10604.00	5356.00	71	51	100
2016-17	5007.00	71	5007.00	5007.00	71	100	100
2017-18	7416.00	143	7416.00	7416.00	143	100	100
2018-19**	8156.00	143	6117.00	6117.00	143	75	100

*Revised figures

**upto November 2018

their courses. It is implemented by the Zilla Panchayat at the district level. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.54**.

ix. Construction of Valmiki Bhavans

The Valmiki Bhavans are being constructed at the cost of Rs. 3.50 crores at District level, Rs. 1.50 crore at Taluk level and Rs.50.00 lakh at Hobli level and Rs.12.00 lakh at village level for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe people. The grants for the construction of the Bhavans at

different levels is being released to the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts. The details of Valmiki Bhavans sanctioned for the last three years are shown in **Table 13.55**.

x. Financial Incentives to PVTG Students:

Financial assistance of Rs.2500 and Rs.5000 will be provided for the PVTG students who completed 7th standard and 10th Standard Examination respectively in the first attempt itself. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.56**.

Table 13.54 : Progress of Book Banks Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	102.00	1200	1.52	0.00	0	0	0
2016-17	118.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
2017-18	225.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
2018-19*	68.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

*upto November 2018

Table 13.55: Details of Valmiki Bhavans (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Number of Valmiki Bhavans	Amount Allocation	Amount Released	Expenditure
2015-16	646	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
2016-17	42	2630.00	2630.00	2630.00
2017-18	523	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
2018-19*	334	7644.00	5733.00	5733.00

*upto November 2018

Table 13.56: Progress of financial Incentives to PVTG students (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Achievements	
	Financial	Physical
2015-16	10.02	298
2016-17	13.50	399
2017-18	14.50	408
2018-19*	16.00	417

*upto November 2018

xi. Tribal Sub-Plan

In an effort to promote overall development of STs, the tribal sub-plan (TSP) has been implemented by the department. As per the plan, the due share of funds and benefits from all developmental sectors in the State's annual plans are channelized exclusively for the welfare of the ST community in proportion to their population. Integrated Tribal Development Project is functioning in Mysore, Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chamarajanagar districts. Since 1992 the project has been extended to all districts of the state. The grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1) is also being

provided to take up such special development programmes which are otherwise not included in the plan programmes. The progress of TSP is given in **Table 13.57**.

13.3.1 Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

A large number of ST households continue to be deprived of productive assets and income earning avenues. Therefore, Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation has been set up by the Government of Karnataka to implement several developmental schemes such as Self-Employment Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme,

Table 13.57: Progress of Scheduled Tribal-Sub Plan (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
2015-16*	457816.00	447496.00	98
2016-17	556636.00	392868.00	71
2017-18	819528.00	767148.00	94
2018-19**	846863.00	385734.00	46

*Revised figures

**upto November 2018

Ganga Kalyana Scheme & Micro Credit Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribe households in the State. A brief progress of the schemes implemented by the Corporation is presented below.

i. Self Employment Scheme

a. Self Employment Scheme for unemployed youths - This scheme is launched mainly to help unemployed, under employed ST's to improve their economic condition by taking up gainful economic activities. The Corporation is providing subsidy assistance from State Government and term loans through Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions for setting up of self employment activities. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.58**.

b. Self Employment (Tourist Taxi) Scheme

To facilitate the unemployed Scheduled Tribes in the state to engage in self employment activities and to improve their financial status, the corporation is implementing the scheme in co-ordination with banks in which STs having driving licence will be assisted with subsidy of 50% of the unit cost or max of Rs.3.00 lakh for the purchase of tourist taxi. Remaining portion of the unit cost will be bank loan. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.59**.

c. Self Employment (Career skills) Scheme

Under the scheme, the unemployed Scheduled Tribe youths who have been trained in skill development will be assisted in coordination with banks for establishing self employment units per unit cost of maximum of Rs.5.00 lakh. Subsidy at 50% of the unit cost or a maximum of Rs.2.50 lakh whichever is less will be provided from the Corporation. Remaining portion of the unit cost will be the bank loan. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.60**.

d. Direct Loan Scheme

During 2018-19, financial assistance of Rs.40000/- will be provided to the Scheduled tribes to improve their financial status. Out of tribes for dairy/Sheep rearing purpose and thereby the unit cost of Rs.40000/- of which Rs.25000/- will be subsidy and Rs.15000/- will be loan. Loan carries interest at 4% p.a. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.61**.

e. Industries, Service and Business (ISB)

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the unemployed Scheduled Tribes to start various self employment activities namely small scale industry, purchase of Transport Vehicles, Piggeries, Foultry, Goat Farming, Leather Industry, Establishment of Advocate Office, Beauty Parlour, Readymade Garments and DTP Centre etc. The subsidy will be based on the unit cost as shown in **Table 13.62** and the progress of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.63**.

f. Micro Credit Finance (Small Loan) Scheme

Under this scheme, term loans are given to skilled or unskilled Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries belonging to semi urban or urban areas of the Self Help Groups to develop their small business activities. The unit cost is Rs.15,000/- per beneficiary out of which Rs.10,000/- is subsidy and Rs.5,000/- is margin money from the State Government. The term loan will carry interest @ 4% per annum. The progress of the scheme is furnished in **Table 13.64**.

g. Land Purchase Scheme: The scheme was launched in the year 1991 in commemoration of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's birth centenary in Karnataka. Under this scheme, financial assistance would be provided to landless

Table 13.58: Progress of Self-employment Scheme

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank Loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2015-16	3011	964.67	1502.14	2466.81
2016-17	5155	1472.00	2294.32	3766.32
2017-18	2462	832.84	1298.50	2131.34
2018-19*	1376	482.51	766.94	1249.45

*upto November 2018

Table 13.59: Progress of Self Employment Scheme (Tourist Taxi)

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2017-18	1246	3738.00	-	3738.00
2018-19*	73	219.54	-	219.54

*upto November 2018

Table 13.60: Progress of Self Employment (Career skills)

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2017-18	486	1215.00	-	1215.00
2018-19*	10	25.00	-	25.00

*upto November 2018

Table 13.61: Progress of Direct Loan Scheme

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2017-18	15005	3751.25	2418.75	6170.00
2018-19*	1285	321.25	192.75	514.00

* upto November 2018

Table 13.62: Subsidy for Self-employment Scheme for Industries Service and Business

Unit cost	Subsidy	Remarks
Rs.1.00 lakh upto Rs.5.00 lakhs	Unit cost @ 70% , maximum Rs.3.50 lakhs	Remaining Bank Loan amount
Rs.5.00 lakhs upto Rs.10.00 lakhs	Unit cost @ 60% , maximum Rs.5.00 lakhs	Remaining Bank Loan amount
Rs.10.00 lakhs upto Rs.20.00 lakhs	Unit cost @ 50% , maximum Rs.5.00 lakhs	Remaining Bank Loan amount

Table 13.63: Progress of Self-employment Scheme for Industries Service and Business

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank Loan (Rs.Lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2015-16	235	369.64	944.15	1313.79
2016-17	1050	4460.31	4228.39	8688.70
2017-18	1249	4414.62	3810.63	8225.25
2018-19*	697	2504.50	2196.32	4700.82

* upto November 2018

Table 13.64: Progress of Micro Credit Finance Scheme

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Margin money (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2015-16	3474	347.40	173.70	521.10
2016-17	17768	1782.38	891.19	2673.57
2017-18	5750	575.00	234.37	809.37
2018-19*	3221	390.94	92.25	483.19

* upto November 2018

agricultural labourers for purchasing agricultural lands from non-SC/ST land holders. The land will be purchased by paying maximum three times of the guidance value fixed by the Government, subject to maximum limit of Rs.15.00 lakhs per unit. Out of Rs.15.00 lakhs, maximum extent of irrigated /dry /farm land will be purchased and registered in the name of women beneficiaries. Out of unit cost, 50% will be subsidy from State Government and 50% will be term loan from NSTFDC. The loan carries interest @ 6% per annum which has to be repaid in 10 annual equal instalments. Progress of the Scheme is furnished in **Table 13.65**.

ii. Ganga Kalyana Scheme

a. Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme

Irrigation facility will be provided to the agricultural lands of the small and marginal farmers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes by drilling borewells, installing pumpset and accessories and energization. The unit cost under the Scheme is Rs.3.00 lakh, out of which Rs.2.00 lakh is subsidy which includes energization cost of Rs.0.50 lakh. The remaining Rs.0.50 lakh will be the NSTFDC term loan at a rate of interest of 6% p.a. Further, the unit cost of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been fixed for the Districts of Bangalore (Urban), (Rural), Ramanagara, Tumkur, Kolar

and Chickaballapur where ground water level is depleted beyond 1000ft. which includes subsidy of Rs.3.00 lakhs, term loan Rs.0.50 lakhs loan at a rate of interest of 6% and cost of energization of Rs.0.50 lakhs. Loan and interest is repayable in 6 years in half yearly instalments. The progress of the scheme is furnished in **Table 13.66**.

b. Lift Irrigation Scheme

Under this scheme, irrigation facilities would be provided for 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to a group of ST land holders at free of cost. The water would be lifted from perennial rivers, natural streams and back water of reservoirs. The unit cost of the scheme is fixed at Rs.4.00 lakhs for the lands upto 8 acres and Rs.6.00 lakhs for the lands upto 15 acres. The minimum number of beneficiaries should be 3. The entire project cost will be treated as subsidy.

iii. Training Programme

The corporation is also organizing training programmes like Computer hardware, light motor vehicle driving, and heavy motor vehicle driving, repair of motor rewinding at free of cost belonging to unemployed Scheduled Tribes' youths to take up gainful self employment in coordination with NSTFDC.

Table 13.65: Progress of Land Purchase Scheme

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Term loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2015-16	142	479.09	479.09	958.08
2016-17	386	1426.38	1426.38	2852.76
2017-18	125	470.22	485.93	956.15
2018-19*	92	227.40	227.40	454.80

*upto November 2018

Table 13.66: Progress of Ganga Kalyana - Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Term loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2015-16	3618	2940.34	403.90	3344.24
2016-17	5583	7584.29	676.43	8260.72
2017-18	7085	9795.38	246.69	10042.07
2018-19*	4789	10676.13	2379.03	13055.16

*upto November 2018

13.4 DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Backward classes (BCs) constitute major chunk of population who are also deprived of educational and economic advancement in the state. Therefore, the Department of Backward Classes Welfare and the D Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC) have been implementing various developmental programmes for socio-economic welfare of the Backward Classes in the state. Some of them are summarised as follows.

Department of Backward Classes Welfare

1. Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to the post matric and pre matric backward classes students whose annual family income is not more than Rs. 44500. A scholarship will be granted for the backward class students studying from 5th to 7th and 8th to 10th class,. Similarly students studying in PUC and degree education, students studying in post-graduation courses and students studying in technical and professional courses will be sanctioned

annually. The progress of the scheme is presented in **Table 13.67**.

2. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools.

In order to provide qualitative education to the poor and meritorious students of BC whose annual family income is less than Rs. 100000/-, 133 Morarji Desai Residential schools have been established. The students of Morarji Schools have been provided with free education from class VI to XII with boarding, lodging facilities. The progress of the scheme is illustrated in **Table 13.68**.

3. Ashrama School

In order to encourage the students of Backward Classes especially category – I to avail formal education, 78 Ashrama schools have been established. The students get primary education from class 1st to 4th with free boarding and lodging facilities in ashrama school. The progress of the scheme during the last 3 years is provided in **Table 13.69**.

4. Maintenance of Pre and post matric Hostels

Under the scheme, students of backward classes (with annual family income is for cat-1

Table 13.67: Progress of Pre-matric and Post matric scholarships (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin	Phy		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
2015-16	26206.95	1313487	30507.75	30312.50	1600401	99	122
2016-17	46173.24	2654216	46173.24	45419.00	2624783	98	98
2017-18	52772.00	2835000	52772.00	45303.05	2667369	86	94
2018-19*	53217.17	2835000	43256.63	6612.00	747129	15	3

*upto November 2018

Table 13.68: Progress of Morarji Desai Residential Schools (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Fin	Phy		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
2015-16	15451.00	33820	15451.00	15451.00	31650	100	94
2016-17	16275.00	32500	16275.00	16275.00	31000	100	95
2017-18	19409.00	33250	19409.00	19409.00	32133	100	96
2018-19*	19698.00	36120	14406.00	14406.00	32781	100	91

* upto November 2018

Table 13.69: Progress of Ashrama Schools (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	315.31	2910	315.31	306.94	2307	97	79
2016-17	421.00	1675	421.00	407.19	1537	97	92
2017-18	372.79	1675	372.79	359.27	1469	96	88
2018-19*	389.21	1675	291.91	232.43	1305	80	78

*upto November 2018

Rs.1.00 lakh and Cat-2a, 2b, 3a and 3b is Rs.44,500/-) studying in pre matric and post matric courses are provided with free boarding, lodging and academic facilities in the hostels run by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare. The progress of the scheme during the last 3 years is provided in **Table 13.70**.

5. Fee concession

In order to encourage the poor backward classes students to avail higher education, fee concession is sanctioned. (This facility is being given to the backward classes students whose annual family income of Cat-1 is Rs.2.50 lakh

and other Categories is Rs.1.00 lakh). **Table 13.71** provides the detailed progress of the scheme.

6. Reimbursement of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges

Under this scheme, the college students of Cat-1 who are not getting hostel facilities are given extra boarding and lodging charges. The nominal financial assistance of Rs. 1500 per month helps the students to make their own boarding and lodging facilities. This scheme was merged with Vidyasiri programme during 2016-17.

Table 13.70: Progress of Pre and post matric Hostels scheme**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	65693.07	324058	61284.49	59104.00	255175	96	78
2016-17	63871.96	183818	63871.96	63411.00	173065	99	94
2017-18	75422.00	185258	75422.00	75373.54	170172	100	92
2018-19*	73111.63	187331	54833.72	42753.48	172767	78	92

*upto November 2018

Table 13.71: Progress of the Scheme for Fee Concession**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	18000.00	374581	18000.00	17600.00	331189	98	88
2016-17	27927.00	698175	27927.00	27631.00	711256	99	101
2017-18	34908.75	700000	34908.75	33868.95	630305	97	90
2018-19*	35000.00	700000	26250.00	0	0	0	0

*upto November 2018

7. Financial Assistance of Foreign Studies

In order to encourage the students of backward classes (with annual household income limit of Rs.1,44,000) to study in foreign universities, financial assistance is being given. Under the scheme, students of backward classes are provided with aid for higher studies like Post-doctoral, Ph.D. and Master Degrees in Foreign universities at a maximum allowance of Rs.3.5 lakh per annum to an extent of Rs.10 Lakh for entire course. The progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.72**.

8. Stipend to Law Graduates

Under the scheme, unemployed law graduates are provided with monthly stipend of Rs.2000 till their 4 years training under a Senior Advocate/Government Pleader. The progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.73**.

9. Tailoring Training Centres

Under this scheme, unemployed women of backward classes are provided with tailoring training in the training centers run by the Department and paid stipendiary of Rs.300 for 12 months for each trainee. They are also given sewing machines after they complete the training successfully. The detailed progress of the scheme is illustrated in **Table 13.74**.

10. Nursing Training

Under this scheme the students of Backward classes whose annual family income is Rs.2.50 lakh for Cat-1 and other Categories is Rs.1.00 lakh are provided free education in reputed and recognised nursing institutes getting the opportunity to GNM/BSc nursing training with boarding and lodging facilities. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.75**.

112 Scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes

With a view to uplift the socio-economic status of NT/SNTS, a scheme has been launched in the year 2007. The basic objectives of this scheme are

- Providing educational facilities and financial assistance for education
- Infrastructural development in NT/SNT colonies
- Providing housing facilities
- Providing self employment training and subsidy.
- Irrigational facilities through Ganga kalyana.

The detailed progress of the scheme during the last 3 years is shown in **Table 13.76**.

Table 13.72: Progress of Financial Assistance to Foreign Studies (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount Released	Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	1000.00	100	1000.00	894.27	99	89	99
2016-17	900.00	84	900.00	767.75	92	85	109
2017-18	1000.00	100	750.00	740.00	96	99	96
2018-19*	1200.00	250	600.00	135.00	34	23	14

*upto November 2018

Table 13.73: Progress of the Scheme for Stipend to Law Graduates (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount Released	Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	146.92	1067	146.92	112.98	918	77	86
2016-17	137.82	1070	137.82	126.29	987	92	92
2017-18	218.58	1200	218.58	217.94	1063	100	89
2018-19*	576.00	1200	432.00	331.84	1037	77	86

*upto November 2018

Table 13.74: Financial and Physical Progress of Tailoring Training Centers (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	242.32	1206	241.32	182.88	914	76	76
2016-17	268.66	1206	268.66	241.00	1177	89	98
2017-18	241.00	1206	241.00	192.27	1138	80	94
2018-19*	273.13	1206	204.85	96.09	1075	47	89

*upto November 2018

Table 13.75: Financial and physical progress of Nursing Training (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	400.00	4000	411.29	411.29	4165	100	104
2016-17	1030.00	5865	600.00	544.19	4165	92	71
2017-18	800.00	6000	600.00	583.00	5617	97	94
2018-19*	1459.00	11000	729.50	313.68	6327	43	58

*upto November 2018

Table 13.76: Progress of scheme for Nomadic and Non-nomadic Tribes (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	5000.00	12000	5000.00	5000.00	45692	100	380
2016-17	10000.00	45000	10000.00	10000.00	48000	100	106
2017-18	10000.00	45000	10000.00	9999.70	51454	100	114
2018-19*	8000.00	57600	6000.00	1828.83	33090	30	57

*upto November 2018

13.4.1 D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC)

In order to improve economic status of the backward classes, various schemes sponsored by the State Government and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) have been implemented in the State by D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC). A brief progress of important schemes being implemented by the Corporation during the last three years is described below.

1. Chaitanya Subsidy cum Soft Loan Scheme

To take up ISB activities like industry, service, business, and agriculture and allied activities etc., subsidy and margin money starting from Rs.25000/- to Rs.5.00 lakh is being sanctioned in collaboration with the banks to the Backward Classes. The Corporation releases 30% subsidy for the project cost upto Rs.25,000 and remaining is banks share of loan. For the project cost of Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 1.00 lakh, the Corporation releases 20% margin money and 30% subsidy or maximum of Rs.10,000/- per beneficiary and remaining is bank share of loan. For the projects above Rs.1.00 lakh, the Corporation releases 20% Margin Money and remaining is bank share of loan. The Corporation charges interest at 4% p.a. on margin money. The Bank charges interest at the prevailing lending rates for their portion of loan.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.295.09 lakh against the target amount of Rs.525.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 453 people as against the target of 3500 till the end of November 2018. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.77**.

2. D. Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme

A financial assistance upto Rs. 2,00,000/- per beneficiary is being sanctioned to the members of backward classes whose annual family income is below Rs.40000/- in rural and Rs.55000/- in urban area to enable them to take up self-employment activities such as petty business, service and agricultural and allied activities. The maximum subsidy under this scheme is 15% to 30%, a maximum of Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 4% interest rate per annum.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.383.43 lakh against the target of Rs.2565.50 lakh has been spent benefitting 850 people against the target of 4471 upto the end of November 2018. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.78**.

3. Micro Credit Scheme

To take up small economic activities, this scheme is being implemented by the Corporation. Loan and subsidy to skilled/unskilled backward classes' families, who are below the poverty line are being assisted. A financial assistance of Rs.15000/- which includes Rs.5000/- subsidy and Rs.10000/- loan at 4% interest rate per annum is being sanctioned per beneficiary.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.135.60 lakh against the target of Rs.750.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 904 people against the target of 5000 upto the end of November 2018. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.79**.

4. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme

The Corporation extends educational loan to the students who are studying in the field of Medical and Engineering and other

Table 13.77: Progress of Chaitanya Subsidy cum Soft Loan Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	1700.00	4250	1169.65	3971	69	93
2016-17	1917.00	4300	1151.84	3525	60	82
2017-18	2250.00	5000	1186.50	3102	53	62
2018-19*	525.00	3500	295.09	453	56	13

Table 13.78: Progress of D.Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	2000.00	5000	2494.87	7030	125	141
2016-17	4209.00	5612	3452.65	8723	82	155
2017-18	8400.00	12700	9732.44	22958	116	181
2018-19*	2565.50	4471	383.43	850	15	19

*upto November 2018

Excess achievement made out of the recovery amount of the Corporation and also utilize the un spent amount of Chaithanya Subsidy Cum Soft Loan scheme.

Table 13.79: Progress of Micro Credit Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	495.00	3300	452.10	3014	91	91
2016-17	450.00	3000	394.65	2596	88	87
2017-18	450.00	3000	780.45	5203	173	173
2018-19*	750.00	5000	135.60	904	18	18

*upto November 2018

professional courses. The corporation releases an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh per year or actual cost incurred by the student towards admission fees, tuition fee, laboratory fee, examination fee etc. for his/her education. The rate of interest is 2% per annum.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.2564.21 lakh against the target of Rs.3540.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 4281 students against the target of 5000 upto the end of November 2018. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.80**.

5. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme

Individual irrigation

In order to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers of backward classes this scheme is being implemented by the Corporation. The eligibility conditions are that the farmer should belong to small and marginal farmer and his family income should not exceed Rs.40000/- per annum. The maximum unit cost fixed is Rs.2.50 lakh. Out of that Rs.2.00 lakh is subsidy and Rs.0.50lakh is loan at 4% rate of interest. The Corporation is drilling the

borewell in the land of eligible farmers, supply pump sets and accessories, assist the farmers in getting energisation to the borewells from the Electricity Supply Companies.

Community Irrigation: A group of small and marginal backward classes' farmers with 8 to 15 acres of land will be provided community irrigation facilities. The eligibility conditions are that the farmers should belong to small and marginal farmers and their family income should not exceed Rs.40,000/- per annum. The unit cost fixed is Rs. 4.00 lakh to irrigate 8 acres of dry land and above land and Rs.6.00 lakhs to irrigate 15 acres and above dry land. The cost includes drilling of borewells, supply of pumps sets and accessories. The Corporation is releasing Rs.50000/- per borewell to the Electricity Supply Companies towards energisation of borewells.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.7371.99 lakh against the target amount of Rs.10844.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 4449 beneficiaries against the target of 5173 till the end of November 2018 under Individual and Community Irrigation schemes. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is provided in **Table 13.81**.

6. Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups

With a view to upgrade the professional skill and technology of the traditional artisans and occupational groups belonging to backward classes, a financial assistance upto Rs.2,00,000/- as loan will be provided for artisans. The maximum subsidy under this scheme is 15% to 30% maximum Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 2% interest rate per annum.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.1422.54 lakh against the target of Rs.7137.50 lakh has been spent benefitting 3197 people against the target of 10103 upto the end of November 2018. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.82**.

7. Entrepreneurship Development training/ Skill Development Training Programme

Corporation intend to provide the Skill Development training programme 3 to 4 months to backward classes youths and entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries under loan and subsidy self employment schemes. 3-5 days training will be imparted through Skill Development Corporation training centers and banking training centers.

Table 13.80: Progress of Arivu-Education Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	250.00	500	583.01	1251	233	250
2016-17	2450.00	3780	1951.01	3523	80	93
2017-18	3150.00	4000	2800.66	5819	89	145
2018-19*	3540.00	5000	2564.21	4281	72	86

*upto November 2018

Table 13.81: Progress of Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	7200.00	3459	6992.94	5861	97	169
2016-17	8200.00	3853	8140.10	6856	99	178
2017-18	9500.00	4531	9452.00	5859	99	129
2018-19*	10844.00	5173	7371.99	4449	68	86

Table 13.82: Progress of Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups**(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	3210.00	8342	3382.30	9600	105	115
2016-17	3210.00	3210	3929.66	8533	122	266
2017-18	750.00	1000	711.48	1560	95	156
2018-19*	7137.50	10103	1422.54	3197	20	32

*upto November 2018

During the year 2018-19, it is proposed to provide training to youths with an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.83**.

8. Assistance to Madival, Savitha, Thigala and Kumbara communities

The Corporation is implementing Self Employment Loan Scheme, Traditional Artisans Scheme, Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme, Arivu-Education Scheme and Skill Development Training Programmes for the development of these communities.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 226.05 lakh against the target of Rs. 4100.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 497 people against the target of 6383 upto the end of November 2018. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.84**.

9. Assistance to backward classes youths to purchase Tourist Taxi/ Goods carrier

Backward classes unemployed youth having driving license, will be provided subsidy upto Rs.3.00 lakhs or 50% of the cost of the vehicle, whichever is less, to purchase Taxi/Goods carrier. The balance amount can be availed as loan from the banks at stipulated rate of interest. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.85**.

10. Assistance to Backward Classes Widows:

Financial assistance of Rs.40000/- will be provided to backward classes widows to take up economic activities. Maximum subsidy under this scheme is Rs.10000/- and Rs.30000/- loan at 4% interest per annum. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.86**.

11. Financial support to those who have lost employment due to ban on arrack sales

Financial support will be given to arrack venders, Murthedara, Ediga etc., communities who have lost employment due to ban on arrack sales, to take up self employment upto Rs.2.00 lakhs. Maximum subsidy under this scheme is 15% of the project cost and rest is loan at 4% interest per annum. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.87**.

12. Assistance for the economic empowerment of youths in most & more backward taluks

Financial assistance will be provided for the economic empowerment of backward classes youths in 39 most backward taluks and 40 more backward taluks identified as per Dr.Nanjundappa Report. The Corporation extend loan through SHG's consisting of 10 members residing in village panchayath limits. Under this scheme, maximum assistance of Rs.35,000/- will be provided to each member with 30% or maximum of Rs.10,000/- as subsidy and remaining 70% amount maximum of Rs.25,000/- as loan at 4% interest per annum. Maximum financial assistance of Rs.3.50 lakhs will be provided to each SHG. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.88**.

13. Schemes with the financial assistance of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

For the economic upliftment of the backward classes, the Government of India has established the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

Table 13.83: Entrepreneurship Development training/Skill Development Training Programme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2016-17	500.00	30000	498.00	32543	100	108
2017-18	250.00	-	73.15	-	29	-
2018-19*	200.00	-	-	-	-	-

*upto November 2018

Table: 13.84: Assistance to Madival, Savitha, Thigala and kumbara Communities (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18	6000.00	14234	4169.02	9099	69	64
2018-19*	4100.00	6383	226.05	497	6	8

*upto November 2018

Table: 13.85: Assistance to backward classes youths to purchase Tourist Taxi/Goods carrier (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18	3000.00	1000	1936.56	674	65	67
2018-19*	-	-	185.75	63	-	-

* upto November 2018

Excess achievement made from the unspent amount of last year.

Table 13.86 : Assistance to Backward Classes Widows (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18	500.00	1250	395.60	997	79	80
2018-19*	-	-	1.60	4	-	-

*upto November 2018

Excess achievement made from the unspent amount of last year.

Table: 13.87: Financial support to those who have lost employment due to Ban on arrack sales (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18	1000.00	2000	734.37	1572	73	79
2018-19*	-	-	15.70	35	-	-

*upto November 2018

Excess achievement made from the unspent amount of last year.

Table: 13.88: Assistance for the economic empowerment of youths in Most & more backward taluks (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18	500.00	1425	635.25	1815	127	127
2018-19*	--	--	63.00	180	--	--

*upto November 2018

Excess achievement made from the unspent amount of last year

(NBCFDC). This Corporation is also providing funds to the Sate Corporation as loan with 4 to 6% rate of interest. The Corporation is implementing several schemes such as Term loan scheme, Mahila Samrudhi, Education loan, Micro Finance scheme, Krushi Sampada, Shilpa Sampada, New Swarnima for women etc. The details of the progress are given in **Table 13.89**.

14. Financial Assistance to Backward Classes Unemployed Graduates

The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced in the Budget Speech of 2018-19 that "Rs.10 lakh loan will be provided at 6% rate of interest for the self employment of Backward Classes unemployed graduates". The new scheme is being implemented in this year.

During the year 2018-19, a target is fixed to assist 224 beneficiaries with financial outlay of Rs.2240.00 lakhs. The details are given in **Table 13.90**.

13.4.2 Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation Ltd. (KVCDC)

In order to improve the economic Status of Vishwakarma Communities, various schemes are sponsored by the State Government and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). These schemes are implemented in the State by Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation (KVCDC). A brief note on progress of Schemes being implemented by the Corporation during the last three years is given below.

1. Financial assistance to traditional artisans (Panchavrutthi):

To purchase modern tools and equipments and upgrade the technological skill, the

traditional artisans of Vishwakarma Communities are provided with financial assistance by sanctioning loan to the extent of Rs.40,000/- at the rate of 4% per annum & Rs.10,000/- as subsidy. The Panchavrutthi scheme includes the following occupations (1) Gold & Silver work, (2) Sculpture, (3) Blacksmith, (4) Woodwork& Handicrafts, (5) Metallurgy.

Under Panchavrutthi scheme, for the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/-, a maximum extent of Rs.80,000/- is provided as loan and a maximum of Rs.20,000/- as subsidy. The loan is repayable in 34 equal installments with 2 months grace period for 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.91**.

2. Self-employment scheme (Direct loan)

Under this scheme, persons belonging to Vishwakarma communities who pursue occupations other than traditional occupations are being provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs.40,000/- & 30% subsidy with a maximum of Rs.10,000/- at the rate of 4% per annum. The loan is repayable in 34 equal installments with 2 months grace period for 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.92**.

3. Self-employment scheme with the help of banks

Persons belonging to Vishwakarma communities pursuing business, industries service sector and agricultural based activities are provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs.5,00,000/- as loan. For the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/- 30% subsidy to the maximum of Rs.10,000/- and 20% as margin loan Provided. For the unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/- to a maximum of Rs.5,00,000/- a 20% of margin loan or a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/- margin

Table 13.89: Progress of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	3000.00	10763	2838.42	10660	95	99
2016-17	3000.00	8222	2851.52	9288	95	113
2017-18	3000.00	8222	3180.93	9803	106	119
2018-19*	-	-	202.92	201	-	-

*upto November 2018

* Excess achievement made from the unspent amount of last year

Table 13.90 : Financial Assistance Backward Classes Unemployed Graduates (Rs. in lakh)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2018-19	2240.00	224	--	--	--	--

*upto November 2018

Table 13.91 : Panchavrutthi Scheme (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	650.00	1600	680.17	1722	105	108
2016-17	840.00	2100	900.20	2248	107	107
2017-18	800.00	800	835.00	1576	104	197
2018-19*	600.00	600	-	-	-	-

*upto November 2018

Table 13.92: Self-employment Scheme (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	120.00	300	143.08	377	117	124
2016-17	200.00	500	254.50	635	127	127
2017-18	300.00	600	306.95	681	102	114
2018-19*	200.00	400	-	-	-	-

*upto November 2018

loan is sanctioned at the rate 4% per annum interest. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.93**.

4. Educational loan (Arivu)

Students belonging to Vishwakarma communities who are pursuing Engineering, Medicine, Dental Science and other professional courses through CET are provided educational loan at 2% rate of interest per annum for a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/- per year. The family income should not exceed Rs.3.5 lakhs per annum. Under this scheme repayment starts after 4 months of the completion of course which is repayable in 36 equal installments within a period of 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.94**.

5. Gangakalyana scheme (Drilling of Borewell to marginal and small farmers)

Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation facilitates small and

marginal farmer by providing borewell to help them improve their agricultural activities. Rs.2,00,000/- subsidy and a loan of Rs.50,000/- at 4% rate of interest per annum payable in 3 years is provided. Amount of Rs. 50,000 subsidy is also provided for the energization to the borewells which is paid to the Electricity Supply Companies. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.95**.

6. Micro Finance for Women through Self Help Groups

In this scheme women belonging to Vishwakarma Communities are provided with micro credit finance for small and marginal business through self-help groups. This scheme helps the women entrepreneurs to start small business activities like Flower shop, Vegetable and Fruit shop, Fish trade, Coffee-Tea stall and for other marginal trading activities. In this scheme financial assistance to the extent of Rs.10,000/- Loan at the rate of

Table 13.93: Self-employment Scheme with the help of Banks (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	145.00	362	95.35	334	66	92
2016-17	100.00	250	58.28	193	58	77
2017-18	50.00	100	37.85	109	76	109
2018-19*	25.00	50	-	-	-	-

*upto November 2018

Table 13.94: Educational loan (Arivu) Scheme (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	150.00	300	146.21	232	97	76
2016-17	350.00	700	265.75	377	76	54
2017-18	215.00	415	411.54	561	191	135
2018-19*	258.50	450	-	-	-	-

*upto November 2018

Note: In educational loan scheme the progress includes both the freshers and the renewals.

4% per annum & 30% subsidy with a maximum of Rs.5,000/- is provided. The loan is repayable in 34 equal installments with 2 months grace period for 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.96**.

7. Loan and training for Goldsmith, Blacksmith and Woodwork entrepreneurs

In this scheme, 50 traditional artisans in the field of Goldsmith, Blacksmith and Woodwork belonging to Vishwakarma Communities are provided loan to the extent of Rs.75,000/- during the year 2018-19. In this 20% to a maximum extent of Rs.25,000/- is provided as subsidy. The remaining 80% is provided as loan at the rate of 4% per annum. The loan is

repayable in 34 equal installments with 2 months grace period for 3 years. The details of the progress under this scheme are given in **Table 13.97**.

For the economic upliftment of the backward classes, the Government of India has established the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). This Corporation is also providing funds to Karnataka Vishwakarma Communities Development Corporation with 4% to 6% rate of interest to provide loan to Vishwakarma Communities. The Corporation is implementing Several Schemes such as Term loan Scheme, Mahila Samrudhi, Education loan, Micro Finance Scheme, Krushi Sampada, Shilpa Sampada, and New Swarnima etc. for Women.

Table 13.95: Gangakalyana scheme

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2015-16	360.00	180	-	180	-	100
2016-17	410.00	205	70.00	200	17	98
2017-18	400.00	185	256.55	180	64	97
2018-19*	446.50	200	-	-	-	-

*upto November 2018

Note : In 2018-19, borewells have been drilled which are related to the years of 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

Table 13.96: Micro Finance for Women through Self Help Groups

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18	150.00	1000	88.20	588	59	59
2018-19*	45.00	300	-	-	-	-

*upto November 2018

Table 13.97 : Goldsmith, Blacksmith and Woodwork entrepreneurs scheme

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2017-18	150.00	1000	110.00	119	73	119
2018-19*	75.00	50	-	-	-	-

*upto November 2018

During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2017-18. The amount will be utilized to sanction loan for the Vishwakarma Communities.

13.4 DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES

In order to promote and uplift Minority Communities of Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhist and Parsis on par with other Communities, Government of Karnataka has introduced various developmental Schemes. These Schemes are being implemented through Directorate of Minorities. Brief note of some of the Schemes are noted below.

1. Incentives Scheme for Minority Students

A cash incentive of Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 5000 is being provided per annum to the meritorious minority students (whose annual household income is not more than Rs. 2.00 lakh) studying in SSLC, PUC and Degree courses respectively. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 2660.00 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose of which Rs. 1986.45 lakh has been spent benefiting 3527 students till the end of November 2018. Progress details for the last 3 years are mentioned in **Table 13.98**.

2. Skill Development Scheme

To enable unemployed boys/girls of minorities to take up self-employment activities, training programmes are conducted from the Government approved institutions. These trainings will be for a period of 1 year and during this period the candidates will be paid Rs. 500 per month as stipend. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been allocated of which a sum of Rs. 108.45 lakh has been spent benefitting 240 candidates till the end of November-2018. Progress details for 3 years are mentioned in **Table 13.99**.

3. Shaadimahal/Community Hall

In order to promote social and cultural activities including marriages of minority communities, a scheme to construct shaadimahal/community hall has been implemented by the department since 2000-01.

Government of Karnataka vide its order No. MWD 357 MDC 2013 Bengaluru Dated: 06.09.2013 has introduced a scheme of providing financial assistance for the construction of Shadimahal/Samudaya Bhavan by Minority Communities of Karnataka. Interested Government recognized Boards and Corporations/Private

Table 13.98: Progress of Incentives Scheme for Minority Students (Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2016-17	500.00	4166	500.00	2124	100	51
2017-18	1500.00	6500	1449.96	6150	97	95
2018-19*	2660.00	5750	1986.45	3527	75	61

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.99: Progress of Skill Development Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2016-17	1300.00	8125	655.94	2250	50	27
2017-18	2000.00	5000	1948.46	3654	97	73
2018-19*	1000.00	2000	108.45	240	11	12

*Upto November 2018

Institutions/Trusts can apply for financial assistance for the construction of Shadimahal/Community halls. A maximum amount of Rs. 1.00 crore for District Head Quarters and upto Rs. 50.00 lakh in other places will be provided.

As per the Government Order No: MWD 194 MDS 2017 Bangalore Dated: 20.05.2017, the scheme of Construction of Shaadi Mahal/Community Hall for minorities is being implemented for the upliftment of minority community in their social & cultural programmes and for the improvement of Minority Properties including Wakf Properties and semi Govt Properties. A maximum amount of Rs. 2.00 Crores at District level and upto Rs. 1.00 Crore at Taluk level will be provided through the department and constructed buildings will be handed over to the concerned institutions.

During the year 2018-19, a sum of Rs. 3006.00 lakhs has been allocated of which a sum of Rs.1502.21 lakh has been spent benefitting 72 Institutions till the end of November-2018. Progress details for the last 3 years are mentioned in **Table 13.100**.

13.4.1 The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., Bengaluru

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore was established on 07.02.1986 by the Government of Karnataka for the economic, social and educational upliftment of Minority communities. The following schemes are being implemented through the Corporation.

1. Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme

Under the scheme, margin money loan is provided through various Nationalized Banks/Financial Institutions for business,

services, industries and agriculture based activities. For a maximum project cost upto Rs.5,00,000, 20% of the project cost will be sanctioned by the Corporation as margin money loan @ 6% interest. (The balance is provided by the Banks/Financial Institutions). A subsidy upto Rs.25,000 is also provided by the Corporation and this too is being routed through Nationalised Banks/Financial Institutions.

2. Subsidy Scheme

The scheme is linked with the Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme. Under this scheme, a subsidy element of 5% of the unit cost or maximum amount of Rs.25,000/- will be released to the beneficiaries of the religious minorities. The financial and physical progress of the margin money with Subsidy is given in **Table 13.101**.

As per Government Order No.MWD/60/MDC/2016 dt.27.10.2016, 'Swavalambana' Margin Money Loan Scheme and Subsidy Scheme has been modified as 'Subsidy Scheme for Self-Employment'. Under the modified Scheme commencing from the year 2017-18, the Corporation has been sanctioning subsidy component and transmitting to the Nationalised Banks/Financial Corporations.

The details of subsidy are as under:

Subsidy of 50% or a maximum of Rs.35,000/- will be sanctioned to undertake economic activities covering the unit cost of Rs.1.00 Lakh. Subsidy of 33% or a maximum of Rs.2.00 Lakhs will be sanctioned to undertake economic activities covering the unit cost of Rs.1.00 Lakh and above.

3. Arivu (Education Loan) Scheme

The Government of Karnataka has introduced "Arivu" (Education loan) Scheme to help the minority students with financial assistance of

Table 13.100: Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Shadimahal /Community Hall (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2016-17	5000.00	250	5000.00	278	100	111
2017-18	5000.00	235	5000.00	229	100	97
2018-19*	3006.00	125	1502.21	72	50	58

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.101: The performance under the Subsidy scheme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1300.00	500	1525.18	3251	117	65
2016-17	1600.00	5333	1605.22	2828	100	52
Subsidy Scheme for self-employment						
2017-18	3050.00	4000	2493.65	2546	82	64
2018-19*	3200.00	3599	For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

Rs.10,000/- to Rs.75,000/- per year @ 2% service charge till the completion of professional courses like Medical, Engineering, Dental, MBA, MCA and other Master Degree Courses Ph.D, Diploma Courses, Nursing, Para Medical, B.Ed, D.Ed, ITI. Similarly, education loan upto Rs.1.00 Lakh @ 2% service charge for BSLP, Audiology, Aeronautics Engineering will be sanctioned until they complete the course. The Corporation has been sanctioning pre-loan @ 2% service charge to the minority students who appear for CET and select seat for professional courses. The tuition fee payable by the students is being sanctioned in the form of loan and transmitted from the Corporation to the respective Colleges selected after counselling through Karnataka Examination Authority. Similarly, the Corporation has been sanctioning education loan of 50% of the tuition fee or Rs.3.50 Lakhs @ 2% service charge per annum (whichever is lower) to the minority students who appear for NEET Examination for pursuing Medical and Dental courses. The loan has to be repaid after completion of the course. This is an interest free loan, but the student has to pay a service charge of 2% of the loan availed. The financial and physical progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.102**.

4. Ganga Kalyana Scheme (Community Irrigation Scheme)

a. Lift Irrigation Scheme

Irrigation facility is provided to agricultural lands through lift irrigation scheme, utilizing

the perennial source of water (rivers) and lifting water through pipe lines.

b. Individual Borewell or Open Well

Under individual borewell scheme, for small and marginal farmers whose land holding is from 1.2 to 5 acres, one borewell will be drilled and pumpset will be supplied. The total cost is Rs. 1.50 lakh which includes energisation charges. However, in respect of the Districts such as Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Chickballapur, Ramanagar and Tumkur where the water table is very deep, the total cost for drilling of borewell, supplying of pumpset and energisation is Rs.3.00 Lakhs. Wherever the water table is high, open wells are dug and provided with pumpsets and storage tanks. The total expenditure upto Rs.1,50,000/- will be extended as subsidy which includes energisation. This scheme is totally subsidized scheme. The details are given in **Table 13.103**.

5. Shramashakthi Scheme

Under this scheme, the artisans belonging to religious minorities to encourage the artistic and technical skills, maximum loan of Rs.50,000 will be provided @ 4% interest rate per annum to improve and setup their business. Out of the unit cost, 50% is loan and 50% will be considered as back-end subsidy. The progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.104**.

Table 13.102: The financial and physical progress of the Arivu scheme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	5300.00	17667	6500.27	22004	123	125
2016-17	7600.00	25333	8096.53	22751	107	90
2017-18	10000.00	25000	10517.93	28141	105	113
2018-19*	9210.00	24000	6831.71	21731	74	91

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.103: The performance under the Individual Borewell/Open well scheme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	3000.00	2000	144.00	96	5	5
2016-17	4000.50	2667	20.41	24	1	1
2017-18	4000.00	1930	4348.99	3120	109	162
2018-19*	4000.00	2284	For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.104: The progress of the Shramashakthi scheme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	2500.00	10000	4612.55	22403	185	224
2016-17	3400.00	6800	3211.00	7622	94	112
2017-18	4000.00	8000	3791.15	12145	95	152
2018-19*	2320.00	4640	For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

6. Land Purchase Scheme

The basic objective of the scheme is to improve the productive assets like land among the landless minority farmers. Under this scheme, the landless farmers belonging to the religious minority are eligible for purchase of 2 acres of dry land or 1 acre of wet land in rural areas. The unit cost is limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs including registration expenses, of which 50% is treated as loan @ 6% interest and 50% as subsidy. The land is mortgaged with the Corporation till the recovery of loan. The progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.105**.

7. Micro Loan and Micro Subsidy Scheme

In order to improve the existing petty business and regular income for their livelihood in city

and rural areas, the religious minorities especially women will be provided with a micro loan of Rs.10,000/- @ 5% interest per annum including Rs.5,000/-subsidy. The details are given in **Table 13.106**.

8. Margin Money Loan for housing

Under the Scheme, the Corporation has been sanctioning margin money loan upto Rs.1.00 Lakh @ 4% interest per annum to the beneficiaries for remitting beneficiary's contribution to the Government owned Housing Agencies such as Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation, Karnataka Housing Board, Slum Development Board and other agencies which are selecting the beneficiaries under different housing Schemes. The details are given in **Table 13.107**.

Table 13.105: The progress of Land Purchase scheme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2016-17	1000.00	134	300.00	34	30	25
2017-18	1000.00	100	750.00	75	75	75
2018-19*	500.00	50	For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner of respective district is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

The scheme was dropped during 2011-12 to 2016-17 due to the low unit cost announced by the Government.

Table 13.106: The financial and physical progress of Micro loan and Micro Subsidy scheme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	2400.00	24000	2482.50	24825	103	103
2016-17	2400.00	24000	2000.00	20000	83	83
2017-18	2400.00	24000	1595.10	15951	66	66
2018-19*	1000.00	10000	For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

9. Christian Development Programme

During 2011-12, Karnataka Christian Development Parishath was established on 05.11.2011, for the over all development of the Christian Community. The existing Schemes of the Corporation such as Subsidy Scheme for self-employment, 'Arivu' (Educational) Loan

Scheme, 'Shramashakthi' Scheme, Micro Loan with subsidy Scheme, Interest subsidy scheme for housing loans and Ganga Kalyana Scheme are implemented as per the existing general guidelines exclusively for the upliftment of the Christian community. The details are given under **Table 13.108 to 13.113.**

Table 13.107 : The financial and physical progress of Margin Money Loan for housing scheme (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	2000.00	2000	1023.00	1403	51	70
2018-19*	1000.00	1000	For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.108: Progress of Christian Development Programme (Arivu) (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1000.00	3333	395.92	1078	40	32
2016-17	1250.00	4167	518.55	1304	41	31
2017-18	1000.00	2500	739.64	1728	74	69
2018-19*	Government has not released fund. Hence, physical and financial targets are not fixed.					

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.109: Progress of Christian Development Programme (Shramashakthi) (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1000.00	5000	2045.75	9335	205	187
2016-17	1250.00	2500	1313.28	3945	105	158
2017-18	2500.00	5000	2250.85	7374	90	147
2018-19*	Government has not released fund. Hence, physical and financial targets are not fixed.		For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.110: Progress of Christian Development Programme (Micro Loan)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1000.00	10000	682.50	6825	68	68
2016-17	1250.00	12500	471.20	4712	38	38
2017-18	500.00	5000	182.10	1821	36	36
2018-19*	Government has not released fund. Hence, physical and financial targets are not fixed.		For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.111: Progress of Christian Development Programme (Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing Loan) (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1000.00	1334	33.57	45	3	3
2016-17	1250.00	1250	27.07	32	2	3
2017-18	50.00	50	2.29	4	5	8
2018-19*	Government has not released fund. Hence, physical and financial targets are not fixed.		For the year 2018-19, on-line applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress.			

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.112 : Progress of Christian Development Programme (Subsidy Scheme for self-employment) (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	550.00	1000	396.93	319	72	32
2018-19*	Government has not released fund. Hence, physical and financial targets are not fixed.		For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

*Upto November 2018

Table 13.113 : Progress of Christian Development Programme (Ganga Kalyana Scheme)
(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	800.00	389	55.00	64	7	16
2018-19*	Government has not released fund. Hence, physical and financial targets are not fixed.		For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

*Upto November 2018

10. NMDFC's Term Loan Schemes

With a view to uplift the poor religious minorities in the country by providing term loans to take up self-employment pursuits, the NMDFC (National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation) was setup at the national level in 1994. The term loan is provided through the State Channelising Agency viz., KMDC for the benefits of religious minorities in the State. The Corporation is releasing 90% of the project cost as NMDFC share, 05% share of the project cost will be released from KMDC and balance 5% of the project cost has to be borne by the beneficiary, and 6% interest rate per annum is being charged by the Corporation for the loan released. There are different schemes implemented by the Corporation. In the case of micro credit for self-employment, the unit cost is Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000 of which 90% is from NMDFC and 10% is from KMDC and there is no beneficiary contribution. The details are given in **Table 13.114 & 13.115**.

11. Loan for purchase of domestic animals like cows, sheep, goats etc.

The scheme is mainly for rural sector and for Women of minority communities who wish to purchase cows, sheep, goats or to establish/expand existing poultry farm, duck farm, ostrich farm etc. as a means of sustained income. The unit cost is Rs.40,000/- at 3% interest per annum with a subsidy of 50% The details are given in **Table 13.116**.

12. Loan for purchase of taxi/goods vehicles

Subsidy of Rs. 3 lakh each will be given to beneficiaries to buy taxis / goods vehicles and avail the same with the bank loan. The details are given in **Table 13.117**.

13. Self employment scheme for Gulf returnees

A scheme on the 'Kerala Model' is announced to create self-employment for the unemployed persons who returned once for all from the Gulf countries. The details are given in **Table 13.118**.

14. Minority Farmer Scheme

In order to alleviate the poor condition of the farmers, KMDC has proposed the following scheme meant exclusively for them @ 3% loan upto Rs.1,00,000/- with 50% backend subsidy for procurement of Modern agricultural equipments like Tiller, Steel plough, Drills, Weedout machines, Pump sets and Tractors. The details are given in **Table 13.119**.

15. Training incentives and infrastructure support for the following activities

a. Automobile Service

It is an acknowledged fact that a large number of people belonging to minority community is adept at mechanical works in automobile field. Also owing to the fact that most of them have low education levels/illiterates, a scheme to provide livelihood to this group is introduced. Mechanics and other semi-literate/illiterate minority persons having inclination to set up their own mechanic workshop will be trained in Government recognized Institutes and provided with a tool kit as a part of the training. Loan of Rs.2.00 Lakh to Rs.5.00 Lakh will be sanctioned with the co-ordination of Banks / Co-operative Societies/ Financial Institution with 35% subsidy. Subsidy will be a minimum of Rs.70,000/- and a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakhs. The training will be provided with the co-ordination of Automobile Service Centres like

Table 13.114: Progress of NMDFC's Term Loan Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Received from NMDFC	Total loan sanctioned and spent under NMDFC schemes				No. of Beneficiaries
		Beneficiary amount	KMDC Amounts	NMDFC Amounts	Total	
2015-16	1000.00	-	109.07	1963.18	2072.25	367
2016-17	1350.00	-	2.75	24.80	27.55	7

Table 13.115 : Progress of NMDFC's Education Loan Scheme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	350.00	35	223.18	45	64	129
2018-19*	892.00	172	111.32	20	12	12

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.116: Progress of Loan for purchase of domestic animals like cows, sheep, goats etc. (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18 (General)	1000.00	2500	718.00	1795	72	72
2017-18 (Christian Community)	400.00	1000	118.00	295	30	30
2018-19*	800.00	2000	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.117: Loan for purchase of taxi / goods vehicles (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18 (General)	1500.00	500	1032.00	344	69	69
2017-18 (Christian Community)	600.00	200	186.00	62	31	31
2018-19*	1900.00	633	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

Toyota, Volvo, TATA, TAFE etc. The details are given in **Table 13.120**.

b. Bidri Work

Bidri work art is a metal handicraft from Bidar. Loan of Rs.2.00 Lakhs to Rs.5.00 Lakhs is sanctioned with the co-ordination of Banks/Co-operative Societies/Financial Institution with 35% subsidy with a minimum of Rs.70,000/- and a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakhs. The details are given in **Table 13.121**.

c. Channapatana Handicrafts

With a view to support the craft-persons to promote their skills with latest technology and to help them with marketing facilities. The Corporation gives a loan of Rs.1.00 Lakh per artisans @ 3% interest per annum with a subsidy of 50:50 basis. The details are given in **Table 13.122**.

d. Silk Industry

This is a famous traditional activity in Ramanagar District. Many families are

Table 13.118: Self employment scheme for Gulf returnees (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	330.00	33	110.00	13	33	39
2018-19*	200.00	20	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.119: Minority Farmer Scheme

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	1000.00	1000	221.00	221	22	22
2018-19*	400.00	400	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.120: Automobile Service (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	125.00	100	6.25	5	5	5
2018-19*	80.00	64	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.121: Bidri Work (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	225.00	180	1.75	3	1	2
2018-19*	50.00	40	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.122: Channapatana Handicrafts (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	200.00	200	193.80	323	97	162
2018-19*	105.00	105	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

engaged in this activity and the persons are depending upon this activity. This activity has got more prominence in the local market. Hence, the youth belonging to minority communities will be encouraged to become self-employed. After providing training, the Corporation has been sanctioning loan of Rs.1.00 Lakh @ 3% interest per annum which includes 50% subsidy. The details are given in **Table 13.123**.

16. "Mane Malige" Scheme

During Communal Riots/communal violence or natural calamities, it is seen that business establishments and homes of the minorities get damaged and destroyed. Due to this livelihood gets affected. Also youths who are studying in colleges / working or having business are arrested by police under Goonda Act, Anti-terrorist Act or other security Acts. After many years they are released by court without conviction. These youths lose their education and become unemployes due to the stigma attached. In order to help them to integrate in the society and for their livelihood, it is proposed to give loans under "Mane Malige" scheme, a loan of Rs.5 lakh with 50%

subsidy @ 3% interest per annum for the person belonging to victims of communal violence and who are released by Courts without conviction. The details are given in **Table 13.124**.

Common eligibility criteria for submitting applications under all Schemes:

- (1) The applicants should belong to religious minority community as defined in the Government Order.
- (2) They should be permanent residents of Karnataka State.
- (3) Annual family income limit is Rs.1.03 Lakhs in urban areas and Rs.81,000/- in rural areas. In respect of 'Arivu' Scheme, the income limit is Rs.6,00,000/- and for new schemes, the income limit is Rs.4.50 Lakhs.
- (4) Age limit of the applicants is between 18 to 55 years. However, with respect to new schemes, the age limit is between 18 to 45 years.
- (5) In respect of Ganga Kalyana Scheme and Land Purchase Scheme, the applicant should be small and marginal farmer.

Table 13.123: Silk Industry (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	200.00	200	160.00	160	80	80
2018-19*	122.00	122	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

Table 13.124 : Mane Malige Scheme (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2017-18	500.00	100	--	--	--	--
2018-19*	150.00	30	For the year 2018-19, 'on-line' applications were invited and the last date fixed was 20.09.2018. The process of selection of beneficiaries by the Selection Committee headed by the Hon'ble MLA of respective Assembly Constituency is in progress			

* Upto November 2018

(6) They should produce 'Aadhar' Card or Voter ID for residence proof.

(7) Applicants should produce Project Report.

13.6 PROGRAMMES FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED & SENIOR CITIZENS

13.6.1 Introduction:

The Dept. for Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens has been established in the year 1988. Department is facilitating Disabled Persons to get the benefits of the different schemes implemented by the department in order to bring them to the mainstream of the society. The disabled persons are categorized as under:

1. Blindness
2. Low Vision
3. Leprosy Cured persons
4. Hearing Impairment (deaf and hard of hearing)
5. Loco-motor Disability
6. Dwarfism
7. Intellectual Disability
8. Mental Illness

9. Autism Spectrum Disorder

10. Cerebral palsy

11. Muscular Dystrophy

12. Chronic Neurological Conditions

13. Specific Learning Disabilities

14. Multiple Sclerosis

15. Speech and Language Disability

16. Thalassemia

17. Hemophilia

18. Sickle Cell disease

19. Multiple Disabilities including deaf blindness

20. Acid Attack victim

21. Parkinson's disease

As per 2011 Census, there are 13,24,205 various categories of PwD's details are shown in **Table 13.125**.

A comprehensive Act called the Right of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act - 2016 has come into force from 19.04.2017. The State Govt. has constituted the State Co-ordination Committee as per the Sec.13 of the Act. The State Govt. also appointed the Commissioner for persons with

disabilities as per Section 60 of the Act, and constituted State Executive Committee as per the Sec.19 of the Act.

Departmental Programmes

The programmes of the department are broadly classified into three categories:

1. Programmes for Development of Person with Disabilities.
2. Programmes for Development of Senior Citizens.
3. Social Security programmes.

Specific challenges and future strategy of the Department

- ❑ To undertake survey of Persons with Disabilities based on types of disabilities in all Districts of Karnataka.
- ❑ To establish Hostels in all the District Headquarters to provide subsidized/free boarding and lodging facilities for working men & students with disabilities.
- ❑ To provide Medical Treatment/ Rehabilitation Services under NIRAMAYA scheme for all the persons with mental retardation.
- ❑ To take action to start District Disabled Rehabilitation Centers (DDRC) in the Districts head-quarters, wherever they are not existing.

Funding

The activities of the department are supported by financial outlays under both Plan and Non-plan from the State Government under state

sector and District sector through the ministry of Women and Child Development Government of Karnataka. Govt. of India also funds NGOs directly for some programmes undertaken for the Welfare/Development of Differently Abled and Senior Citizens, based on the recommendations of the State Government.

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 125983.00 lakhs is earmarked and an amount of Rs. 77247.01 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of November 2018.

Braille Printing Press

Braille books required for the Visually Impaired students are printed and supplied by the Govt. Braille Printing Press at Mysore, throughout the state. During 2018-19, 11300 text books have been printed and supplied to visual impairment students. upto the end of November 2018.

1. Maintenance Allowance to the Disabled

Disable persons whose family income is less than Rs.17,000/- in urban and Rs.12,000/- per annum in rural areas with disability percentage 40 and above are entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs.600/- per month. As per the Government order dated: 23.9.2013 the sum is enhanced to Rs.1400/- per month for the beneficiaries having disability of 75% and above. The Tahasildar of respective Taluks are the sanctioning authorities. The detailed progress at the end of November 2018 and previous four years of the Scheme are shown in the **Table 13.26**.

Table 13.125: Details of various categories of Pwd's

Various Categories	No of Persons
Visually Impaired	2,64,170
Hearing Impaired	2,35,691
Speech	90,741
Movement	2,71,982
Mentally Retarded	93,974
Mentally ill.	20,913
Others	2,46,721
Multiple Disabilities	1,00,013
Total	13,24,205

2. Aids and Appliances to the Disabled

Various Aids & Appliances are provided to the persons having 40% and above disability at free of cost up to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- and for Motorized Tricycle 50% of the cost of Tricycle is subsidized. As per the budget speech declaration 2016-17, the amount for Aids and Appliances to physically handicapped has been enhanced to Rs. 15,000/- and the administrative approval has been accorded from the State Government. The Progress of the

past four years are shown in the **Table 13.127**.

3. Medical Relief Fund

Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to Persons with Disabilities to undergo corrective surgery (Hospitalization, Bed Charge, Medicines, Therapy) up to maximum of Rs.1.00 lakhs. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress for the last four years are shown in the **Table 13.128**.

Table 13.126: Progress of Maintenance Allowance to the Disabled (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	80405.00	950000	76990.19	771548	95	73
2016-17	90657.00	950000	90657.00	858517	100	90
2017-18	88372.05	950000	87250.11	838821	98	88
2018-19*	109779.00	910121	71807.91	907484	65	100

* upto November 2018.

Table 13.127: Progress of Aids and Appliances to the Disabled (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	103.00	4000	95.46	2341	93	57
2016-17	106.00	3546	100.01	2361	94	66
2017-18	145.75	3800	135.66	3776	93	99
2018-19*	300.00	6000	0	0	0	0

* upto November 2018

Table 13.128: Progress of Medical Relief Fund (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	43.33	100	43.33	51	100	40
2016-17	49.70	80	26.70	39	54	49
2017-18	90.38	192	49.45	148	55	77
2018-19*	60.00	60	17.75	15	30	25

* upto November 2018.

4. Financial Assistance to NGO's to run the Special School Under District Sector Scheme

Under District Sector Scheme NGO's are given grants to run Special Schools and vocational training centers. Grants are given towards salary to the teaching and non teaching staffs as well as Rs.1000/-per month per child as maintenance charges. The detailed progress for last 4 years are shown in the **Table 13.129**.

5. Sadhane and Prathibe

Under the scheme, persons with disabilities who participate in national and intern Under the scheme, persons with disabilities who participate in national and international sports events are provided Rs.50,000/- as a token of encouragement. An amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the year 2018-19.

Under the Scheme "Prathibe" financial incentive of maximum Rs.20,000/- is provided to encourage persons with disabilities participating in cultural activities. and maximum of Rs. 50000/- in sports An amount of Rs.4.55 lakhs have been earmarked for the year 2018-19. The detailed progress for last 4 years are shown in **Table 13.130**.

6. Financial Assistance to NGO's running Special Schools (Child Centric scheme)

The Financial Assistance is provided to NGO's running Special Schools for various types of Disabled Children under Child Centric Scheme. An amount of R.6200/- per child per month in case of residential and Rs.5200/- per child per month in case of Non Residential for the tenure of 10 months in a financial year is provided for hearing impairment children. Similarly, An amount of R.6800/- per child per month in case of residential and Rs.6000/- per child per month in case of Non Residential for the tenure of 10 months in a financial year is provided for Mental illness children. The financial Assistance includes teaching and non teaching staffs honorarium, food, uniform, medical expenditure of children, rent and miscellaneous charges.

During 2018-19, Rs.5236.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose out of which Rs. 2114.16 lakhs has been spent. As of now 10764 students with disabilities have been benefitted till the end of November 2018. (**Table 13.131**).

Table 13.129 : Progress of Financial Assistance to NGO's

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1302.86	2000	1302.57	1587	100	79
2016-17	1108.00	2685	1107.77	3025	100	100
2017-18	1668.00	3000	1668.00	3018	100	83
2018-19*	1676.00	2615	407.66	988	24	38

* upto November 2018

Table 13.130: Progress of Sadhane and Prathibe

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	20.00	300	17.40	253	87	84
2016-17	50.00	600	38.03	561	76	93
2017-18	47.10	436	25.74	90	55	21
2018-19*	74.55	305	26.63	40	36	13

* upto November 2018

7. Scholarship and incentives to the disabled:

In order to encourage students with disabilities for continuation of their education, a Scholarship scheme is implemented for students studying from 1st Std to Post Graduate Courses. Disable Student who scores 60% and above is provided monthly Scholarship. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.596.00 lakhs is earmarked expenditure of Rs.191.90 lakhs was incurred upto the end of November 2018. The detailed progress for last 4years are shown in the **Table 13.132**.

8. Hostel for female disabled employees:

To encourage female beneficiaries with disability in education and employment, the department is implementing hostel for disabled female employees, trainees and students. 26 Hostels are run by NGO's in 23 districts. 50 beneficiaries are accommodated in each hostel. (**Table 13.133**)

9. District Disability Rehabilitation Center Scheme:

The main objective of the programme is to identify and provide comprehensive total

Table 13.131: Financial Assistance to NGO's Running Special Schools (Child centric scheme) (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	3501.00	9500	3489.97	9531	100	95
2016-17	3983.00	10000	3910.98	9585	98	95
2017-18	6056.00	9585	5751.10	8411	95	88
2018-19*	5236.00	8680	2114.16	10764	42	124

* upto November 2018

Table 13.132: Progress of Scholarship and incentives to the disabled (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	598.00	28000	533.74	27548	89	95
2016-17	596.00	29800	533.74	23703	89	92
2017-18	596.00	30000	526.57	22116	88	74
2018-19*	596.00	24300	191.90	8348	32	34

* upto November 2018

Table 13.133: Progress of Hostel for female disabled employees (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	458.00	1350	397.27	1140	87	84
2016-17	458.00	1300	321.54	1046	70	80
2017-18	350.00	1300	101.63	703	29	54
2018-19*	350.00	1300	107.25	856	31	66

* upto November 2018

rehabilitation service at the door step of the beneficiaries under single window system. The service package consists of identification, screening, surgical corrections, speech and hearing and physiotherapy, therapeutical services and fitment of needy Aids and Appliances, parental counselling for children with mental retardation, Special Education, Employment and Training and facilitation for availing identity cards and Social Security benefits for Persons with Disabilities in their respective districts. The scheme is established and monitored by the District Management Team chaired by Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned. An amount of Rs.275.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 2018-19 and an amount of Rs.55.78 lakhs has been spent upto the end of November 2018 and 3807 beneficiaries are benefitted. (Table 13.134)

10. Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane

Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane is implemented to provide services like rehabilitation, awareness, Social Security, Educational Training and Employment and other Government schemes reserved for

disabled in various departments at the door step of persons with disabilities through Village Rehabilitation Worker (VRW) and taluk level Multipurpose Rehabilitation Worker (MRW) who are PwD's appointed at Grama Panchayathi and Taluka level. They are provided monthly honorarium Rs.3000/- and Rs.6000/- respectively. During 2018-19 an amount of Rs.1901.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress for last 4 years are shown in the Table 13.135.

11. Information and Counseling Centers for PwD's

To provide information about programmes and schemes of the Department, an Information and Counseling Center at the Head Office and Helpline / Information centers in 30 districts are functioning. In these centers information about the availability of quality aids appliances and other information required by PwD's like training institutions, job opportunities etc. are provided. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 171.30 lakhs is earmarked and an amount of Rs. 61.55 lakhs has been spent upto the end of November 2018.

Table 13.134: District Disability Rehabilitation Center Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	124.22	12000	124.22	12000	100	100
2016-17	769.00	15000	137.37	10130	18	67
2017-18	500.00	15000	185.00	4632	37	31
2018-19*	275.00	15000	55.78	3807	20	25

* upto November 2018

Table 13.135 : Progress of Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1243.00	5803	1097.41	4657	88	80
2016-17	1425.00	6198	1106.95	4660	78	75
2017-18	2362.00	5321	1600.96	4714	68	89
2018-19*	1901.00	5047	667.00	4858	35	96

* upto November 2018

12. Self Employment Scheme for the Disabled (ADHARA)

Under this Scheme, Rs.35,000 will be sanctioned to eligible disabled beneficiaries to establish petty shops. Out of Rs.35,000 an amount of Rs.20,000 is provided towards working capital as loan which is repayable and Rs.15,000/- worth kiosk is provided to each beneficiary. Rs.191.45 lakh has been earmarked during 2018-19 for this purpose. During 2018-19 Budget speech the scheme is revised by enhancing the unit cost to Rs.1.00 lakh, to be provided as loan through banks and a maximum Rs.50,000/- will be provided as subsidy at the rate of 50% by the Department. The detailed progress of last 4 years are shown in the **Table 13.136**.

13. Job portal

Job portal scheme is framed to provide employment opportunities to persons with disabilities. The Government has accorded administrative approval to M/S Enable India, Koramangala, in 2014-15. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2018 is shown in **Table 13.137**.

14. Incentive Scheme for persons with no disabilities who marry Differently Abled Men and Women

It is essential to encourage integrated marriages among persons with disabilities and the able bodied individuals. In this context under the scheme financial incentive of Rs.50,000/- is paid to such eligible couple. This amount is deposited in Joint Account for 05 years (FD). Interest accrued can be utilized by the couple. On completion of lock in period of 05 years they can withdraw or continue the Fixed Deposit. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.275.00 lakhs is earmarked, year wise progress achieved are shown in the **Table 13.138**.

15. Reimbursement of fees for Differently Abled students for Higher and Technical Education

Due to economical condition, students with disabilities are unable to bear the high cost in pursuing their Higher/Technical Education, Vocational Education, Master Degrees and hence the scheme has been introduced to reimburse the Exam/Tuition / Lab/ Sports and Library fees. In order to avail these benefits

Table 13.136: Progress of Self Employment Scheme for the Disabled (ADHARA)

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	100.00	285	99.75	285	100	100
2016-17	392.00	1120	377.72	1117	96	99
2017-18	455.87	1318	455.87	1318	100	100
2018-19*	191.45	547	0	0	0	0

* upto November 2018

Table 13.137: Progress of Job Portal

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	52.00	650	52.00	476	100	73
2016-17	52.00	1000	0.28	4	1	0
2017-18	50.00	1000	0	0	0	0
2018-19*	100.00	285	0	0	0	0

* upto November 2018

no income limit is prescribed and those who have availed ID cards through Medical boards are eligible under the scheme. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.175.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2018 are shown in the **Table 13.139**.

16. Child Care Allowances towards the Health and Nutritional Care of the new born baby of Visually Impaired Women

It is observed that the women with visual impairment experiences greater hardship in upbringing the newly born child. In this

context under the scheme a sum of Rs 2,000/- per month for two years for two deliveries is paid to the beneficiary towards the services of Aaya, health care, nutritional food, medical treatments for maximum of two children. The detailed progress till the end of November 2018 are shown in the **Table 13.140**.

17. Establishment of Day Care Centers for Children with Autism and Multiple Disabilities

Children between the age of 6 to 18 years who are suffering from mental retardation, cerebral palsy, autism and multiple disability requires

Table 13.140: Progress of Child Care Allowances (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	20.00	100	17.85	73	89	73
2016-17	35.70	140	26.40	132	73	94
2017-18	30.22	137	25.66	125	85	91
2018-19*	30.00	125	10.40	73	35	58

* upto November 2018

Table 13.138: Progress of Incentive Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	485.00	970	442.50	885	91	91
2016-17	810.00	1620	668.50	1342	83	83
2017-18	611.00	1222	570.50	1141	93	93
2018-19*	275.00	550	129.00	258	47	47

* upto November 2018

Table 13.139: Progress of Reimbursement of fees (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	137.65	2000	116.26	1880	81	77
2016-17	187.68	2500	151.37	2484	80	99
2017-18	209.17	3800	173.98	2903	83	76
2018-19*	175.00	2900	48.06	927	27	32

* upto November 2018

day care services such as protection, shelter, education and food. The parents of these children are usually found to be engaged in some occupation for their livelihood. In this context under the scheme 2 Day Care Centers are established to provide such services in the urban areas. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2018 are shown in the **Table 13.141**.

18. NIRAMAYA (Health Insurance Scheme)

NIRAMAYA Health Insurance Scheme for the children belonging to BPL families and suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, Mental retardation and multiple disabilities has been launched. The scheme provides the beneficiaries with medical insurance coverage up to Rs. 1 lakh per year based on onetime payment of Rs.250 as premium. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2018 are shown in the **Table 13.142**.

19. Laptop to Students with visual impairment

To enable visually challenged students to pursue higher education using latest technology, laptops are provided. The Government issued administrative approval for this scheme on 03-07-2014. During 2018-19, 448 Visually Impaired Students will be provided Laptops. (**Table 13.143**).

20. Providing Motorized two wheeler for Persons with Disabilities

Persons in the age group of 20-60 years with severe physical disabilities and hailing from families with income Rs. 2 lakhs per annum will be provided motorized two wheelers with retro fitment. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.2600.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of November 2018 are shown in the **Table 13.144**.

Table 13.141: Progress of Establishment of Day Care Centers for Children with Autism and Multiple Disabilities (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	50.00	50	31.12	50	62	100
2016-17	50.00	50	37.50	50	50	100
2017-18	50.00	50	19.00	50	38	100
2018-19*	50.00	50	22.50	50	45	100

* upto November 2018

Table 13.142: Progress of NIRAMAYA (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	12.00	4800	9.27	3708	77	77
2016-17	20.00	6460	8.23	3197	41	49
2017-18	15.84	4761	2.09	863	13	18
2018-19*	10.00	4000	0.04	80	0.04	2

* upto November 2018

Table 13.143: Progress of Laptop to Students with Visual impairment (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	400.00	1000	350.52	711	100	81
2016-17	500.00	1000	266.21	609	53	60
2017-18	0	0	170.92	391	0	0
2018-19*	230.00	448	0	0	0	0

* upto November 2018

Table 13.144: Progress of providing Motorized two wheeler scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	720.00	1000	707.12	1120	98	100
2016-17	1417.00	2000	1269.63	2000	90	100
2017-18	2800.00	4000	2619.96	4000	93	100
2018-19*	2600.00	1000	0	0	0	0

* upto November 2018

13.6.2 Senior Citizen Cell

Highlighting best Practices and Success Stories

The Department for the Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens had organized Senior Citizens day on 01-10-2018 at Platinum Jubilee Stadium, Mysore. Several Cultural Programmes like light music, Folk songs, Dance Drama, Entertainment Programme etc. Was arranged on this occasion in which the senior Citizens took part.

Specific Challenges and the future outlook of the Department:

- ❑ Distribution of Identity Cards to all the Senior Citizens and to create awareness about these I.D. cards at different levels and society.
- ❑ Creation of new posts at District and Taluk levels.
- ❑ To provide a building for the office of Officers and Staff.
- ❑ To create awareness about Maintenance of Senior Citizens Act 2007.
- ❑ To train and empower the Officers/Staff working for the Senior Citizens.

I. Programme Formulated for the welfare of Senior Citizens

According to the census report of 2011, out of total population of 611 lakhs in Karnataka, approximately 7.72% population is of senior citizens aged above 60 years which is around 47.18 lakhs.

The Govt. Of Karnataka has formulated state policy for senior citizens from 5-9-2003 which has been evolved with the motto of ensuring better quality of life.

Objective of the State Policy

1. To ensure safety of Senior Citizen.
2. To protect Senior Citizens by providing economic security, health care and by protecting them against exploitation and ill treatment.
3. To formulate programme for Senior Citizens living in rural areas to ensure that they also get the benefits that their counter parts in urban areas.
4. To create opportunities for Senior Citizens to lead a constructive and satisfactory life.
5. The policy intends to have an objective of creating a society which includes people of all ages.

6. The state recognizes the fact that Senior Citizens are also resourceful persons and are contributing members of the society.
7. This policy has realized importance of allocating budget for the welfare of Senior Citizens who belong to economically weaker sections.

The state policy aims at providing Health Care, Social Security, Housing and Protection of property and life. In order to implement this policy, a Task Force is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

II. Senior Citizens Welfare Programmes

1. Financial Assistance to NGO's to run the Old Age Home

For the Welfare of Senior Citizens, Old Age Homes are established in 30 districts through NGOs at the unit cost of Rs.8 Lakhs each per year for 25 beneficiaries where they are availing the benefit of food, medicine, entertainment and shelter. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.145**.

2. Helpline

For the welfare of Senior Citizens, 28 Help Lines are established in the State through

NGOs in coordination with District Police Commissioner /Superintendent of Police. These Senior citizens' Helplines are provided grant in on as of Rs.7.15 lakhs per annum including recurring and non recurring expenditure. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.146**.

3. Day Care Centres for Senior Citizen's

Senior Citizens to lead healthy and comfortable life during day time with their friends, sanction has been accorded to run senior citizen's Day Care Centers one in each district. At present 22 Day Care Centers are functioning and action is being taken to start day care centers in the remaining districts by the end of 2016-17. In these day care centers, approximately 50 senior citizens are accommodated with light refreshment, entertainment, medical facility, reading facility etc. Each NGO is provided Rs.11.20 lakhs per year. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.147**.

4. Senior Citizen ID Cards

Senior citizens in the age of 60+ are given Identity Cards charging Rs.50/- each through the recognized Voluntary Organizations

Table 13.145: Progress of Financial Assistance to Old Age Homes (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	206.14	775	206.05	750	100	97
2016-17	245.00	875	208.55	722	85	82
2017-18	245.00	900	245.00	873	100	97
2018-19*	240.00	638	54.99	292	23	46

* upto November 2018

Table 13.146: Progress of Helplines (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	172.48	28	151.21	28	88	100
2016-17	184.90	30	169.76	28	92	93
2017-18	184.80	30	170.58	28	92	93
2018-19*	172.48	30	61.81	30	36	100

* upto November 2018

Table 13.147 : Progress of Day Care Centres (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	74.60	600	74.60	600	100	100
2016-17	240.17	1500	184.54	965	77	64
2017-18	318.65	1400	225.07	2424	70	173
2018-19*	246.24	1500	85.92	828	35	55

* upto November 2018

working in the districts. 12.66 lakh identity cards have been issued to Senior Citizens upto the end of November 2018.

5. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

As per Revenue department, government order No: RD 47. DSP:2018, dated: 14.09.2018, age group between 60-65 are eligible to receive Rs.600/- per month as pension and above the age of 65 to receive Rs.1000/- per month as pension under the scheme as social security measure 34,72,985 senior citizens are benefitted.

Eligibility

1. Should Above 65 years
2. Income certificate to be certified from local revenue office, that yearly income of Husband or wife is less then Rs. 20000/-
3. Children income and parents yearly is liable.
4. Joint Saving of Husband or wife should not be more then Rs. 10000/-
5. It should be certified that pension or other old age benefits are not taken.
6. Below mentioned candidates are eligible for the benefits.

Small farmer, Agriculture labourers, Fisherman, Mason and workers from unorganized sectors working under (Regulation of employment and condition of services Act 1996 are not eligible) . To avail this benefit under this schemes may contact the concerned taluk thalisadar. Senior citizen above 80 years is paid Rs. 750/- per month.

6. Concession in Bus Fare

Senior Citizens aged 60 and above are provided 25% concession in bus fares. To avail the benefits, senior citizens have to produce ID cards issued by the dept.,/ Election Voter Card or Driving License/ID cards issued by KSRTC.

7. Geriatric Centers

With Assistance of Health and Family Welfare Dept., Govt. of Karnataka has established separate Geriatric Wards in District Hospitals of Kolar, Tumkur, Bijapur, Kodagu, Chikkamagalur and Dharwad Districts. In these District treatment is given at free of cost.

Under Central Government scheme called National Health care, 5 separate OPD centers are opened in these district, Shimoga, Kolar, Udupi, Tumkur and Chikkamagalur and in 3 separate Geriatric centers with 10 beds are provided.

BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 14

14.1 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Karnataka has always demonstrated vibrant potential for growth. Despite the natural resource constraints and unfavorable conditions, the State could maintain above average performance in basic development indicators. It is placed at the median level on most of the development indicators. During the last five decades, the State has made efforts to achieve rapid growth through investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and other sectors.

“REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP TO REVIEW THE METHODOLOGY FOR MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY” is published by the Planning Commission, Government of India in June-2014, as per this report during 2011-12 the BPL Population in the state is 20.9%.

With the sharp North-South divide existing in the State, the regional gap emerged in the State on the eve of the reorganization of States in 1956. The new areas that joined the State from Hyderabad State and Bombay State were relatively less developed than the Old Mysore State. This area formed the Northern part of the State. In the absence of focused efforts in the past, the development gap increased over a period of time leading to marginalization and exclusion of the region and its people from the mainstream development process. Efforts have been made over a period of time to reduce the undevelopmental gap. However, there has been a growing realization that investment and focus on the area especially on initiatives to improve the human development indicators must be further accelerated.

14.1.1 High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2000-2002)

For Preparing a comprehensive report to eliminate regional imbalances in the state, Dr. D M Nanjundappa who was worked in State Planning Board was appointed wide Government Order No. PD 637 PM 97, Date: 3rd October 2000 as a Chairman of the High

Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance (HPCRRRI).

The committee conducted a study and presented the Interim Report to the Government on 26th March 2001, and submitted the final report on 25th June 2002.

On the basis of 35 socio-economic indicators, assessed the level of development of 175 taluks in the state. These indicators were spread over various sectors such as agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, and financial and technical infrastructure. Taking the State average of development in these indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1), the Committee estimated Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) with appropriate weights and identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward based on the value of CCDI. Taluks with CCDI of 0.53 - 0.79 were classified as most backward, those with CCDI of 0.80 - 0.89 as more backward and, taluks with CCDI of 0.90 - 0.99 as backward. The distribution of the taluks in these various groups in the State is given in **Table 14.1**.

Table 14.1 indicates the extent of regional imbalances existing in the State which was identified by the Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka and 13 taluks are in South Karnataka, 21 in Kalaburagi Division and out of the total 61 relatively developed taluks, 40 are in South Karnataka. The Committee has recommended a policy mix of resource transfer, fiscal incentives and special programmes for development of the 114 backward taluks in the State.

14.1.2 The following main programmes have been implemented, as per the recommended in Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa report

- 1) Established of a Central University at Kalaburagi,

Table 14.1: Regional Development in Karnataka State

Sl. No.	Division	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
1.	Bengaluru	18	09	13	11	51
2.	Mysuru	22	10	10	02	44
3.	Belagavi	18	14	12	05	49
4.	Kalaburagi(HK Region)	03	02	05	21	31
Total		61	35	40	39	175
1.	North Karnataka	21	16	17	26	80
2.	South Karnataka	40	19	23	13	95
Total (State)		61	35	40	39	175

- 2) A High Court Bench at Dharwad and Kalaburagi have been implemented.
- 3) A Women's University has been established at Vijayapura.
- 4) Established IT parks in Kalaburagi and Hubli
- 5) Establishment of Food Park in Kalaburagi
- 6) A Textile Park and an Airport are in process in Kalaburagi.
- 7) 6 new Government Medical colleges are established at Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Raichur, Belagavi and Bidar
- 8) In Dharwad mental hospital has been upgraded.
- 9) 38 Burns and dialysis wards are newly opened.
- 10) Horticulture University at Bagalkot and Horticulture College at Bidar has been established.
- 11) Revolving fund established to support agricultural pricing.
- 12) Hubli-Mumbai flight is open to public service
- 13) Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Science University at Bidar is Established.
- 14) Dairy Science College at Gulbarga is Established
- 15) Established Kasturba Gandhi Girls Schools In all the 39 Most backward Taluks
- 16) Dialysis wards are setup in 23 district hospitals and 34 taluks
- 17) Bidar - Kalaburagi railway line, open to public service
- 18) Sainik School Established in Kodagu District.
- 19) Wide Government Order Number: ITY 124 TTM 84(211), Dated: 26/11/1988 Tourism Department has been declared as a Industrial Sector.
- 20) 49 Farmer Training Centers are established by the Agriculture Department.
- 21) Establishment of 172 new breeding centers.
- 22) APMC markets capable of operating independently in 162 Taluks out of 177 Taluks.
- 23) 3,71,517 houses built and 86,677 sites were distributed by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation.
- 24) There are 53 medical colleges are already operating in the state. The department has announced that finding a land to setup a Government Medical Colleges on priority basis due to non availability of Private or Government Hospitals in Haveri, Yadagiri, Bagalakote, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Chikkaballapura and Ramanagara districts.
- 25) In 2018-19 The department has initiated to set-up a government medical college in Kanakapura taluk, Ramanagar district.
- 26) From Mysuru to Chennai Airlines Service are open to the public.
- 27) In 39 Most Backward Taluks constructed Teachers Quarters, Cluster Complex for Teachers are allowed to live there and allow education.

A) Additional resource transfer to meet the development requirements

An Eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) has been recommended for implementation by investing Rs. 31000 crore which includes Rs. 15000 crore from Normal Plan and Rs. 16000 crore as additionally. In 2014-15 Eight-years is completed, Further 2015-16 to 2019-20 to resolve the Regional Imbalance with providing of Rs.3,000 crore of budget, it has been taken the decision in Belagavi Assembly on 15-07-2015. The Committee has also stated that the amount allocated every year should be escalated by a factor to include rise in prices. The recommendations prescribe a participatory approach involving the people, voluntary organizations and Self Help Groups and adoption of a Decentralized planning approach to promote development and find long-term solutions to the problems of regional development.

14.1.3 Review of Recent Efforts towards Promoting Balanced Regional Development

The State Governments has initiated programme for development of backward regions. The Special Development Plan (SDP) is a major recommendation of the Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee. The Committee has estimated the required resource flow in the 114 backward taluks to bring them at par with other taluks in the State.

A) Objectives

The objectives of the Special Development Plan are

- ❑ To give a thrust to the development programmes in the 114 backward taluks to move towards a more balanced development in the State as a whole.
- ❑ To accelerate growth in the backward taluks through the stimulus of additional investment in various sectors and areas.
- ❑ To build infrastructure to make good the identified sector backlog in backward taluks.
- ❑ To establish the needed institutions/ organizations to redress the imbalances in the concerned sectors in backward taluks.
- ❑ To provide location-specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks in order to raise the level of services in these sectors to the level of State average.

B) Allocations under Special Development Plan

The Committee has estimated the financial resources required to promote development in various sectors, The focus of the SDP is on irrigation, rural development and social services. Sectors like energy and agriculture are also allotted additional financial assistance for development. The allocation to education, health and other social services is Rs. 8025 crore. The allocation to irrigation is Rs. 8000 crore and to rural development, Rs. 7100 crore. This allocation considers the rural character and agrarian conditions of most of the taluks among the 114 backward taluks. The allocations in SDP across the divisions were based on the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI). This is estimated on the basis of the distance of the CCDI Value from the State average (CDI=1-CCDI). The allocations within the division and among the districts and taluks are again based on the respective CDI values. an the total additional investment of Rs. 16000 Crore, the share of Kalaburagi division is maximum i.e. Rs. 6400 crore and the share of North Karnataka is 60 % of the total allocation. This is because the extent of development deprivation is more in Kalaburagi Division i.e. 8.06 (8.06/20.26 =40%) which is just equal to the total deprivation of entire South Karnataka. The Government started implementation of Special Development Plan from 2007-08. Budget provision was made from 2007-08 every year for implementation of these recommendations in the backward taluks by various departments.

14.1.4 Implementation of Special Development Plan

The programmes under SDP are planned on the basis of the requirements sent by the concerned departments. The progress of the works under SDP is reviewed at the State and district levels in KDP meetings every month and a DSS system has been incorporated for providing online information about the programmes undertaken under SDP and the physical and financial progress achieved. A special head of account with the object code 133 is allotted for schemes under SDP. A Special Cell has been established in the Planning Department to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation process. The amount allocated, releases made and

expenditure incurred so far is given in **Table 14.2**. These information is furnished by the Implementing Departments. A state level monitoring committee is constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary and Development commissioner by Government Order No. PD 03 SDP 2014, Bangalore, Dated: 30.12.2014. A Special 39 Nodel officers as been appointed to monitoring the 39 most Backward Taluks, Government order is issued No P D 99 PSD 2015 dated 21.11.2015.

Major Achievements under SDP

A. Major successful works undertaken under SDP

The SDP has concentrated on the following core sectors in which allocations are being made on priority basis so that outcomes are visible – (i) Agriculture and Allied Sectors; (ii) Health; (iii) Education; (iv) Housing; (v) Infrastructure; (vi) Irrigation and (vii) Tourism.

In this sectors, during 2018-19 the following main programs are implementing

i. Agriculture and Allied Sectors

a. Agriculture

Agricultural Inputs and Quality Control programme total budget allocation is Rs.152.91 Crores in 2018-19 Budget, under this Establishment of Farm Machinery Centers – Rs.62.91 Crores and For Agricultural Budget Scheme – Rs.90.00 Crores has re-allocated.

b. Horticulture

In 2018-19 Budget for Horticulture department total Rs.48.16 Crore has been sanctioned, under this PMKSY-National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture Scheme – Rs.18.06 Crore, Comprehensive Horticulture Development Scheme – Rs.5.10 crores and National Horticulture Mission Scheme – Rs.25.00 Crores has been allocated.

ii. Health

Construction and up gradation of primary health centers have been taken up. Action has also been initiated for improvement of health facilities by establishing Suvarna Aarogya

Table 14.2: Allocations Releases and Expenditure under Special Development Plan 2007-08 to 2018-19 (upto November-18)

Year	Allocation (Rs.crores)	Releases (Rs.crores)	Expenditure (Rs.crores)	% of released to allocation	% of exp.to releases
2007-08	1571.50	827.93	804.48	52.68	97.17
2008-09	2547.34	1369.26	1153.94	53.75	84.27
2009-10	2578.83	1731.12	1543.11	67.13	89.14
2010-11	2584.00	1924.47	1762.59	74.48	91.59
2011-12	2984.14	2529.99	2200.16	84.78	86.96
2012-13	2680.00	2464.83	2402.92	91.97	97.49
2013-14	2925.60	2053.65	2067.56	70.20	100.68
2014-15	2267.18	1370.54	1256.57	60.45	91.68
2015-16	2300.02	1967.49	1805.42	85.54	91.76
2016-17	3000.00	2744.28	2484.62	91.48	90.54
2017-18	3,000.00	2545.98	2496.77	84.87	98.07
2018-19 * (Upto Nov-18)	2789.19	1709.01	902.44	61.27	52.80
Total	31,227.80	23238.55	20880.58	74.42	89.85

* An amount of Rs.3007.00 Crore has been earmarked in 2018-19 Budget for SDP. Out of this Rs.217.81crore allocated to HKRDB Division for implementation through Planning Department. Finance department has been given Approval for payment of previous year's approved works along with general amount earmarked for HKRDB.

Table 14.3: Department wise Amount Earmarked, Releases and Expenditure Details

Sl. No.	Sectors	Total allocation 2007-08 to 2018-19	Amount released 2007-08 to 2018-19 (upto Nov-18)	Expenditure 2007-08 to 2018-19 (upto Nov-18)	% of released to allocation	% of exp. to release
1	Agriculture & allied sectors (including forest)	2057.43	1329.34	1203.34	64.61	92.24
2	PWD	2150.42	1838.26	1458.72	85.48	79.23
3	Rural Development	5294.26	4137.89	3787.00	78.16	91.39
4	Housing	3442.54	3176.04	3065.52	92.26	95.54
5	Irrigation (Major & Minor)	6178.01	4535.60	4143.65	73.42	93.30
6	Power	1801.71	1316.51	1137.49	73.07	84.88
7	Industries	356.71	133.00	102.05	37.29	76.73
8	Infrastructure	1720.47	1249.67	1219.48	72.64	97.58
9	Transport	1043.50	829.68	709.91	79.51	85.14
10	Home	173.20	180.13	172.34	104.00	95.68
11	Social Sectors (health & education)	3150.52	2189.61	1984.25	69.50	89.69
12	Labour & Social Welfare	1730.25	1098.59	707.71	63.49	63.62
13	Women & Child Development	469.20	346.83	331.48	73.92	97.83
14	Tourism Development	637.58	554.93	553.95	87.04	99.82
15	Urban Development	938.00	246.65	246.65	26.30	100.00
16	Information & Technology	84.00	75.84	57.06	90.29	75.24
Total		31227.80	23238.57	20880.60	74.42	89.85

As seen in Table 14.3, the amount released is 74.42% of the planned allocations but the utilization is 89.85%.

Suraksha Trust. Dialysis wards have been established in 23 district hospitals and 34 taluks hospitals. During 2016-17 established 3 New Medical Institutions in. Chamarajnar, Koppal and Kalaburagi.

In 2018-19 Rs.261.53 crore has been earmarked to Health and Family Welfare Department Under the Special Development Plan, Under this for Karnataka State Drug Logistic & Ware

Housing Society – Rs.3.00 crore, National Health Mission (NHM) – Rs.79.78 crore, Aarogya Karnataka – Rs.118.43 crore and Hospital Construction / Upgradation – Rs.60.32 crore has been allocated.

iii. Education

Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee had recommended the establishment of top educational institutions in north Karnataka,

more specifically in the Hyderabad - Karnataka region. The major institutions established in this sector include the Women's University at Vijayapura, Central University at Kalaburagi, University of Horticulture Sciences at Bagalkote, Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Sciences University at Bidar and Dairy Science College at Kalaburagi. To promote education in 39 most backward taluks, additional programmes have been introduced to strengthen the school infrastructure. Cluster complex is being established in 39 most backward taluks with a view to provide teachers' quarters in backward taluks/regions to enable the teachers to stay in rural areas and provide quality education to children. Opening of residential schools on Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) model is also taken up in these taluks as female literacy rate is low. An Rs 10.00 Crores as allocated to Pre-university Examinations.

Infrastructure facilities like School buildings, drinking water and sanitary facilities as provided, to establish Model high schools amount as been given model under NABARD Scheme.

A sum of Rs.34.59 crore has been allocated in 2018-19 and is being implemented to fund the establishment of new schools and colleges and to create assets.

Higher Education: Rs.70.00 crore has been allocated for First Grade Colleges Building constructions during 2018-19.

iv. Housing (2017-18)

Rural housing is one of the major sectors under SDP. The programmes that are being implemented in the backward taluks under SDP include the Ashraya-SDP Rural housing scheme. The allocation for these scheme during the period 2018-19 is Rs.194.53 crore for constructing of 16,211 houses.

v. Infrastructure Development

One of the prime objectives of SDP is to fill up the gaps in infrastructure in the backward taluks and fasten the development process in these taluks. Under energy sector, the focus is on provision of electricity to villages, hamlets and tandas. Schemes of Rural Load Management System (RLMS) are being implemented. The Minor airports at Bidar, Kalaburagi, Vijayapura, Belagavi and Hubballi are provided with additional funds for completion. The Committee had identified 90 taluks (61 in north Karnataka and 29 in south

Karnataka) out of 175 taluks which have road length less than the State average. Under the Special Development plan, rural roads, NABARD-assisted roads and suvarna raste vikasa yojane and also many road development schemes were undertaken. The Programmes are implemented by Public Works Department, the allocation during the year 2018-19 is Rs.302.67 crores.

Under road transport sector, assistance is given to four divisions for construction of new depots, up gradation of existing bus stands, provision of toilet facilities, asphaltting within bus stands and construction of waiting rooms etc. in 2018-19 Rs.150.00 crore has been earmarked to Transport Department. Rs.87.37 crore has been provided for the cost sharing of railway schemes under the infrastructure scheme. Rs.250.00 crore is allocated for rural drinking water supply, Rs.187.50 crore is allocated for Namma Grama Namma Raste, Rs.62.50 crore is allocated for Rural Road Development (NABARD), Rs.34.00 crore is allocated to Rural Water Supply Scheme under SDP and Rs.66.98 crore is allocated to Rural Area Road Works (NABARD) during 2018-19.

vi. Irrigation

Assistance is provided for development of major irrigation in backward taluks. The Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee had recommended development of irrigation as a major strategy for increasing agricultural production and productivity in backward taluks. Assistance is provided under the programmes of Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited (KNNL) and Additional funds are being provided for early completion of major irrigation schemes to KNNL. Works such as promotion and modernization of tanks, rejuvenation of tanks, lift irrigation and construction of barrages are taken up in most backward and more backward taluks. Expenditure for irrigation is around 20.1% of total SDP expenditure during the 11th Five Year Plan. Assistance is given to complete the existing schemes soon so that benefits reach the farmers in time. This may thus help to expand the irrigation facilities and increase agricultural productivity and output. Allocation to major irrigation is Rs.569.18 crore during 2018-19.

vii. Tourism

Innovative works have been proposed and are in the process of implementation in tourism sector which is emerging as a high growth area in the service sector. Tourist infrastructure at

various places in backward taluks has been taken up for development. An amount of Rs. 432.40 crore has been spent so far as against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 537.58 crore. Approach roads to tourist places have also been constructed at various tourist places.

The implementation of recommendations of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee remains as an ongoing agenda. The Special Development Plan and the Backward Region Grant Fund are major programmes operating to reduce regional imbalances. These efforts have led to an increase in the levels of economic & human development in most backward and more backward taluks. This is evident from the growing enrolment of children in schools, decline in dropouts and out-of-school children etc. Road connectivity has increased and most villages are now covered by all-weather roads. Levels of employment and income are on the rise.

A. Additional Resource Transfer to Most Backward Taluks

The allocations under SDP have helped the backward taluks in different categories to get additional resources to accelerate the development process. A comparison of distribution of allocation among three categories viz., most backward, more backward and backward taluks is presented in **Table 14.4**. It is observed that the share of most backward taluks in total allocations has increased from 23.93% in 2007-08 to 51.54% in 2018-19. These also include the allocations made under district sector schemes. However, this has to increase to 60% as per the recommendations of HPCRRI Committee. However, this additional resource transfer has promoted development activities in the backward areas.

Table 14.4 : Aggregate Resource Transfer to Backward taluks in Different Categories 2007-08 to 2018-19 (upto November-18) (Rs. Crores)

Year	Most Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Backward Taluks	District Schemes in Backward Taluks	Total Allocation
2007-08	376.00 (23.93%)	161.66 (10.29%)	136.62 (8.69%)	897.22 (57.09%)	1571.50 (100%)
2008-09	870.09 (34.16%)	615.05 (24.14%)	406.87 (15.97%)	655.34 (25.73%)	2547.35 (100%)
2009-10	1270.18 (49.25%)	554.57 (21.50%)	384.40 (14.91%)	369.68 (14.34%)	2578.83 (100%)
2010-11	908.89 (35.17%)	639.65 (24.75%)	382.05 (14.79%)	653.41 (25.29%)	2584.00 (100%)
2011-12	1204.50 (40.36%)	793.39 (26.59%)	528.00 (17.69%)	458.25 (15.36%)	2984.14 (100%)
2012-13	1182.09 (44.11%)	748.99 (27.95%)	377.30 (14.08%)	371.62 (13.87%)	2680.00 (100%)
2013-14	1477.18 (50.49%)	916.75 (31.34%)	531.67 (18.17%)	-	2925.60 (100%)
2014-15	1174.47 (51.80%)	701.54 (30.94%)	391.17 (17.26%)	-	2267.18 (100%)
2015-16	1143.98 (49.74%)	678.08 (29.48%)	477.95 (20.78%)	-	2300.02 (100%)
2016-17	1428.64 (47.62%)	943.85 (31.46%)	627.51 (20.92%)	-	3000.00 (100%)
2017-18	1598.40 (53.68%)	940.06 (31.57%)	437.58 (14.69%)	1.58 (0.05%)	2977.92 (100%)
2018-19	1437.67 (51.54%)	884.16 (31.70%)	467.36 (16.76%)	-	2789.19 (100%)
Total	14072.09 (45.09%)	8577.75 (27.49%)	5148.48 (16.50%)	3407.10 (10.92%)	31205.73 (100.00%)

14.2 AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Malnad Area Development Board, Shivamogga

Malnad Area Development Board came into existence by the Malnad Area Development Act 1991. The main objective of the board is specifically to achieve overall development of the Malnad Area. The area under the jurisdiction of the board extends over 13 districts of Malnad Area along the Western Ghats in 61 Taluks extending over 65 Assembly Constituencies.

Achievement

The Board covers the aspect of development of the Malnad region which is a very vast area of operation. Many Government schemes are implemented by various agencies in the area of development. The board depending upon the grants available and determines the specific requirements that needs to be made to fill gaps or those that cannot be funded in regular plans.

Since inception of the board upto 2018-19 (upto November-2018), the board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 64131.802 lakh completing 19913 works.

Initiatives taken up in 2018-19

The Board has taken up many initiatives including the formation of concrete roads in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections, providing of safe drinking water in rural areas especially those affected by fluoride, construction of foot bridges and hanging bridges as well as formation of roads. The implementation of the safe drinking water is sought to be enhanced by involving the Srikrishetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (R) Dharmasthala which will share the cost of the installation of the unit.

For the Year 2018-19 No New works are taken. With the available budget only Spillover works are taken up.

Best practices and success stories

Some of the success stories are related to the supply of play articles to the anganawadi children in most backward taluks as identified in the Report of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa which was named Chinnara Loka programme. For the all round development of a child, along with the curricular activities, the sports plays important role. Facilities provided for sports would play a major role by physical

development of the child. Which attracts the children to come to Anganawadi. This considerably it reduces number of children who keeps away from the school. This formed the main objective of "Chinnara Loka" in the Anganawadi. It was implemented in the taluks of channagiri, H.D.Kote, Chamarajanagar and Joida.

Another success story is the construction of 17 hanging bridges incurring a cost of about Rs.1063.37 lakh. This facilitates the children and others to cross the streams in the rainy season to access the schools and other facilities which otherwise would be circuitous or inaccessible during the rainy season.

Another success story is the involvement of Srikrishetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (R), in the developmental programs. They have been involved in many different programs, notable as the programme of providing safe drinking water in which the board contributes Rs.5.00 lakhs and they contribute an equal amount. Similarly they have executed the solid waste disposal system in Kadaba and Ujire villages. The solid waste was getting into the river system during the rainy season affecting the drinking water supply during the summer which is the lean season.

In some locations depending upon the water level and pressure where naturally flowing water is available, in the remote areas, independent Hydro Electric Units have been established to provide electricity.

Table 14.5 shows the details of expenditure incurred since inception of the Board.

Table 14.6 shows the physical achievement made since inception of the Board.

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established under Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act 1994. Bayaluseeme (Maidan Area) comprises 57 Taluks of the State which have been recognized as drought prone taluks, and pose special Problems of development. This Board was established to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State. There are 70 assembly constituencies spread over 14 districts.

Since from the inception of the Board up to 2018-19 (upto November-2018), the Board has

Table 14.5: Since Inception Financial Progress Statement of MADB, Shivamoga
(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
1993-94	3300.00	3300.00	1558.740
1994-95	3500.00	2400.00	3805.770
1995-96	3000.00	2250.00	2022.440
1996-97	3000.00	2100.00	1913.940
1997-98	1570.00	1570.00	2736.330
1998-99	3850.00	1875.00	2022.780
1999-2000	3284.00	2463.00	2564.100
2000-01	3400.00	3256.00	3010.040
2001-02	1725.00	1135.00	1740.470
2002-03	1645.00	1533.75	1556.850
2003-04	1250.00	1350.00	1382.320
2004-05	707.00	707.00	668.320
2005-06	1400.00	1400.00	1344.880
2006-07	3355.00	3355.00	1432.690
2007-08	3450.00	2824.50	2712.320
2008-09	2300.00	1057.50	2696.570
2009-10	1600.00	1596.56	1052.043
2010-11	2000.00	2000.00	2158.450
2011-12	3400.00	3360.00	3048.062
2012-13	3400.00	3400.00	3233.271
2013-14	3430.00	2572.50	3111.009
2014-15	3800.00	3800.00	3609.103
2015-16	4000.00	4000.00	4542.746
2016-17	5000.00	5000.00	3859.571
2017-18	6000.00	4600.00	4342.887
2018-19	2706.00	1353.00 (upto 31.12. 2018)	2006.10 (upto 30.11.2018)
Total	76072.00	64258.81	64131.802

Note: The expenditure incurred in a year includes unspent balance of Previous year also. The expenditure incurred in the year 2018-19 includes administrative expenditure of Rs.65.92 lakh upto November-2018.

Table 14.6: Since Inception Physical Progress Statement of MADB, Shivamoga (in.nos)

Year	Approved Works				Total No.of work	Total completed work
	Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water		
1993-94	3039	264	0	90	3393	419
1994-95	1947	361	93	118	2519	631
1995-96	896	99	12	47	1054	1793
1996-97	845	196	18	33	1092	1803
1997-98	915	295	12	46	1268	1344
1998-99	1500	359	15	35	1909	927
1999-2000	131	10	1	1	143	618
2000-01	605	143	11	4	763	1265
2001-02	226	60	0	0	286	862
2002-03	50	32	1	0	83	195
2003-04	53	9	2	0	64	195
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	1290
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	874
2006-07	399	247	63	41	750	658
2007-08	304	215	42	25	586	790
2008-09	282	210	9	1	502	438
2009-10	614	19	0	0	633	406
2010-11	316	200	24	9	549	429
2011-12	402	267	54	0	723	532
2012-13	529	266	12	19	826	575
2013-14	690	271	75	0	1036	636
2014-15	711	268	59	0	1038	748
2015-16	1155	138	63	0	1356	712
2016-17	1118	197	66	0	1381	714
2017-18	1617	152	50	0	1819	721
2018-19	748	280	38	0	1066	338 (upto 30.11.2018)
Total	19092	4558	720	469	24839	19913

Source : MI: Minor Irrigation, GWR: Ground Water Resources,

incurred an expenditure of Rs. 28208.40 lakh completing 7854 works.

Objectives

- ❑ Development and conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system.
- ❑ Adopting soil and water conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system and Forest Development.
- ❑ Promoting Horticulture Development.
- ❑ To promote and support activities in the agriculture and allied sectors.
- ❑ To promote animal husbandry.

Out of total amount allocated to the Board minimum 60% shall be utilized for water and soil conservation works and remaining amount shall be for other developmental works in Bayaluseeme area.

Achievement:

Table 14.7 shows the details of allocation, expenditure incurred since inception of the Board. **Table 14.8** shows the physical achievement made since inception of the Board.

Karavali Development Authority, Mangaluru

The Project under taken for the welfare of Three Coastal Districts of Karnataka as well as economic and social development of the Coast.

Coastal Development Authority was established vide G.O NO: ನಅಇ 582 ಅಪ್ರ 2008, dated: 8.9.2008. The Coastal Development Authority is the Advisory Body/Nodal Agency to the Government of Karnataka on matters pertaining to the Comprehensive development of the three coastal districts of Karnataka, namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada.

Functions

- ❑ Identification of potential projects for promotion and development of basic infrastructure-Roads, Tourism, Ports, Industries, Technology Parks, Over-Bridges.
- ❑ Preparing of Project Reports of the identified potential projects in construction with concerned administrative departments.
- ❑ Identifying projects for conservation and development of various coastal zones and

recommending such works for inclusion in the state level planning.

- ❑ Taking measures for effective time bound supervision of implementation of projects for coastal conservation and development.
- ❑ CDA was empowered to carry-out projects such as construction of fish markets, bridges, commercial complexes, public amenities etc from the financial year 2015-16.

Projects taken up in three Coastal Districts of Karnataka since inception

1. Development of Atradi State Road-67

- ❑ The present proposal of Athradi (Manipal) to Bajpe International Airport road is two lanes (Converting into four lane) is proposed to have direct axis for 80 K.M speed. Completely reformation of the road by avoiding all the curves, gradients etc. If this road is formed the reaching time is expected to be within one hour by the shortening the road distance to 55 K.M. and straight with flyovers etc. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already been submitted to the Government. (Apprx Project Cost Rs. 580 crore)

2. Mangalore-Karwar Fisheries Road Development Project

- ❑ The proposed road will be connected between Talapady (Mangaluru) to Majali (Uttara Kannada District) converting into two lane concrete road parallel to NH-66. Presently there is asphalted road in this area with less connectivity. Thick population of fishermen communities reside throughout the beach.
- ❑ The main purpose of this project is overall development of fishermen communities. This being a parallel road to N.H 66 connects the Fishermen's habitations. The traffic congestion of National Highway will be greatly reduced.
- ❑ The proposed road is on the bank of Arabian Sea. Hence, the road is strategically important in the national interest. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already submitted to the Government. (Apprx Project Cost Rs.780 crore).

Table 14.7: Since Inception Financial Progress Statement of BSDB, Chitradurga
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
1	1995-96	597.00	372.75	4.56
2	1996-97	474.00	418.00	346.20
3	1997-98	740.00	590.00	471.00
4	1998-99	850.00	637.50	704.30
5	1999-2000	1550.00	499.50	497.66
6	2000-01	900.00	660.00	518.25
7	2001-02	380.00	230.00	440.75
8	2002-03	1420.00	1200.00	603.87
9	2003-04	675.50	193.75	1132.50
10	2004-05	500.00	352.50	477.55
11	2005-06	630.00	630.00	373.09
12	2006-07	780.00	780.00	203.94
13	2007-08	1911.00	1669.50	1117.41
14	2008-09	1375.00	610.00	1165.39
15	2009-10	727.50	572.50	1048.91
16	2010-11	700.00	700.00	729.18
17	2011-12	1000.00	800.00	757.57
18	2012-13	1700.00	1275.00	1012.66
19	2013-14	1730.00	1297.50	1140.67
20	2014-15	2000.00	1999.55	1849.26
21	2015-16	3501.00	3501.00	2901.22
22	2016-17	4500.00	4500.00	2918.61
23	2017-18	5000.00	3900.00	6146.46
24	2018-19	2264.00	1132.00 (upto 30.11.2018)	1647.39 (upto 30.11.2018)
Total		35905.00	28521.05	28208.40

Note: The expenditure incurred in a year includes unspent balance of previous year. The expenditure incurred in the year 2018-19 includes administrative expenditure of Rs.71.54 lakh upto November-2018.

Table 14.8: Since Inception Physical Progress Statement of BSDB, Chitradurga
(in. nos.)

Year	Approved Works						Completed Works					
	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Engineer works	Total	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI& GWR	Soil Water	Engineer Works	Total
1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996-97	119	64	105	77	3	368	119	64	105	77	3	368
1997-98	97	19	67	105	3	291	97	19	67	105	3	291
1998-99	156	48	112	162	16	494	156	48	112	162	16	494
1999-00	400	66	342	351	41	1200	400	66	342	351	41	1200
2000-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003-04	85	8	111	59	4	267	85	7	111	59	4	266
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	70	37	45	103	1	256	70	36	45	103	1	255
2007-08	137	83	68	268	15	571	137	83	68	268	15	571
2008-09	46	55	53	197	4	355	46	49	53	197	4	349
2009-10	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	3
2010-11	24	10	22	75	0	131	24	8	22	73	0	127
2011-12	33	9	31	156	9	238	33	7	25	139	9	213
2012-13	71	18	41	223	38	391	56	14	31	167	25	293
2013-14	117	17	356	102	63	655	81	6	143	51	32	313
2014-15	117	55	160	244	22	598	78	33	103	89	17	320
2015-16	214	108	397	43	25	787	128	25	315	28	7	503
2016-17	705	19	62	1236	0	2022	204	15	48	324	0	591
2017-18	888	384	239	1590	10	3111	320	43	74	650	0	1087
2018-19	498	246	125	764	0	1633	183	41	78	308	0	610*
Total	3777	1248	2337	5756	254	13372	2217	565	1743	3152	177	7854

* (upto 30.11.2018)

Source : MI: Minor Irrigation, GWR: Ground Water Resources,

3. Construction of Modern Hi-Tech Fish Markets In Three Coastal Districts of Karnataka

- The work is already taken up by the Coastal Development Authority funded by National Fisheries Development, Government of India (Providing 90% of the project cost) and Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka. (Providing 10% of the project cost) The construction work of Padubidri, Yedthare-Byndoor, Katapadi, Uppunda, Kota and Shirva in Udupi District and Ankola, Shirali Fish Markets in Uttara Kannada District and Kinnigoli and Panemangalore in Dakshina Kannada District has already been completed.

4. Construction of Foot Bridges/Hanging Bridges in three Coastal Districts

- As per the proposal submitted by the Coastal Development Authority, the Government has released Rs.3.00 Crore to Dakshina Kannada and Rs. 2.00 Crore to Udupi District for the construction of foot bridges/ hanging bridges. The

construction work has been taken up by Panchayath Raj Engineering Division. Coastal Development Authority out of its personal interest got funds sanctioned for implementing foot-bridges in remote villages of the three Coastal Districts of Karnataka. The Proposal submitted to the Government for the construction of foot bridges in Coastal Districts of Karnataka are as follows:

The following hanging bridges and footbridges works have been completed and handed over to the concerned Panchayath (**Table 14.9**).

5. Multi Village Water Supply Project

- The preparation of Preliminary Scheme Report/Detailed project report in regard to Multi Village Water Supply Scheme in Dakshina Kannada (25 Villages) and Udupi District (26 Villages) has been completed and report submitted to the Government. The main objective of this project is to support the Government's effort to increase access to safe drinking water for deprived villages in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 14.9: Construction of Foot Bridges/Hanging Bridges in three Coastal Districts

Hanging Bridges

Name/ Place of Work	District	Grama Panchayath	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
Kudrugi Sharavati Hanging Bridge.	Uttara Kannada	Kudrugi	278.00
Dongri Gangavali river Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Dongri	165.00
Chikkanagoda Hanging Bridge	Uttara Kannada	Chikkanagoda	135.00
Kuppepadavu Phalguni hanging Bridge	Dakshina Kannada	Kuppepadavu	147.00
Total			725.00

Foot Bridges

Sl.No.	District	Total (in.nos)
1	Dakshina Kannada	19
2	Udupi	13
3	Uttara Kannada	32
Total		64

6. The projects under taken by CDA from the financial year 2015-16 to 2017-18 are as mentioned below

- The construction work of fish market at Karki, Suspension bridges at kudrugi in U.K District and Kuppepadavu in D.K District have been completed which were taken up during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 (**Table 14.10**).

7. Table 14.11 shows the Proposed projects for the financial year 2018-19.

Table 14.12 shows the Funds allocated and expenditure incurred since inception of the Costal Development Authority.

8. Other Aspects

A) Seminar on Fisheries

One day seminar on Present Status and Future Prospects of Fisheries in Karnataka jointly organised by Coastal Development Authority and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Karwar on 29.09.2015. The

Table 14.10: Projects under taken by CDA from the financial year 2015-16 to 2017-18

Year	Particulars	Foot Bridges	Hanging Bridges	Fish Markets	Parks	Sky walk	Drinking water	Angan-vadi/School	Road	Others	Total
2015-16	Phy No	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
2016-17	Phy No	82	2	8	2	1	1	05	01	0	102
2017-18	Phy No	126	0	11	2	0	0	19	90	47	295

Table 14.11: Proposed projects for the financial year 2018-19

Sl. No	Particulars	Phy * No.
1	Road	90
2	Protection Wall	1
3	Foot Bridge	125
4	Fish Market	11
5	Hanging Bridge	0
6	Park	2
7	Small Bridge	11
8	Vented Dam	0
9	School Room Cons/Ground Development	0
10	Bus Stand	2
11	Commercial Complex	0
12	School Furniture Purchase	0
13	Samudhaya Bhavan	19
14	Others	44
Total		305

* 2017-18 Spill over works.

Table 14.12: Funds Allocated and Expenditure incurred since inception of the Coastal Development Authority

Year	Budget Allocation (in lakh)	Amount Released (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Physical (in. nos)	
				Approved Works	Completed Works
2009-10	100.00	100.00	37.10	-	-
2010-11	300.00	150.00	126.00	-	-
2011-12	300.00	150.00	117.00	-	-
2012-13	1000.00	250.00	106.05	-	-
2013-14	100.00	50.00	45.60	-	-
2014-15	100.00	54.20	40.60	-	-
2015-16	1000.00	1000.00	992.78	12	6
2016-17	1500.00	1500.00	1206.61	102	63
2017-18	2000.00	1586.00	1576.66	295	30
2018-19	911.00	683.25 (31.12.2018)	333.02*	305	56*
Total	7311.00	5523.45	4581.42	714	155

* (upto 30.11.2018)

seminar turned out to be a great success, with the panel of members of the seminar coming out with series of recommendations to improve the fishing system by balancing the traditional fishing system with the controlled introduction/adoption of technology for reaping benefits from nature.

B) Training on Cage Fishing and Allied Activities

The CDA has also carried out training programme on open sea cage farming to traditional fishermen and other privilege candidates with the assistance of CMFRI, Karwar and also conducted skill development training programme to 75 no's selected fisher women of Uttara Kannada district.

14.3 KARNATAKA LEGISLATOR'S LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (KLLADS)

Government has introduced the Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) in 2001-02 with a budget allocation of Rs. 75 crore under non-plan. From 2008-09 onwards the scheme was shifted from non-plan to plan.

Objectives

The investment in development programmes based on a sectoral planning process to benefit local area leaves some infrastructure gaps, despite best planning effort. This under-mines the investment, which is not optimally beneficial to the local area. The domination of the sectoral planning process has limited the potential scope for participation by people's elected representatives and the user community. There have been occasions where some important works have not been undertaken, as they are not covered by any existing plan or non-plan scheme.

In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs better, and to ensure responsive planning and delivery of services, the Government has taken up schemes for asset creation, infrastructure development and employment generation for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections, whose planning and execution can be done at the Legislator's Constituency Level.

The KLLADS follows a participatory demand responsive development approach to address

infrastructure development requirements of the local area within a Legislator's Constituency. It also provides flexibility in taking up works which are otherwise not covered by other government programmes. **Table 14.13** shows the amount released under KLLADS since inception.

New Districts Development Programmes

A special grant of Rs.5000.00 lakh each was provided for taking-up developmental works in the newly formed Yadgir and Chikkaballapur district.

Out of Rs.5000.00 lakh, Rs 4885.00 lakh has been released to Yadgir district, Expenditure incurred Rs.4435.85 lakh(November-2018). Out of Rs.5000.00 lakh Rs.3476.14 lakh has been released to Chikkaballapur district, Expenditure incurred Rs.3289.38 lakh (November-2018).

Naxal Affected Area Development Programmes

From the year 2012-13 to 2018-19 a grant of Rs.4846.00 Lakh was provided for the overall development of Naxal Affected Areas. Out of which Rs.4719.90* lakh released for Naxal Affected 9 Taluks viz Pavdagada (Tumkur), Therthahally, Hosanagara (Shivmoga), Sringeri, Mudigere, Koppa (Chikkamagalur), Karkala, Kundapura (Udupi) and Belthangadi (Dakshin Kannada). (* November 2018)

14.4 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

MPLADS is a Grant-in-Aid Plan Scheme started in December 1993 by Government of India, as a special central assistance to states for expenditure to be incurred for the creation of community assets based on the

Table 14.13 : Amount Released under KLLADS since Inception (Rs. in Crore)

Year	Amount Provided	Amount Released
2001-02	75.00	75.00
2002-03	31.00	31.00
2003-04	Amount not provided due to drought	
2004-05		
2005-06	150.00	150.00
2006-07	300.00	300.00
2007-08	300.00	183.25
2008-09	200.00	150.00
2009-10	460.50	460.50
2010-11	399.20	399.20
2011-12	300.00	298.62
2012-13	300.00	300.00
2013-14	600.00	581.53
2014-15	600.00	600.00
2015-16	600.00	600.00
2016-17	600.00	590.00
2017-18	622.50	620.11
2018-19	600.00	293.48*

* (upto 30.11.2018)

Table 14.14: Funds released and spent under MPLADS since inception (upto December-2018)**(Rs. In crore)**

Area	Amount Sanction	Released by GOI	% of Released over sanctioned	Expenditure Incurred	% of Utilisation over released
Lok Sabha	1793.12	1741.40	97	1643.31	94
Rajya Sabha	759.51	731.60	96	674.04	92

recommendation of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The Scheme is governed by a set of guidelines. Under the scheme a sum of Rupees 5 crore per annum per Member of Parliament is released by GOI directly to the Deputy Commissioners of the Nodal Districts for execution of the works of development nature based on the locally felt needs recommended by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament concerned. Karnataka is represented by 28 Members of Lok Sabha, 12 Members of Rajya Sabha and one nominated member of Rajya Sabha. The MPLADS Cell of the Planning Department is the Nodal Department between GOI and the Deputy Commissioners. The Parliamentary Committee of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha periodically visit the State for review and inspection of the MPLADS works. The features of the scheme, list of prohibited works and list of permissible works and works of non-durable nature, detailed guidelines, Government Orders and circulars are available on the website www.mplads.nic.in.

The MPLADS Cell is responsible for co-ordination with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India for proper and effective supervision of the implementation of the scheme in the State. The Cell also co-ordinates with the District Authorities for timely submission of Utilization Certificates and Audit Certificates to the Ministry. **Table 14.14** shows the amount released and spent under MPLADS since inception.

14.5 ARTICLE 371J – SPECIAL STATUS FOR HYDERABAD-KARNATAKA REGION

Hyderabad-Karnataka region is located in the north-eastern part of the State. The region, encompassed by the Kannada speaking people, was earlier ruled by the Nizams of Hyderabad until 1948. After merging with the Indian Union, the region was a part of the Hyderabad State until 1956. The Hyderabad-

Karnataka region comprises of Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppala, Ballari and Kalaburagi districts. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region is the second largest arid region in India. Article 371J will grant special status to six backward districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region to:

1. Establish a separate Development Board
2. The Board ensures sufficient funds are allocated for Development of the region.
3. Local reservation in education and Government-jobs (Domicile requirement)

The State had constituted a High Power Committee under Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa to study regional imbalances in the State and to recommend strategies to address them. The committee identified 35 indicators to measure the extent of development in various sectors and had built a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) and Composite Deprivation Index (CDI). On the basis of CDI all taluks are categorised as most backward, more backward, backward and relatively developed taluks. 21 taluks of HK region are categorized as most backward, 5 taluks as more backward and 2 taluks as backward.

Salient features of Hyderabad Karnataka Region

- ❑ HK region account for 23% of state geographical area
- ❑ Uncultivated area of the region is 23% of state uncultivated area
- ❑ Decadal population growth of the region is 17.73% whereas state growth rate is 15.60%
- ❑ HKRDB region is having 18% of the State population
- ❑ 24% of State SC population is residing in the region
- ❑ 34% of State ST population is residing in the region

- ❑ Literacy rate of the region is 64.45% whereas State literacy is 75.36%
- ❑ Dropout rate in the HKRDB region is 5.77 where as the State Dropout rate is 2.96
- ❑ Child Mortality Rate of the region is 59 where as State Child Mortality rate is 41
- ❑ Infant Mortality Rate of the region is 51 where as State Infant Mortality Rate is 35

Article 371(J)

(1) The Hon'ble President may, by order, made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Hon'ble Governor for –

- (a) Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;
- (b) Equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and
- (c) Equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region, in matters of public employment, education and vocational training, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.

(2) An order made under sub-clause (1) may provide for –

- (a) Reservation of a proportion of seats in educational and vocational training institutions in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region for students who belong to that region by birth or by domicile; and
- (b) Identification of posts or classes of posts under the State Government and in any body or organisation under the control of the State Government in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region and reservation of a proportion of such posts for persons who belong to that region by birth or by domicile and for appointment there to by direct recruitment or by promotion or in any other manner as may be specified in the order.

The Constitutional obligation consequent to Amendment of Article 371(J) by insertion of Article 371(J), binds the State and Central Governments to put forth all out efforts for development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region besides ensuring the same by way of providing reservation in the Education and Public Employment sectors. A Cabinet Sub-

Committee was constituted to advise the State Government for effective implementation of Article 371(J). The Cabinet Sub-Committee has held wide range of discussions with all stakeholders of the region and has submitted a report to the Government. In pursuance to the implementation of Article 371J the State has issued the following orders:

- a. The Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Development Board Order, 2013
- b. The Karnataka Public Employment (Reservation in Appointment for Hyderabad- Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 – Provides for creation of a local cadre and reservation in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region as under, besides reservation of 8% of the posts in the State level offices or institutions or apex institutions
- c. The Karnataka Private Un-aided Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 provides for reservation of 70% of the available seats in every course of study in any regional university or educational institution referred to in the First Schedule, besides 8% of the available seats in every course of study provided in a State wide university or a State wide educational institutions.
- d. During the year 2018-19, to accelerate the Development of various programmes under the infrastructural and institutional mechanism, Secretary HKRDB is empowered to sanction works estimated upto Rs. 5.00 crores instead of Rs. 2.00 crores on 25-09-2018
- e. Secretary HKRDB has been designated as Principal Head of the Department during current year.
- f. In order to catch up with the education Index of HK Region in comparison to other part of the state, out of total allocation Rs. 1000 crores provided under Article 371J - HK Region Development Programme, for 2018-19 it is decided to earmark 6% of total allocation i.e., Rs. 60 crores which pertains to Government Discretionary Quota, Chief Minister's Discretionary Quota, and Board Chair Person's Discretionary Quota, providing Maths and Science Kits, Computer and Smart Class Labs for Higher Primary and High School Programme. For remedial teaching to

achieve 100% pass results in SSLC exam in the HK Region.

To address the issue of backwardness in the State, Government has been implementing a Special Development programme (SDP) since 2007-08. 40% of budget of SDP is earmarked for Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Besides, Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board was also engaged in the development of this region till it was repealed on 22/02/2014. HKRDB was constituted with 28 members on the 23rd January 2014. At present Sri. Rajashekara. B. Patil, Hon'ble Minister for Mines and Geology and Endowment has been nominated as the Chairman of the Board.

HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps during 2017-18. Where as it is revised as 60% of budget for bridging

institutional gaps and 40% of infrastructure gaps during 2018-19.

Rs. 1000 crore has been budgeted for 2018-19 against which Rs.500 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 692.97 crore up to November 2018. As against the approval works of 6834, 1946 works have been completed. Progress achieved from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (upto November 2018) is given in **Table 14.15**. Sector wise progress since inception is given in **Table 14.16**.

Issues and Challenges

Despite the interventions to develop the HK region on par with the relatively developed regions, vital indicators relating to human development, in particular, of the region depicts that the gaps in the indices still

Table 14.15 : HKRDB PROGRESS

Sl. No	Year	Financial (Rs.in Crore)			Physical (works in nos)	
		Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Approved works	Completed works
1	2015-16	1000	750	388.80	2773	1957
2	2016-17	1000	750	1054.86	3239	1431
3	2017-18	1000	500	355.29	4695	186
4	2018-19	1000	500	692.97	6834	1946

Table 14.16 : Sector wise HKRDB Progress since inception (Works in Nos.) (Rs. in Crore)

Sector	Allocation	Expenditure	Works undertaken	Completed
Education	646.74	281.74	2626	1307
Health	165.19	112.03	575	424
Social sector	169.56	112.03	575	424
Women and child development sector	54.93	32.89	373	248
Sports	41.76	23.40	85	59
Gardens	8.07	2.64	26	7
Roads and bridges	2645.39	1626.39	6820	4742
Toilets	44.47	32.23	479	363
Irrigation	16.16	7.97	28	22
Other development works	394.21	227.26	505	178

persists. This indicates that the barriers to development are still strong enough to retard the development processes.

In this context, intensive efforts are required to bridge the development gap and attain equitable distribution of gains from development across regions and people in State. Therefore to plug the backwardness of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, State has made a conscious effort by substantially increasing the allocation provided to the HKRDB and continuing the allocation of Rs.1000crores during 2018-19. The focus, however, needs to be on education, health and nutrition and skill development along with development of farm and non-farm activities.

Special stress is laid upon for area development, reservation in public employment and reservation in admission to various courses for the local persons belonging to Hyderabad-Karnataka region under Article 371J of the Constitution of India conferring special status to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Consequential orders have been issued for implementation of Article 371J.

A Cabinet Sub - Committee is reviewing the implementation of the same from time to time. The reservation imposed for filling up of vacant posts consequent upon the amendment to the Constitution by insertion of Article 371J has since been relaxed permitting the appointing authorities to fill in the vacant posts both in the local and parent residual cadres after formation of local cadre and allotment of the local persons to the respective cadres based on their option. Clarifications and guidelines in the form of Circulars, Official Memorandum and Government Orders are issued from time to time for effective implementation. Action is being taken to fill in all the vacant posts in the Government offices located in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region consequent to the accordal of special status to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region providing for reservation in Public Employment and admissions to various courses in the educational institutions, ample opportunities are made available to the local persons in the Public Employment and Educational sectors.

EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES

CHAPTER 15

15.1 INTRODUCTION

Evaluation aims at objective assessment of process and impact of the development programmes, identifying the areas of success and failures at different stages of administration and execution, analysis of reasons for success or failure, examining extension methods and people's reactions thereto and deriving lessons for future improvement in the formulation and implementation process. The evaluation studies are thus designed to assess the performance of a scheme/ programme based on the review of process of implementation, effectiveness of the delivery systems, impact of the scheme/programme on the people and provide the necessary feedback for attaining more effective outcomes in future.

Karnataka was one of the first States in the Country to evolve an Evaluation Policy in 2000. Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) was set up vide Government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN (2)/2011 dated 11th July 2011 and registered as a Society vide registration number DRB-C/SOR/140/2011-12 on 19th September 2011 under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960. It functions under Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS). KEA was established to supervise, facilitate, build capacity and handhold all departments for effective Planning, Monitoring and fine tuning of the policies, programmes, and schemes for result oriented and outcome based implementation.

15.2 SALIENT FEATURES OF KARNATAKA EVALUATION POLICY 2011

The vision of the Karnataka Evaluation Policy of 2011 is to have a transparent, effective and efficient practice of evaluation of Government's development policies and programmes and use it as a tool to benchmark the state of affairs, refine its public policies and designing programmes and schemes with prudent and optimal use of resources for maximizing the

intended and measurable outcomes and citizen satisfaction.

Evaluation Mission

The following are the principles and objectives of Evaluation:

- ❑ Prescribing standards of policy and program formulation, monitoring, evaluation and refinement.
- ❑ Institutionalizing enabled machinery backed by adequate financial resources and informed procedures to facilitate, supervise and enforce timely, useful and accountable evaluation.
- ❑ Enhanced technical capacities within the departments of the Government and by the independent evaluation agencies to undertake and effectively utilize evaluation outputs for informed decision-making.
- ❑ Enhanced Stakeholders' satisfaction through participation, transparency and accountability.

15.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY

- a. To supervise, facilitate, build capacity and handhold departments for effective Planning, Monitoring and fine tuning the policies, programmes and schemes.
- b. To undertake or commission training, consultancy, advocacy activity to further goals of effective and meaningful scheme formulation, monitoring and evaluation.
- c. To keep record of all Terms of Reference (ToR) of Evaluation Studies, data collection tools, evaluation reports, to disseminate the findings of evaluation studies and to follow up utilization of evaluation outputs.
- d. KEA shall take a target to conduct at least 20-30 very important evaluations on government Schemes/Programmes every year.

15.4 PROGRESS OF WORK DONE BY KEA SINCE INCEPTION

Since inception KEA has conducted 121 evaluation studies through Evaluation Consultant Organizations.

The studies have focused on Women's issues, livelihood and natural resources. Evaluation of schemes promoting human development are getting focus in recent years. Women and Child development Department has more number of studies.

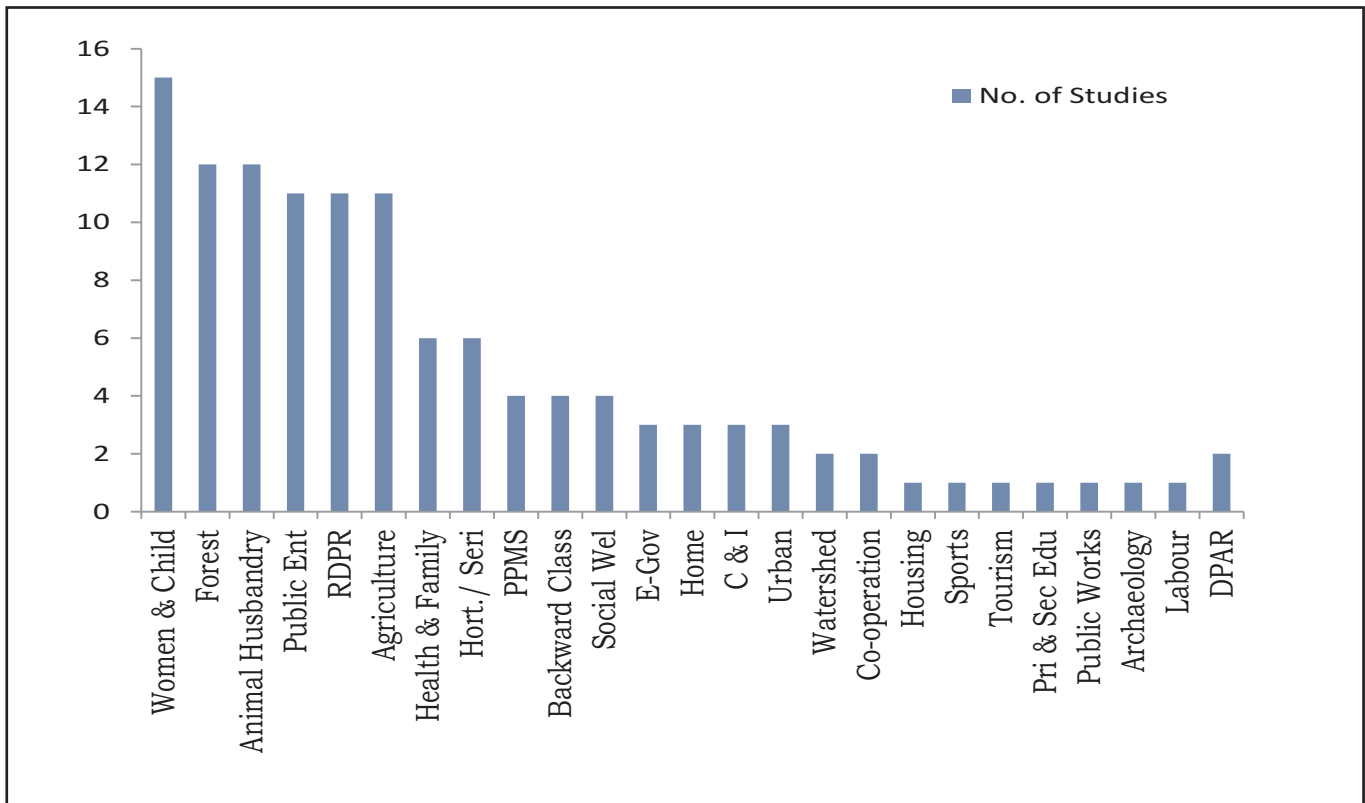
Year	No. of Studies
2011-12	03
2012-13	17
2013-14	16
2014-15	14
2015-16	10
2016-17	30
2017-18	24
2018-19(Up to November 2018)	07
Total	121

Department wise distribution of Evaluation Studies

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	No. of Studies
1	Department of Women and Child Development Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens	15
2	Forest Department	12
3	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services & Fisheries Department	12
4	Department of Public Enterprises	11
5	Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department (RDPR)	11
6	Agriculture Department	11
7	Health and Family Welfare Department	6
8	Department of Horticulture	6
9	Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department.	4
10	Backward Classes Welfare Department (D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd)	4
11	Social Welfare Department.	4
12	E-Governance	3
13	Home Department	3
14	Department of Commerce and Industries	3
15	Urban Development Department	3
16	Watershed Development Department	2

Department wise distribution of Evaluation Studies

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	No. of Studies
17	Co - Operation Department	2
18	Karnataka Housing Board	1
19	Department of Youth Services & Sports	1
20	Department of Tourism	1
21	Department of Primary and Secondary Education	1
22	Karnataka Public Works, Ports & Inland Water Transport Department	1
23	Department of Archaeology	1
24	Labour Department	1
25	Department of Personnel Administrative Reforms	2
Total		121

Distribution of studies across the Departments**15.5 FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT**

Apart from the grant for evaluation studies from the Government, KEA also receives funds from UNDP for preparation of Human Development Reports and other line

Departments for preparation of various study reports. The total receipts till date are Rs. 3280.54 Lakhs, the Expenditure is Rs. 2268.04 Lakhs and the balance is Rs. 1012.50 Lakhs.

Financial Achievement

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Nov. 2018)	Total
Total receipts (Grant, UNDP, Interest and other receipts)	498.63	566.12	346.06	354.57	463.34	488.69	535.23	27.90	3280.54
Expenditure	47.16	279.96	245.61	327.48	322.09	492.69	357.47	195.58	2268.04
Balance	451.47	286.16	100.45	27.09	141.25	4.00	177.76	167.68	1012.50

15.6 CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2018-19

Sl. No.	KEA Activities	Month (April - March)												
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
1	To request all the Departments and obtain proposals.													
2	Governing Body meeting.													
3	Statutory Audit.													
4	Technical Committee meeting.													
5	Preparation of TOR's													
6	General Body Meeting.													
7	Training and Workshop.													
8	Invite RFP, Tender Evaluation.													
9	Advertisement for appointment of staff & internship.													
10	Monitoring monthly performance of ECO on Inception Report, Field Visits, Draft Evaluation Report, Final Report.													

Internship is taken up as per requirements of the KEA and Students.

Appointment of Staff is done as and when required.

15.7 EVALUATION STUDIES UNDER PROGRESS DURING 2018-19

Sl. No.	Department	Title of the study
1	Department of Sports and Youth Empowerment	Impact Evaluation of Interventions by the State in Respect of Select Sports in Karnataka (2011-12 to 2016-17)
2	Finance Department	Study of the Status and Performance of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme in Karnataka
3	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Study on Functioning of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) - A Comparative Study Across the Regions in Karnataka
4	Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Mission and Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department	Evaluation of Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane (RGCY) in Karnataka
5	Social Welfare Department	Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka
6	Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	Study of the Status of Self Help Groups under State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) in Karnataka
7	Women and Child Development Department	'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' Scheme implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State
8	Health and Family Welfare	Study on Out of Pocket Expenditure Incurred for Maternal Health Care by BPL Women in Karnataka in Public Health Facilities
9	Karnataka State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd.	Evaluation of 'Pratispandana' Your Government A Call Away-A Citizen Centric Pilot in Bagalkote District of Karnataka
10	National Health Mission	Study on Usage of the e-Hospital Software Developed by NIC, Karnataka

15.7 EVALUATION STUDIES UNDER PROGRESS DURING 2018-19

Sl. No.	Department	Title of the study
11	Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Mission and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	Evaluation of 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GJY)' in Karnataka State.
12	Rural Development and Panchyat Raj Department	Evaluation of the Cattle Sheds constructed Under MGNREGA from 2013-14 To 2016-17.
13	Karnataka Building & Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board	Study of Welfare Impact of Usage of the Construction Workers Welfare Board Cess in Karnataka.
14	Directorate of Welfare of Disabled and Senior Citizens & Directorate of Social Security and Pension	Study of the Status of Senior Citizens in Karnataka.
15	Social Welfare Department	Evaluation of the performance of SC/ST colony infrastructural facilities scheme under SCSA/TSA for the period of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.
16	Primary & Secondary Education Department	Evaluation of the Impact of 'Mid-Day Meals Scheme' in Karnataka State-2016-17.
17	D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd	Evaluation of 'Arivu- Educational Loan Scheme' implemented by D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation in Karnataka State (2011-12 to 2015-16).
18	Department of Horticulture, Agriculture and Sericulture	Evaluation of 'Krishi Yanthara Dhare (Farm Machinery Custom Hire Service Centres) Scheme' in Karnataka State.
19	Education Department (Primary and Secondary Education)	Evaluation of infrastructure facilities and eligibility conditions of private schools as per Right to Education Act 2009 in Karnataka State.
20	Education Department (Primary and Secondary Education)	Evaluation of the Scheme- Free Supply of Bicycles to 8th Standard Students Studying in Government and Aided Schools and Students in Hostels of Social Welfare Department in Karnataka for the period 2006-07 to 2017-18.

15.7 EVALUATION STUDIES UNDER PROGRESS DURING 2018-19

Sl. No.	Department	Title of the study
21	Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT)	Concurrent Evaluation of the Implementation Processes and Achievement of the Technology Assisted Learning Programme (TALP) in Karnataka State
22	Forest Department	Evaluation of Forestry works under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 2013-14 to 2015-16 13th Finance Commission (TFC) 2013-14 to 2014-15, National Afforestation Program (NAP) 2013-14 to 2016-17 and National Bamboo Mission (NBM) 2013-14 to 2016-17
23	Forest Department	Evaluation of Forestry Works under Special Component Plan (SCP) & Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for the period 2013-14 to 2016-17

In addition, 13 studies of 2017-18 are in final stage in 2018-19

15.8 NEW INITIATIVES

Evaluation of Special Development Plan in Karnataka State

- Hon'ble Chief Minister while addressing Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council session in Belagavi on 23rd November 2017 declared that the status of development in 114 taluks identified as backward in the HPCRRRI report would be studied by Karnataka Evaluation Authority in order to assess the extent to which Regional Imbalances have been ameliorated till October 2017 due to the implementation of Special Development Plan from 2007-08. The evaluation study was taken up as in-house study. The study is completed and the study report is submitted to the Government in February 2018.

Sustainable Development Goals and other projects

- As per the 70th Session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly held on 25th September 2015 adopted the document titled "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs seek to address not only the root causes of poverty but also the universal need for development to provide a life of dignity, peace and prosperity to all. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development embodies a roadmap for progress that is sustainable and leaves no one behind. Karnataka State has taken up the implementation and monitoring of SDG goals and targets. KEA is supporting Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS) in formulating strategies for attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Karnataka by 2030.

- KEA is coordinating on Transformation of Raichur and Yadgir Aspirational Districts in Karnataka.
- KEA has also supported the preparation of the Karnataka State Human Development Report and is now involved in preparation of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar Palike Human Development report.
- Under Internship Programme in KEA, Internship assignments are completed by

students from National Law School of India University, Institute for Social and Economic Change and Bangalore University, Bangalore.

15.9 IMPACT OF EVALUATION- ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS

For effective utilization of evaluation output, the evaluation reports are shared with the Department and are persuaded to send the Action Taken Reports (ATR). The Departments have sent ATRs for 41 studies. Some of the changes in the scheme recommended in the evaluation studies have been implemented by the Government. The following are few indications.

- As per the recommendations made in the report on evaluation of 'Udyogini Scheme', the Government in the budget 2018-19 has increased the maximum limit of loan from Rs.1 lakh to 3 lakhs, for special category as well as general category women, subsidy at 30% of the loan amount and the income limit of the family is increased to Rs.1.5 lakhs. The age limit for the beneficiaries under all categories is being increased from 45 to 55 years.
- As per recommendations in the report on evaluation of 'Santwana Scheme' in Karnataka State, the Department has introduced skill development training programmes for women in distress and Standard Operating procedure are being prepared for management of Santwana centres.
- The 'Madilu kit' is improved in quality of the contents based on the recommendations of the Study on Evaluation of impact of Madilu Programme of 'Thayi Bhagya Yojane'.

15.10 FUTURE PLANS

KEA proposes to focus on evaluation of major schemes and programmes having large outlays above 100 cores per annum and broader coverage of beneficiaries. About 52 studies are identified for evaluation in the next two years. KEA is identified as a nodal agency to facilitate a comprehensive internship programme in Government Departments for capacity building of young students and research scholars as well as increasing their knowledge about government schemes and programs which can be disseminated to others through them. It is also planned to promote capacity building of the State Universities in research and evaluation by taking up evaluation studies in partnership with the Universities. KEA will also focus more on improving the quality of the evaluation studies through workshops and training programmes for capacity building of the line Departments as well as Evaluation Consultant Organizations.

Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) intends to implement an Enterprise portal to have all its work-related data and transactional data in one place. The portal provides a complete trail of all activities from ToR stage till the Action Taken Report submitted by departments and payment to the consultant organizations. The Enterprise Portal will also capture the on-field data and update on work progress with necessary workflows.

KEA is actively, supporting the Government departments to promote effective implementation of development programmes and policies through assessing their outcomes and providing feedback to bring about necessary changes in framework as well as implementation designs and thus supporting evidence based policy making initiatives of the Government of Karnataka.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LIVELIHOOD

CHAPTER 16

16.1 ENHANCING SKILL EMPOWERING YOUTH

Karnataka has a projected population of 6.72 crores wherein 55% (3.5 crore) are youth. The demographic advantage provides a window of opportunity for the next 25 years. It gives the State a developmental edge with a potential to leverage as a global leader, provided this large youth population is channelized, skilled and equipped adequately. "Youth are the light of hope of our future, they should be equipped with necessary skill and capabilities to enable them in availing the employment opportunities." With this announcement by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Government of Karnataka has set up the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood (SDEL) in 2016 to enable the state's youth to acquire necessary skills for decent employment, and to promote sustainable livelihood. Simultaneously, industry's need for skilled manpower will be satisfactorily met resulting in enhanced productivity and growth in all the three sectors of economy.

16.1.1 Vision

Internationally acceptable skilling to enable decent employment and sustainable livelihood opportunity for all the citizens thereby reap optimum demographic dividend.

16.1.2 Goal

- Provide skills to needy existing workforce and new entrants to the labour market every year who yearn to achieve sustainable livelihood either through wage employment or self-employment options.
- Make skill inspirational and compliant to National Skill Qualification Framework.

16.1.3 Mission

Youth Empowerment, Inclusive Development, International Quality, Encourage Innovation & Effective Convergence.

16.1.4 Objectives

- Overarching role of The SDEL Department is Promoting, Planning, Implementing, Standardising, Monitoring, Regulating

skill development in the state for achieving excellence and international quality.

- Converging the resources, institutional strengths and skilling programmes of various other departments, industry and civil society for better coordination, avoid duplication and under funding.
- Functioning as a nodal agency to provide industry interface, quality benchmarks, national/international best practices, and impact evaluations.
- Primarily focussing on skilling youth in the age group of 18 to 35 years and ensuring equality and equity.
- Building conducive environment for motivating youth to acquire quality skills as per industry demand mitigating skill gap.
- Reaching estimated target of 188 lakhs youth between 2017 and 2030.

16.1.5 Special initiatives

- Generating awareness & creating aspiration for skill
- Improving training infrastructure
- Building trainer's capacity
- Enhancing training quality
- Utilising apprenticeship potential
- Up-skilling, re-skilling & recognition of prior learning (RPL)
- Providing career guidance and placement
- Generating overseas employment opportunity
- Promoting entrepreneurship
- Supporting start-up companies

16.1.6 Koushalya Mission structure

State, District and Taluka Kaushalya Missions have been constituted under Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department to undertake Skill Development on Mission Mode. The constitution of these missions in brief is given below in the **Table 16.1.**

Table 16.1: Koushalya Mission structure

Missions	Chairman	Vice-chairman/ Co-chairman	Member Secretary
State Koushalya Mission	Chief Minister	Labour Minister	ACS, SDEL Dept.
District Koushalya Mission	Deputy Commissioner	CEO	District Skill Development Officer
Taluka Koushalya Mission	Assistant Commissioner	-	EO Taluka Panchayat

16.1.7 Skill Mission Unit and District Skill Development Offices

Skill Mission Unit at the State level and District Skill Development offices at district level have been created to achieve output and outcomes by undertaking implementation of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood activities through Mission Mode.

16.1.8 Medium Term Target

The Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department has following medium term targets. (Table 16.2)

16.1.9 Registration of job seekers under kaushalkar.com

Job seekers are provided opportunity to get direct employment, selecting apprenticeship training and skill development training by registering under kaushalkar.com which was inaugurated on 15.5.2017 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister at state level and by the district in charge ministers at district level. The information of district wise aspirants registered is given in the **Appendix 16.1**.

16.1.10 Skill Training

The candidates registered under kaushalkar.com for various job roles of the sectors having potential job opportunities will be imparted skill training as per their aspirations. Skill trainings will be conducted mainly in the following sectors. Textiles & Garments, Leather & Footwear, Gems & Jewellery, Food Processing Industries, Handlooms & Handicrafts, IT&ITES, Health Care Services, Education, Building, Construction & Real Estate, Tourism, Travel, Hospitality & Trade, Transportation, logistics,

warehousing & packaging, and Agriculture & allied activities

16.1.11 Selection of Beneficiary

Any aspiring trainee is self selected if registered in the website - kaushalkar.com. If more trainees register than the available training slots, priority will be based on reservation, Education qualification and age.

16.1.12 Target segment

The target segments and priority social groups are given in **Table 16.3**.

16.1.13 Long term Targets: By 2030

Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department has following long term targets.

- ❑ Ensuring all children Complete 10 years of schooling by 2025 compared to the present ratio of only 80.64% (KJA report 2016).
- ❑ Completely availing existing capacity of Formal Vocational Training infrastructures in the State and make sure that the proportion of children availing training to increase from present 14.62% to at least 60%.
- ❑ Extensively utilizing and amplify existing capacity of higher education in the state and ensuring increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from present 29% (KJA report, 2016) to 70% by 2030.
- ❑ Provide equal opportunity for Vocational Education & Training (3-6 months) to every child in the State who is unable to pursue

Table 16.2: Medium Term Target

Sl No.	Target Description	2016-17 Achievement	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
1	Skill Development (3 to 6 months)	1,60,966	5,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
2	Apprenticeship Training	8,899	50,000	25,000	50,000
3	Livelihood Training (Local to Global)	49,639	50,000	20,000	20,000
4	Placement Services through Job Mela and Employment Exchanges	74,770	1,00,000	25,000	25,000
5	Entrepreneurship Development Training	4,500	25,000	1,00,000	1,00,000

Table 16.3: Target segments and Priority social groups

Target Segment	Priority social groups and reservation (%)
School dropout	SC- 20%
Under employed workers	ST-7%
Out of workforce	Minority-15%
Women	Women-33%
Workers without technical skills	Physically challenged-3%

Formal Vocational Training or Higher education.

16.1.14 Organisations coming under the department

The organisations undertaking Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood activities are brought under this department and given in **Table 16.4**.

16.2 CHIEF MINISTER'S KAUSHALYA KARNATAKA YOJANE

(i) Objectives

Chief Ministers Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane has been launched in 2017-18 with the following objectives.

- Market driven skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of youth in the age group of 18-35 years, recognizing their prior learning and

provide them higher skills and make them capable of getting decent employment.

- Impart quality training by building capacity of the training institutions and trainers and providing effective incentives.
- Issue certificates by evaluating on par with international standards
- Imparting training to eligible beneficiaries in the trade of their choice at least once by avoiding duplication in the selection of beneficiaries
- Providing training by enforcing uniform curriculum, standards and certification etc., by aligning with National Skill Qualification Framework and consolidating training programmes of all the departments.
- To provide career counselling and placement services to all.

Table 16.4: Organisations coming under the Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood department

Sl. No	Name of Organisation
1	Entrepreneurship Development and Incubation Centres
2	Industrial Training Institutes and Multi Skill Development Centres.,
3	Karnataka Skill Development Authority.
4	Commissionerate of Industrial Training and Employment,
5	Commissionerate for Entrepreneurship and Livelihood.
6	Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute,
7	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka,
8	Government Tool Room & Training Centre.
10	SANJEEVINI
11	Karnataka German Multi Skill Development Corporation, Sir. M. Visvesvaraya National Construction Academy, Bharat Ratna Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya National Training Facility for skill for All Society.
12	National Rural Livelihood Mission
13	National Urban Livelihood Mission
14	Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation

- ❑ To ensure every trainee has a gainful wage or self employment with decent work.
- ❑ Institutionalize effective monitoring.

(ii) Streams

Skill development programmes under Chief Minister's Koushalya Karnataka Yojane will be implemented on a mission mode. skill training and placement of 5 lakh candidates is targeted under this programme and is being implemented in following two streams.

Stream 1 : Programmes directly implemented by Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department - With a training target of 2.5 lakh candidates and the programmes will directly be implemented by the SDEL Department.

Stream 2 : Programmes implemented by various departments by themselves that have domain specific knowledge. With a training target of 2.5 lakh candidates.

(iii) Progress

The Progress under Stream 1 and 2 of Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane for 2018-19 up to the end of November 2018 is presented in **Table 16.5**.

16.2.1 Chief Minister's Karnataka Livelihood Scheme

“Chief Minister's Karnataka Livelihood Scheme”, a “Local to Global” initiative will provide skill training with support in design and marketing to 50,000 local artisans, especially women, in local handicrafts, handloom and other informal sectors for their sustained livelihood. This scheme is being implemented under Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane - Stream-3 from 2017-18. The progress under stream-3 for the year 2018-19 up to the end of November 2018 is given in **Table 16.6**.

16.3 KARNATAKA APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME

To encourage apprentice training programme under Karnataka Apprenticeship Scheme, State Government will reimburse stipend of Rs.1,000 per month to each apprentice. As against target of 50,000 candidates 244486 candidates were trained upto November 2018.

16.4 CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

“Centres of Excellence” have been established for ensuring sustainability, accessibility, and industry linkages with focus on placements. 34 employment exchanges will be upgraded by providing necessary infrastructure and human resources for training persons as per the industry demand.

The following annual targets have been fixed to Centres of Excellence (**Table 16.7**).

16.5 “SANJEEVINI” – KARNATAKA STATE RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION SOCIETY

The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has restructured SGSY as “Aajeevika”- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and being implemented from 2010-2011. The State Government is implementing this scheme in the phased manner through Karnataka State Rural

Livelihoods Promotion Society which was established on 11.12.2011 and the society was named as “Sanjeevini”.

In the first phase twenty taluks spread over five districts namely Mysore (H D Kote, Hunasur, Nanjangud, T Narasipura), Tumkur(Pavagada, Chikkanayakanahalli, Madhugiri, Sira), Gadag (Shirahatti, Naragund, Gadag, Mundargi, Ron) Koppal (Yalburga, Kushtagi, Koppal) and Uttar Kannada (Ankola, Joida, Kumta, Yellapura) were approved by the Government and were brought under intensive strategy during the year 2014-15. Based on the Backwardness of the talukas as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee report, additional 64 taluks are covered under intensive strategy during 2015-16. Remaining districts and talukas will be brought into intensive fold in a phased manner, approval has been obtained for this in the 5th Sanjeevini Executive committee meeting and first General Body meeting held on 05.09.2015 and 19.10.2015 respectively. The phase wise districts and blocks covered under intensive strategy are provided in **Table 16.8**.

16.5.1 The details of Progress of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS against the action plan for the year 2018-19 is given in **Table 16.9**.

**Table 16.5: Progress under Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane-Stream 1
2018-19 (up to November 2018)**

Department	No. of Candidates			
	Annual Target	Enroled for Training	Training Completed	Placement
Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood	2,50,000	34,363	25,085	7024

**Table 16.6: Progress under Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojane - Stream-3 for
2018-19 (up to November 2018)**

Sl. No	Department	No. of Candidates				
		Annual Target	Order issued for Training	Enrolled	Training Completed	Self employment/ Entrepreneurship
1	NRLM	27,050	18,085	18,085	18,085	4,050
2	NULM	10,146	2,231	886	886	886
Total		37,196	20,316	18,971	18,971	4,936

Table 16.7: Targets fixed to Centres of Excellence under various activities for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Activity	Target	Details
1	Registration-Assistance in employment	10,00,000	Registration in www.kaushalkar.com
2	Training	1,50,000	Training and Entrepreneurship development to candidates before attending to Job Melas
3	Evaluation and consultation	1,00,000	For only to the candidates having qualification more than SSLC and interested in taking Assessment Test.
4	Study Circle	10,000	Pre examination Training programme for the candidates who have taken recruitment examinations -116 Pre examination Training programme have to be conducted
5	Placement	40,000	Providing employment opportunities to 40000 candidates through job melas and other activities.
6	Dissemination of information	10,00,000	Providing information regarding job melas, Public recruitment and recruitment training to the candidates registered under www.kaushalkar.com through SMS gateway.

Table 16.8: Districts and Blocks covered under Intensive strategy phasing plan

Phase	Year	Districts	Taluks
I	2014-15	5	20
II	2015-16	20	64
III	2016-17	17	47
IV	2018-19	8	16
Total			147

16.5.2 Institution Building and Capacity Building

Mobilization of poor to form their 'own institutions' is the most important prerequisite and the core investment for large scale poverty reduction. NRLM would organize all poor households (women) in to aggregate institutions of the poor that provide them with voice, space and resources. These platforms 'of

the poor' and 'for the poor' would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, private sector and other mainstream institutions to facilitate delivery of social and economic services to the poor. Building and sustaining institutions of the poor at various levels would be for collective action, greater solidarity, bargaining power, economies of scale and larger linkages.

Table 16.9: Details of Progress of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS during the year 2018-19 (up to November 2018) (Rs. in crore)

Programmes	Budget	O.B	Releases	Available Fund	Expendi ture
National Rural Livelihood Mission	186.39	6.31	00	6.31	2.42
National Rural Livelihood Programme	00	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.17
Rural Self Employment Training Institute	25.93	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameena Kaushalya Yojane	170.00	4.07	39.83	43.90	2.37
Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane	50.00	10.56	0.00	10.56	10.34
Total	432.32	21.65	39.83	61.48	15.30

The Gram Panchayat Level Federation will select a local CRP, to carry the social mobilization and capacity building process. The federations will then analyze training requirements and conduct training to the existing SHGs & new SHGs formed. In addition the GPLF will facilitate preparation of MIP which will be used to release CIF to the SHGs.

The federation will also facilitate bank linkage and identification of left out families to be mobilized into SHGs and federations. As a part of rural livelihood programme Gram Panchayat level federation will take up convergence activities with Gram Panchayat.

16.5.3 Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojane (MKSP)

To improve the condition of women in agriculture and to increase the opportunities for women empowerment, Government of India is implementing MKSP as a sub component of NRLM. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, also create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women.

16.5.4 Micro Enterprise Consultant Project (Community Based Resource support for Micro Enterprise Development)

Promotion of self-employment through Micro Enterprises is an integral aspect of the livelihood strategy of Government of India. One of the key constraints faced is the availability of local business development services that will support the entrepreneurs to set up and grow their businesses. Keeping in view the said constraints, KSRLPS has entered into MoU with National Resource Organization - Kudumbashree for three years period to implement the Micro Enterprise Consultant (MEC) pilot at Mysore, Hassan and Gadag districts. In this process, the local men and women involved in micro enterprise activities are identified and trained on the intricacies of Micro enterprise business and management, after which they will be placed at target Districts – cluster/zone wise to provide wide range of services to micro enterprises.

The key strategy that is adopted by NRO – Kudumbashree in this initiative is to develop 135 Micro Enterprise Consultants (@ of 45 per target District) through intensive capacity

building that includes general orientation and entrepreneurship development programs. Of the 135 MECs, 36 will be the main mentors who would undergo six rounds of training program (@ 6 days per month each round) on Rural Enterprise administration and management facilitated by experienced resource persons engaged by NRO - Kudumbashree. Once all the target MECs undergoes proposed training programs, they will be involved in mapping the Micro enterprises that are currently existing and collect data on the business/other issues associated with it. Based on the analysis of micro enterprise business and possibilities of starting new enterprise, necessary inputs will be provided by trained MECs on business development. To assist the community in this process, two master mentors from NRO - Kudumbashree will be placed in each target Districts to guide and support newly developed MECs to provide inputs to Micro Enterprises for business development. Micro enterprise consultants pilot project were initiated during September 2014.

16.5.5 Financial Inclusion

The Financial Inclusion process envisages access of the poor to appropriate financial services at an affordable cost. The vision of KSRLPS is to act as a catalyst/facilitator for SHGs to borrow large amount from formal financial institutions for the livelihoods and consumption.

Funding the poor is considered to be a risky proposition by the banks, one of the reasons for the situation is the lack of effective credit delivery mechanism for the poor, besides limited outreach & coverage.

It is in this context that KSRLPS has taken up the task of promoting Financial Inclusion of the

rural poor. That is, delivery of financial services to the rural poor at an affordable cost for poverty reduction and sustainable development. SHG Bank linkage programme is taken as the key strategy for delivery of financial services to the poor in sustainable manner. During 2018-19 nearly 328079 SHGs have been credit linked with banks, with loan amount of Rs. 4315.80 crores. The progress is given in **Table 16.10**.

16.5.6. Revolving Fund (RF)

Revolving fund is a grant to the SHGs which is provided to eligible SHGs as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards meeting their credit needs and also to obtain bank credit in multiple measures of corpus. Target was allocated to the districts and follow up was made intensively to get the list of eligible SHGs from the districts. The list of eligible SHGs was scrutinized and final list arrived and the RF was released. During 2018-19, 7500 SHGs received Rs. 11.25 crores Revolving Fund. (Upto November 2018)

16.5.7 Community Investment Fund (CIF)

Sanjeevini provided CIF as a resource in perpetuity to capitalize the institutions of the poor against SHGs micro investment/micro credit plan to pursue income generating activities by poorest of the poor women in the SHGs. During 2018-19 as many as 5667 groups have been given financial assistance to the tune of 48.64 crores upto November 2018 (Table 16.10).

16.5.8 Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane (RGCY)

To provide a better livelihood for unemployed youth living in rural areas through self employment and wage employment, the State

Table 16.10: Progress under Financial Inclusion - 2018-19 (up to November 2018)
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Component	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Revolving Fund (RF)	7500	1125.00	7500	1125.00
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	10000	10000.00	5667	4864.00
SHG Bank Linkage	415449	8001.30	348079	431580.65

Government has initiated the Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane (RGCY) from 2013-14. This scheme is implemented in the State through the Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayats and at the State level. It is being monitored by the Sanjeevini-Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society.

The candidates are provided 6 days free training programme by RSETI/RUDSETIs and facilitated for self employment through bank loan. A financial incentive of Rs. 10,000 to each candidate is given by the Zilla Panchayats directly to the bank account of the beneficiary. Project Supporting Agencies are actively involved to coordinate between the banks, Government and the beneficiary. The service rendered by the Project Supporting Agencies is provided with an incentive of Rs. 2000 per candidate.

A unit cost is fixed for Rs. 15,000 per candidate for imparting training for 45 days and placing the candidate in suitable jobs under wage employment. Various Government departments, NGOs and Project Implementing Agencies are actively involved in the implementation of the programme.

A total of 117820 candidates got benefit under this scheme from 2014-15 to 2017-18. The process of selection of trainees during 2018-19 is under way. The details are given in **Table 16.11**.

16.5.9 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

RSETI's is the nodal agency for providing training to rural youths on self employment on different trades. In Karnataka State, 33 RUDSETI / RSETIs have been established in 29 districts with well established

infrastructure and human resource through which training on 112 different trades are imparted to the selected candidates. Progress achieved in providing training to rural youths is given in **Table 16.12**.

16.5.10 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameena Koushalya Yojane (DDU GKY)

DDUGKY a skill programme of MORD earlier known as Aajeevika Skills (Renamed and notification has been circulated on 24.02.2015) envisages providing jobs after training by training partners.

16.5.11 Progress

State has developed action plan which envisaged involvement of community based operations to ensure smooth execution of the program. So far in DDU GKY project, M o U has been signed with 39 PIAs and target has been fixed as per their plan.

1,18,173 Candidates training in skill development have been approved initially by the Central Empowered Committee of MORD and the cost was approved for Rs. 456.00 crores including support cost. Later on the same was revised in accordance with Cost Norms Notification from the MORD in July 2016 as per revised CNN notification. The Annual Action Plan of Karnataka has been approved the revised target of 89,804 Candidates for a revised project cost of Rs. 708.25 crores including support cost for the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The total project cost under DDU GKY is Rs.708.25 crores.

Out of 39 PIAs 5 PIAs are terminated due to poor performing and very poor progress with violation of SOP under DDU GKY.

**Table 16.11: Progress under Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane - 2018-19
(up to November 2018)**

Year	No of beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2014-15	30046	2686
2015-16	42050	5033
2016-17	24472	5278
2017-18	21252	1932
Total	1,17,820	14929

Table 16.12: RSETI progress: 2018-19 (up to November 2018)

Total Target	24795
No. of candidates trained	15984
No. of BPL candidates trained	13247
No. of SC candidates trained	3578
No. of ST candidates trained	1519
No. of Minority candidates trained	7901
No. of Women candidates trained	8937
No. of candidates settled with bank finance	1636
No. of candidates settled with own finance	1962
No. of candidates settled with wage employment	295

Table 16.13: Progress under PIAs approved by M o RD from 2016-17 to 2018-19

Years	PIAs	Target	Trained and Placed as on 30.11.2018		
			Mobilized & enrolled	Trained	Placed
2016 - 17	22	30,000	27,699	21,825	13,879
2017 - 18	22+17	30,000	6500	3653	2853
2018 - 19	34	20,000	7951	5288	2868

16.5.12 Consolidated information of PIAs approved by M o RD during 2018-19

In the above mentioned progress for the year 2016-17, as on March 2017, 13,879 candidates were trained and placed, but only 3 months courses have been covered and now KSRLPS has focusing on 6, 9, and 12 months trades for the next two years. The details of progress under DDU GKY is given in **Table 16.13**.

16.6 DEENDAYAL ANTHYODAYA YOJANA - NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY- NULM)

16.6.1 Background

MoHUPA GoI has renamed the SJSRY scheme as National Urban Livelihoods mission NULM in the year 2014-15. This scheme was implemented in selected 35 cities and State

NULM scheme was implemented in remaining 179 urban local bodies in NULM manner.

16.6.2 Objectives

- ❑ To uplift the urban poor above poverty line
- ❑ Formation of City level women self help groups, city/area level federations and empowerment of its members.
- ❑ To provide urban unemployed youth with free employment oriented skill training
- ❑ For the urban poor for starting individual and group enterprises arrange loan through banks and provide interest subsidy
- ❑ To identify urban street vendors, issue ID cards and to arrange for their linkage with other social security schemes.
- ❑ For urban homeless provide 24x7 shelter facilities.

16.6.3 Target group

The primary target group of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled

16.6.4 Selected Cities for Implementation

11 city corporations, 57 city Municipal council, 113 Town municipal council and 90 Town Panchayats, totally 271 cities are selected for implementation of DAY-NULM scheme.

16.6.5 Details of Components

DAY-NULM has 5 following components.

1. Social Mobilization & Institution Development

Under this component women SHGs, Area Level Federation and City Level Federation will be formed, RF Support of Rs. 10000 per SHG (SHG Bank Linkage Universal Financial Inclusion), RF Support of Rs. 50000 per ALF will be provided, SHGs will be linked with banks maximum of Rs. 1,00,000 for loans (subsidized loans @ 7% subject to timely repayment with provision of additional 3% interest subvention for Women SHGs), Various capacity building trainings are imparted for SHGs/ALF/CLF members.

2. Employment Through Skill Training and Placements

Under this component Training cost is Rs. 15000 per candidate is given, Job oriented Training is provided for urban unemployed youth, Training is imparted, through various Govt agencies, Duration of training is 3-4 months. Self Employment or Wage employment linkage is mandatory. Assessment and Certification will be done by DG&ET.

3. Self Employment Programme

Under this component assistance will be provided for establishment of Individual and Group Entrepreneurship. Maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs loan will be provided for individual entrepreneurship and Maximum Rs. 10 lakhs loan will be provided for Group entrepreneurship. Interest subsidy will be given for sanctioned loan @ 7%.

4. Support to Urban Street Vendor

Under this component Identification of Street Vendor and issuing the ID card, Assistance to

Establishment of micro enterprises, town vending plan and skill training, Basic infrastructure development at market place, Financial assistance for preparation of vending plan is under taken.

5. Support to Urban Homeless

Under this component Identification of Urban Home less through rapid survey, to provide 24x7 shelter facility, to provide basic facilities, link with Social Security Scheme, Financial Assistance to construction of new shelter, Operational and Maintenance & Refurbishment.

16.7 CENTRE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF KARNATAKA (CEDOK)

16.7.1 Background

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), Dharwad, is a Government of Karnataka promoted organisation created by Department of Industries and Commerce. The centre was registered under Karnataka Society Act 1960 No. 2/92-93 on 15th May, 1992. Now it is transferred to Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood, Government of Karnataka.

16.7.2 Objectives

The main objective of CEDOK are:

- ❑ To augment the supply of entrepreneurs through education and training.
- ❑ To produce multiplier effect on opportunities for self employment.
- ❑ To improve the managerial capabilities of stake holders.
- ❑ To contribute to the dispersal of entrepreneurship and thus expand the social base of the entrepreneurial class in urban and rural areas.

16.7.3 Target Group

- ❑ Entrepreneurship Development Programmes covering target groups of unemployed youths, women, SHG members and beneficiaries of various Government sponsored schemes.
- ❑ Trainers Training Programmes covering target group of trainers & motivators in the field of entrepreneurship development.
- ❑ Target group for Management Development Programmes are different stake-holders of the programmes

16.7.4 Details of Components

1. Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps/ Programmes

- Main objective of these programmes is to create awareness on entrepreneurship among the students, SHG members, unemployed youths, women, etc.
- The durations of Awareness Programmes are from one day to three days based on the requirement.

2. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes

- Main objectives of these programmes are;
 - to motivate
 - to inculcate entrepreneurial qualities
 - to facilitate to identify and select self employment activities
 - to create awareness on different self employment schemes of various departments
 - to prepare project plans and formulation
 - to get awareness on managerial, accounting, banking, legal and other aspects of self employment.
- The durations of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are from three days to twelve days based on the requirement of target groups. In special cases clubbed with skill trainings, the duration will be extended up to 45 days.

3. Training of Trainers Programmes

- Main objective of these programmes is to equip the trainers to conduct entrepreneurship related programmes effectively.
- The duration of Training of Trainers Programmes are from three days to one week based on the requirements of target groups.

4. Management Development Programmes

- Management Development Programmes were organized for the Officers and Staff of Industries and Commerce Department, GOK, and PSEs, GOK, Bangalore. Eminent Faculties were invited to take sessions in these programmes, so as to motivate the officers for better performance.

- The duration of these programmes varies from three to five days.

No. of persons trained from 2015-16 to 2018-19 upto November 2018 under above programmes are shown in **Table 16.14**.

16.8 GOVERNMENT TOOL ROOM AND TRAINING CENTRE (GTTC)

16.8.1 Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) Bangalore, was established in the year 1972 with Danish assistance on a modest scale has today grown into major Tool Room in the country. The performance of GTTC in training and tooling support to industries in state has been exemplary and the objectives have been met with tremendous success, particularly in the state.

GTTC offers training programmes at various levels with a view to address the ever growing requirement of qualitative technical manpower for diverse manufacturing environments.

16.8.2 Objectives

- Conducting Skill Development Courses to youth with employable skills to make them industry ready
- Focus on guiding trainees especially from backward, rural and economically weaker sections of the society for improving employment potential including self-employment
- To conduct short-term and part-time courses for technical staff of small-scale industries putting emphasis on advanced technologies such as CNC Programming & Machining with CAD/CAM applications.
- To manufacture small and medium-size tools such as press tools, jigs & fixtures, moulds, dies, and special purpose tools.
- GTTC has the most advanced and sophisticated facilities for varieties of manufacturing activities and has also been recognized as SIRO (Scientific & Industrial Research Organization) by Government of India, Ministry of Science & Technology for carrying out research activities in Tooling, Design & Manufacturing.
- Considering the importance of the training offered by GTTC in creating a pool of highly skilled technicians for the tooling and manufacturing sector in the State and to create employment opportunities in the

Table 16.14: Persons Trained for Self Employment from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (upto November 2018)**Expenditure in Rs. Lakh**

Sl. No.	Programmes/ Scheme	Achievement			Target	Achievement
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Upto 30.11.2018
Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes/Disha Outreach, Ready & Steady programme						
01.	a. Persons Trained	16727	9648	35573	1,42,500	39544
	b. Programmes	224	120	668	1260	464
	c. Expenditure	74.82	88.23	449.67	225.92	44.06
Entrepreneurship Development Programmes/Disha Go programmes						
02.	a. Persons Trained	3473	11336	2738	5465	2406
	b. Programmes	123	216	63	135	60
	c. Expenditure	136.66	180.55	46.28	91.40	75.05
Training of Trainers Programmes						
03.	a. Persons Trained	912	23	-	22	22
	b. Programmes	21	1	-	1	1
	c. Expenditure	14.10	4.00	-	0.57	0.57
Management Development Programmes						
04.	a. Persons Trained	327	99	269	83	23
	b. Programmes	13	4	10	4	1
	c. Expenditure	41.58	23.27	56.70	17.90	2.90
a. Total Persons Trained		21439	21,106	38,580	1,48,070	41,995
b. Total Programmes		381	341	741	1400	526
c. Total Expenditure		267.16	296.05	552.65	335.82	122.58

expanding industrial sector, the proactive policies of the GOK resulted in establishing 22 more centres in the various districts of the state. Karnataka is now recognized as an important player at the national level in providing high quality training in the field of Tool & Die making and Precision Manufacturing.

16.8.3 Courses

The centre is conducting the following diploma courses; approved by Government of Karnataka and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

- Diploma in Tool & Die Making,
- Diploma in Precision Manufacturing,
- Diploma in Mechatronics,
- Diploma in Electronics & Communication (only for girls)
- Post Diploma in Tool Design Training course and Govt. sponsored (SCP/TSP) and CMKKY training programmes will be given to the educated unemployed youths.
- During 4th year training period students are deputed to various industries across the country to undergo one year

mandatory In-Plant Training. During this period the trainees will get Rs.7000.00 to Rs.10000/- pm.

- Successful trainees get employment immediately after completion of training without any waiting period.
- The following 22 GTTC centres were established across Karnataka to cater the emerging industrial requirements to provide skilled manpower and technical services to the existing and emerging industrial sectors.
- The centres are established at below mentioned places: Bengaluru, Mysuru, Gundlupete, Maddur, Hassan, Kadur, Humnabad, Kalburgi, Kudalasangama Belagavi, Dharwad – Hubballi, Dandeli, Mangaluru, Hosapete, Lingasagur, Harihara, Kanakapura, Tumkur, Kolara, Shivamogga, Gowribidanuru and Chikodi.

16.9 KARNATAKA GERMAN MULTI SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (KGMSDC)

Department of Employment & Training has established Two Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDCS) in Bangalore & Gulbarga to impart training on advanced technology areas with the Technical Collaboration of the German Technical Corporation (GIZ-IS), Germany. KGMSDC Society established Multi Skills Development Centre at Bangalore, Gulbarga, Belagavi, Hubballi and Mangaluru. The project duration is five years and later become self-sustainable.

The Multi Skill Development Centre are Government owned and capable of running as full-fledged independent centres. In order to manage affairs of society a Governing Council under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary is constituted.

The objective of these centres is to offer specialised skills training programme on par with international standards and in alignment with the Industry requirement. These Centres are well equipped with latest equipment, machinery, tools with good infrastructure, flexible market driven short and long term courses, strong interface with industry and trained faculty. It also aims to provide training in high-end technology, self-sustenance after 5 years and linking international placement.

Courses

Training programmes like IT ESSENTIALS, Cisco Certified CCNA, Advanced Welding,

CAD/CAM/CNC, Embedded Systems, Industrial Automation, Electrical Maintenance and Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning are implemented.

Progress

15802 trainees have been trained since inception till end of 30 November 2018. Out of which 5674 SC, 810 ST, 3464 Women and 1564 Minority Candidates. A placement is provided for 10976 candidates.

Construction

The construction of MSDC Buildings at Bangalore & Gulbarga has been awarded to M/s Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Gol, and building is in the completion stage.

Budget

Phase-I: The total project cost for establishing two MSDC is Rs.80.85 crores. KGTTI Bangalore and Gulbarga centres established in the year 2011 with financial assistance from Government of India and Government of Karnataka on pilot basis. 50% project cost excluding the consultancy charges. Govt. of India released Rs. 28.35 Crores.

Phase-II: Proposal in respect of establishing KGTTI Centres at Belagavi, Mangaluru and Hubballi has been sent to Govt. of India for release of 50% share. The total project cost of three centres establishment is 120 Crores and awaiting approval and release of Central Share. Action has been by the state Government to establish 3 MSDC Center at Mangaluru Belagavi and Hubballi.

Action plan for 2018-19

- Establishment of KGTTI at Mysore
- Establishment of Extension Centres at Gouribidanur and Puttur.
- Establishment of Construction Skill Training Centre at KGTTI Gulbarga
- Providing Free Training to school dropouts, 10th Pass/Fail and ITI candidates under Honorable Chief Minister's Kaushalya Karnataka Yojana

16.10 KARNATAKA SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD (KSDC)

16.10.1 Skill Development

Government of Karnataka has taken up skill development as a major development policy

since 2008-09. Ministry of Labour established its own Skills Commission with representatives from trade and industry to stress the need and significance of skills in youth. State also developed Skill Development Policy in line with National Skill Policy. Government of Karnataka in its Order No:LD 142 ETI 2007 dated:02.04.2008 in line with National Skill Commission and National Skill Policy has established Karnataka Vocational Training & Skill Development Corporation Ltd., on 12.09.2008, with an objective of providing suitable skill training for 15 lakhs job seeker by 2020 and to provide them placement. The overall objective of the corporation is to

- Provide various skill training to the youth and thereby making them employable.
- Apart from the implementation of various skill training programmes designed by various departments, the Corporations and the Govt organizations, the corporation designs various training programmes based on the local needs for ensuring adequate availability of skilled man-power.
- Assist trained overseas job seekers by preparing them to face the competitive examinations and linking them to appropriate organization.

Skill and Job Fairs

In order to enhance the employability of unemployed/un-trained professionals through proper Skill Training followed by placement through "Skill and Job Fairs" by creating common platform for Employers & Job Seekers. Skill and Job Fairs are being organized since October 2008, in a larger scale at State level and mini job fairs will be conducted at district level. As many as 150706 persons have been procured the job through melas upto 2017-18. The details are given in the below **Table 16.15**.

16.11 FINANCIAL & PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 2018-19 OF KSDC

During 2018-19 the Government has fixed a physical target of 26000 under CMKKY to training under various schemes for candidates belong into SC, ST, Minority, Women & General categories. The Corporation has earmarked an amount Rs. 4130.00 lakhs for the scheme. The selections of about 7 lakh person in the website www.kaushalkar.com. The Vocational Training Partners are proposed to be selected who have applied through

website www.kaushalkar.com and are cleared by the high-power committee headed by Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner. The process of selection of candidates is underway. The physical and financial target for district wise and category wise has been fixed as per norms. An amount of 41.30 crores is earmarked for 2018-19.

16.12 CONCISE REPORT ON TRAINING SECTION OF DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The Department of Employment and Training is conducting on-line admissions in the State now for 258 + 11 + 1 Govt and 196 GIA industrial training institutions since 2012 as per the DGT, New Delhi, norms. Candidates can apply for 45 Technical & non-technical courses. Of the 45 courses, Qualification for 03 Courses are SSLC failed/8th passed for remaining 42 courses SSLC passed are eligible to apply. The Govt & GIA candidates selected as such are required to pay the tuition fees as fixed by the government from time to time. Classes Commence in the month of August every year under semester system. Aug-2017 Admission details of Govt., and Private ITI's are provided in **Table 16.16**.

16.12.1 Apprenticeship and Examination

1. CTS exams are conducted twice a year in the month of January and July.
2. ATS exams are conducted twice a year in the month of may and November.
3. Trade tests are being conducted at the end of each semester from Aug 2013. I.e. 4 semesters for 2 year trades and 2 semesters for 1 year trades.
4. Admission, attendance, examination and issue of certificates are being done in NCVTMIS portal from august 2014.
5. State level SCVT exams are conducted in the month of August- September every year.
6. State level skill competition are held in the month December every year in 15 trades, selected candidates are being encouraged to participate in national level skill competition.
7. Candidates completing NCVT course under ITI training will be issued NTC certificates and also NAC certificates for the apprentices on completion of apprenticeship training. STC certificates are issued for SCVT trainees.

Table 16.15 : Details of Mega Job fairs

Sl No.	Year	No. of Job melas	Selected Candidates
1	2008-09	5	28919
2	2009-10	9	36280
3	2010-11	13	19093
4	2011-12	6	11507
5	2012-13	2	1805
6	2013-14	3	12473
7	2014-15	1	1479
8	2015-16	3	9297
9	2016-17	7	22334
10	2017-18	11	27744
	Total	52	150706

Table 16.16 : Admission details of Govt. and Private ITI's

ITI Type	No Of ITI's	Available Seats	Admitted	Vacant Seats	Percentage of Admissions (%)
Govt (NCVT)	142	18674	16720	1954	90.00
Govt (SCVT)	128	9563	7607	1956	80.00
Total	270	28237	24327	3910	86.00
Private CVT)	1276	66040	55538	11082	83.00
Private SCVT)	25	897	562	335	63.00
Total	1301	66,937	56,100	11,082	84.00

16.12.2 Apprenticeship training

- Apprenticeship training is imparted in Public sector and Private sector establishments as per the Apprenticeship act 1961. As per the act it is mandatory to engage 2.5% to 10% of their total employees, if the manpower strength is more than 40.
- Apprenticeship activities are being done in www.apprenticeship.gov.in portal. i.e. Registration of establishments, registration of candidates, examination etc.
- National apprenticeship promotion scheme (NAPS) was introduced on 19-08-2016 by Govt., of India, under this scheme a target of 50 lakh apprentices to be trained by 2016-2020.
- To encourage apprenticeship Govt., of India will reimburse 25% or Rs.1500 per month per apprentice to the establishments.
- Karnataka has a target of 5 lakh apprentices during 2016-2020 and it is 50,000 in 1st year and 1 lakh, 1.5 lakh and 2 lakh respectively in these four years.
- State Government has also taken initiative to support and encourage apprenticeship scheme.
 - A. Under Karnataka apprenticeship training scheme Rs 1,000 per month per apprentice will be reimbursed to establishments, in addition to Rs. 1,500 per month per candidate as per naps from 01-04-2017.
 - B. 20 outsourcing staff are appointed through KEONICS and the apprenticeship cell is formed.



**Economic Survey of Karnataka
2018-19**

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Geographical Area (in Lakh Sq. Km.) *	Population (in lakh) *	Density of Population (per Sq Km) *	% of Urban Population to total Population*	% of State Population to all India Population*	Decennial growth rate of Population % *	Sex Ratio *
Reference Year/Date	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2001-2011 Census	2011 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1.63	495.77	304	29.47	4.10	9.21	997
Telangana	1.12	350.04	312	38.87	2.89	13.58	988
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.0	938
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.1	958
Bihar	0.94	1040.99	1106	11.29	8.60	25.4	918
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.73	22.4	949
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11320	97.50	1.39	21.2	868
Goa	0.04	14.58	394	62.17	0.12	8.2	973
Gujarat	1.96	604.39	308	42.60	4.99	19.3	919
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.9	879
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.9	972
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.6	889
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.6	973
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.9	1084
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.3	931
Chattisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.6	991
Maharashtra	3.08	1123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.0	929
Manipur	0.22	25.70	115	32.45	0.21	18.6	992
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.9	989
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.5	976
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.6	931
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.0	979
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.9	895
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.3	928
Sikkim	0.07	6.10	86	25.15	0.05	12.9	890
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.6	996
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.8	960
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1998.12	829	22.27	16.51	20.2	912
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.8	963
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1028	31.87	7.54	13.8	950
India	32.87	12105.93	382	31.15	100.00	17.7	943

* excludes Union Territories

(Contd.....)

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Percentage of SC & ST Population to total population *	Percentage of main workers to Total Workers *	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers *	Female work participation rate *	Literacy Percentage		
					Total *	Male *	Female *
Reference Year	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census	2011 Census
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	22.61	83.69	47.89	36.2	67.02	74.88	59.15
Telangana	24.53	83.95	33.45		66.46	74.95	57.92
Arunachal Pradesh	68.8	81.5	6.2	35.4	65.38	72.55	57.70
Assam	19.6	72.6	15.4	22.5	72.19	77.85	66.27
Bihar	17.2	61.5	52.8	19.1	61.80	71.20	51.50
Jharkhand	38.3	52.1	33.9	29.1	66.41	76.84	55.42
Delhi	16.8	95.0	0.7	10.6	86.21	90.94	80.76
Goa	11.9	82.5	4.6	21.9	88.70	92.65	84.66
Gujarat	21.5	82.2	27.6	23.4	78.03	85.75	69.68
Haryana	20.2	78.7	17.1	17.8	75.55	84.06	65.94
Himachal Pradesh	30.9	57.9	4.9	44.8	82.80	89.53	75.93
Jammu & Kashmir	19.3	61.2	12.7	19.1	67.16	76.75	56.43
Karnataka	24.1	83.9	25.7	31.9	75.36	82.47	68.08
Kerala	10.6	80.3	11.4	18.2	94.00	96.11	92.07
Madhya Pradesh	36.7	71.9	38.6	32.6	69.32	78.73	59.24
Chattisgarh	43.4	67.7	41.8	39.7	70.28	80.27	60.24
Maharashtra	21.2	88.5	27.3	31.1	82.34	88.38	75.87
Manipur	38.9	73.8	9.6	38.6	76.94	83.58	70.26
Meghalaya	86.7	77.7	16.7	32.7	74.43	75.95	70.89
Mizoram	94.5	85.3	8.6	36.2	91.33	93.35	89.27
Nagaland	86.5	76.1	6.5	44.7	79.55	82.75	76.11
Odisha	39.9	61.0	38.4	27.2	72.87	81.59	64.01
Punjab	31.9	85.4	16.0	13.9	75.84	80.44	70.73
Rajasthan	31.3	70.5	16.5	35.1	66.11	79.19	52.12
Sikkim	38.4	74.8	8.4	39.6	81.42	86.55	75.61
Tamil Nadu	21.1	85.0	29.2	31.8	80.09	86.77	73.44
Tripura	49.6	73.3	24.1	23.6	87.22	91.53	82.73
Uttar Pradesh	21.3	67.8	30.3	16.7	67.68	77.28	57.18
Uttarakhand	21.7	74.1	10.4	26.7	78.82	87.40	70.01
West Bengal	29.3	73.9	29.3	18.1	76.26	81.69	70.54
India	25.2	75.2	30.0	25.5	74.04	82.14	65.46

* excludes Union Territories

(Contd.....)

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Per capita Income at Current Prices (Rs)	No. of Students in Primary and Secondary Schools per 000' Population (I - VIII)	Average Yield (qntls/Ha)	
						Total Cereals	Total Pulses
Reference Year/ Date	2016	2016	2016	2016-17	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	16.4	6.8	34	123664	113	35.25	8.5
Telangana	17.5	6.1	31	159856	142	27.66	5.1
Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	6.2	36	119481	233	-	-
Assam	21.7	6.7	44	67303	174	22.33	6.8
Bihar	26.8	6.0	38	34409	225	15.11	8.5
Jharkhand	22.9	5.5	29	59799	198	12.68	9.2
Delhi	15.5	4.0	18	300793	179	-	-
Goa	12.9	6.7	8	377550	135	-	-
Gujarat	20.1	6.1	30	156527	150	-	-
Haryana	20.7	5.9	33	180174	147	17.81	6.9
Himachal Pradesh	16.0	6.8	25	150285	139	21.94	10.7
Jammu & Kashmir	15.7	5.0	24	78163	148	14.55	4.4
Karnataka	17.6	6.7	24	161922	137	18.14	5.0
Kerala	14.3	7.6	10	163475	120	9.76	12.4
Madhya Pradesh	25.1	7.1	47	74590	176	19.94	8.9
Chattisgarh	22.8	7.4	39	84265	174	9.64	6.1
Maharashtra	15.9	5.9	19	165491	143	7.10	4.2
Manipur	12.9	4.5	11	58501	196	-	-
Meghalaya	23.7	6.6	39	73291	261	-	-
Mizoram	15.5	4.2	27	128998	195	-	-
Nagaland	14.0	4.5	12	90168	177	-	-
Odisha	18.6	7.8	44	74234	151	11.63	4.3
Punjab	14.9	6.0	21	128890	143	36.78	9.0
Rajasthan	24.3	6.1	41	92076	180	10.14	5.0
Sikkim	16.6	4.7	16	270572	172	-	-
Tamil Nadu	15.0	6.4	17	150036	128	37.59	6.2
Tripura	13.7	5.5	24	NA	155	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	26.2	6.9	43	51014	182	17.56	6.5
Uttarakhand	16.6	6.7	38	157643	170	13.61	8.1
West Bengal	15.4	5.8	25	83126	141	43.05	8.0
India	20.4	6.4	34	103870	162	15.96	6.5

N A: Not Available

* excludes Union Territories

(Contd.....)

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Average Yield (qntls/ha)			Per-capita Food grains production (Kgs)	Consumption of fertilizers per ha. of cropped area (Kg. per ha.)	Percentage of Net Area irrigated to total cropped area	Percentage of Net Area sown to total cropped area	Factory Employment per lakh popn.
	Total Food Grains	Cotton	Sugar-cane					
Reference Year/Date	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16	2015-16	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Andhra Pradesh	25.55	6.1	763.28	213	225.70	38.06	81.09	1049
Telangana	23.00	3.7	690.00	143	268.91	32.47	82.35	1959
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2.07	18.73	75.25	247
Assam	19.95	-	359.31	172	44.79	7.25	69.24	668
Bihar	21.35	-	590.24	135	220.21	38.93	68.79	115
Jharkhand	15.44	-	695.00	124	54.54	13.32	89.12	545
Delhi	-	-	-	-	57.49	62.86	62.86	681
Goa	-	-	-	-	49.09	24.68	81.65	4880
Gujarat	-	-	-	103	124.51	33.14	80.65	2588
Haryana	19.73	3.8	700.00	646	220.42	45.50	53.89	2829
Himachal Pradesh	19.90	-	141.75	224	57.10	12.31	59.91	2732
Jammu & Kashmir	14.90	-	14.36	113	63.79	28.10	64.35	547
Karnataka	13.93	4.3	855.00	163	174.96	29.31	82.01	1645
Kerala	28.19	-	1011.65	17	43.78	15.77	77.83	1015
Madhya Pradesh	19.35	6.5	488.41	416	83.59	40.25	64.47	493
Chattisgarh	13.95	0.0	26.18	272	100.12	25.59	81.72	673
Maharashtra	7.97	2.9	732.07	72	122.45	13.82	73.89	1753
Manipur	-	-	-	-	41.62	18.02	100.00	315
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	0.00	23.62	83.38	441
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	18.18	11.03	100.00	0
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	5.95	19.40	76.80	284
Odisha	12.26	5.4	644.15	157	62.64	24.34	86.49	614
Punjab	42.73	2.3	730.00	1024	248.60	52.41	52.42	2198
Rajasthan	13.93	5.0	734.04	264	61.56	32.52	72.30	742
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	8.82	56.62	83373
Tamil Nadu	30.90	4.5	1029.98	166	175.19	45.47	80.38	18
Tripura	-	-	-	-	42.99	16.36	52.80	63322
Uttar Pradesh	22.78	-	670.29	220	155.53	55.03	63.48	471
Uttarakhand	19.67	-	616.08	171	169.18	30.08	63.81	3851
West Bengal	27.83	-	1192.32	195	173.84	32.01	54.06	696
India	20.56	4.3	710.95	208	130.66	34.47	70.64	1181

* excludes Union Territories

(Contd.....)

Appendix 1.1 Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

State	Percapita gross Output in Industries (Rs.in lakhs)	Percapita value added in industries (Rs.in lakhs)	No.of. Motor Vehicles per lakh of Population	Total Road Length per 100 Sq. Km. of Area	No.of Banking Offices per lakh of Population	Percapita Deposits (Rs.)	Percapita Bank Credit (Rs.)
Reference Year/Date	2015-16	2015-16	2016	2011	31.03.2018	31.03.2018	31.03.2018
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Andhra Pradesh #	1817.29	301.66	17605	86.53	14	82400	89393
Telangana	1442.06	347.42	24746	-			
Arunachal Pradesh	993.00	232.00	19147	25.74	11	96239	24004
Assam	1610.67	315.56	9027	308.26	7	43147	18364
Bihar	1635.86	208.48	5266	138.74	6	30464	9751
Jharkhand	4660.82	735.56	7509	29.99	9	60469	16563
Delhi	2426.76	293.40	57809	1999.18	21	682465	637361
Goa	7869.56	2559.71	79369	287.06	46	453121	120884
Gujarat	6222.92	1137.54	33689	79.68	13	106511	79878
Haryana	6060.86	947.09	34054	94.38	19	144908	86124
Himachal Pradesh	4877.29	1530.76	17130	86.15	22	124921	38574
Jammu & Kashmir	3007.62	758.56	10892	12.14	14	83291	35737
Karnataka	4254.28	764.75	26667	146.92	16	137560	96037
Kerala	1780.72	265.59	30450	517.77	19	131821	84231
Madhya Pradesh	4987.72	920.86	15340	64.01	9	46831	30500
Chattisgarh	3684.88	529.91	18830	69.51	10	52091	32629
Maharashtra	5269.64	1121.03	24801	133.41	11	203721	213996
Manipur	237.14	49.95	11907	85.70	6	31417	13998
Meghalaya	4409.24	921.43	18807	53.43	12	73036	19686
Mizoram	0	0	15588	46.53	17	77219	27588
Nagaland	282.80	72.91	19202	205.96	8	50782	17531
Odisha	5205.70	905.67	13897	166.23	11	64568	23980
Punjab	1799.78	259.17	32671	167.18	23	126322	79799
Rajasthan	2945.21	526.86	19887	70.51	11	49136	37110
Sikkim	17025.15	9067.85	8033	65.25	22	141009	37981
Tamil Nadu	2335.84	438.93	33547	147.89	15	100601	108691
Tripura	248.31	65.02	8683	322.07	12	60367	24445
Uttar Pradesh	3401.96	513.94	11979	161.98	8	47937	19613
Uttarakhand	9573.58	2319.93	18719	92.14	20	122384	44287
West Bengal	3298.09	372.58	7108	337.13	9	79177	39929
India	3591.73	666.43	19002	142.68	12	94803	71706

Note- NA: Not Available. * excludes Union Territories

#=Andhra Pradesh contains the details of both A.P and Telangana States as population of Telangana State is not available from census 2011. Number of Offices, Deposit and Credit data is taken from the Basic Statistical Returns of SCB's in India of Data Base on Indian Economy, RBI.

Appendix 2.1
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 SRE	2017-18 FRE	2018-19 AE
1	Crops	53395	57495	69885	78620	79749	81343	98403	93396
2	Livestock	13497	15070	16341	18717	19763	22870	25344	27378
3	Forestry and Logging	5935	6049	6586	6618	8401	8263	8360	8646
4	Fishing	2723	3192	3849	5004	4501	4380	6195	6996
5	Mining and Quarrying	4503	4073	6172	8516	6104	8478	8174	9972
6	Manufacturing	97139	108505	117943	120085	142587	158895	176145	195078
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	10829	11478	12756	14463	16709	15279	16378	19124
8	Construction	50331	52339	59401	61375	61106	60870	65362	72742
9	Trade and Repair Services	49570	57749	70078	80593	85874	93230	111108	132251
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10873	11905	13013	13689	14823	16272	18128	20371
11	Railways	2021	2296	2293	2660	3449	3146	3505	3939
12	Road Transport	21957	25330	28701	32728	37114	40663	47619	52759
13	Water Transport	269	253	225	229	202	195	217	233
14	Air Transport	374	678	563	1008	1892	1929	2149	2415
15	Services Incidental to Transport	472	398	446	563	579	630	655	774
16	Storage	276	315	350	391	410	411	453	500
17	Communication	8140	9123	11478	13386	15393	16189	17833	19894
18	Financial Services	28794	32119	36110	41932	48823	52681	58370	65608
19	Real estate,Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	143668	176957	218561	254544	310125	353993	412831	485908
	a) Computer related Services	84242	106797	135411	158240	204644	234740	282114	342361
	b) Other Professional Services	23073	27880	32910	40027	45362	53229	58757	65449
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	36353	42280	50240	56277	60119	66024	71959	78098
20	Public Administration	14888	17856	20607	22872	24441	25598	28841	36486
21	Other Services	32561	38374	45016	53322	60639	69198	78965	94418
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	631558	740373	831316	942681	1034512	1185035	1348889
	Product Taxes	70192	81830	97044	107453	126377	143735	166263	190711
	Product Subsidies	16396	17974	20752	24845	23877	22335	25854	29350
	GSDP at Market Prices	606010	695413	816666	913923	1045182	1155912	1325443	1510250
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65606	66319
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	98567	111891	129986	143902	162798	178107	202031	227725
	Primary Sector	80051	85880	102833	117475	118517	125334	146476	146388
	Secondary Sector	158299	172323	190100	195923	220403	235044	257885	286944
	Tertiary Sector	313863	373355	447440	517918	603762	674134	780674	915556
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	631558	740373	831316	942681	1034512	1185035	1348889
	I.Agriculture	75549	81806	96661	108959	112413	116855	138302	136416
	II.Industry	162802	176396	196272	204439	226506	243523	266059	296917
	III.Services	313863	373355	447440	517918	603762	674134	780674	915556
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	631558	740373	831316	942681	1034512	1185035	1348889

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

Appendix - 2.2
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 SRE	2017-18 FRE	2018-19 AE
1	Crops	53395	49195	53980	56518	48269	50121	58925	53430
2	Livestock	13497	14078	14515	15175	15727	16365	17593	18920
3	Forestry and Logging	5935	5764	5606	5381	5324	5278	5236	5127
4	Fishing	2723	2659	2777	3107	2955	2812	3441	3601
5	Mining and Quarrying	4503	3920	5596	7373	9049	10981	7832	7886
6	Manufacturing	97139	102786	107901	107376	130021	144463	154421	164967
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	10829	10580	11168	12364	13678	11792	12516	14085
8	Construction	50331	47724	53820	54002	55492	54202	56994	62017
9	Trade and Repair Services	49570	53405	59830	64650	65980	69004	80184	91510
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10873	11011	11109	10951	11352	12016	13048	14052
11	Railways	2021	2197	2146	2322	2987	2554	2759	2949
12	Road Transport	21957	23957	25746	28783	33205	35924	39185	42047
13	Water Transport	269	240	196	190	169	159	178	186
14	Air Transport	374	641	492	838	1583	1576	1768	1925
15	Services Incidental to Transport	472	377	390	468	485	515	539	617
16	Storage	276	292	299	314	316	306	329	348
17	Communication	8140	8610	10023	11174	12933	13269	14673	15868
18	Financial Services	28794	31699	34819	39767	45249	48399	51593	55102
19	Real estate,Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	143668	163846	185684	202838	236566	259565	294228	332251
	a) Computer related Services	84242	98940	115964	127516	158086	174575	204688	238413
	b) Other Professional Services	23073	25870	28273	32373	35098	39698	42753	45715
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	36353	39036	41447	42949	43382	45292	46787	48123
20	Public Administration	14888	16661	17962	18879	19522	19755	21814	26492
21	Other Services	32561	35484	37950	41473	44565	48848	54098	61889
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	585124	642007	683944	755428	807905	891356	975270
	Product Taxes	70192	74562	80453	84926	95155	104235	115923	128484
	Product Subsidies	16396	16653	17995	20441	19134	17443	19447	21220
	GSDP at Market Prices	606010	643033	704466	748429	831449	894697	987832	1082534
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65606	66319
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	98567	103463	112128	117844	129507	137858	150570	163231
	Primary Sector	80051	75615	82474	87553	81325	85557	93028	88965
	Secondary Sector	158299	161089	172888	173743	199191	210457	223932	241070
	Tertiary Sector	313863	348419	386645	422649	474912	511890	574396	645236
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	585124	642007	683944	755428	807905	891356	975270
	I.Agriculture	75549	71695	76878	80180	72276	74576	85196	81079
	II.Industry	162802	165009	178484	181116	208240	221438	231764	248956
	III.Services	313863	348419	386645	422649	474912	511890	574396	645236
	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	552214	585124	642007	683944	755428	807905	891356	975270

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

Appendix 2.3
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT -- AT CURRENT PRICES

Sl. No	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 SRE	2017-18 FRE	2018-19 AE
1	Crops	48074	51435	62932	71443	72038	73044	88365	83868
2	Livestock	13297	14841	16088	18442	19505	22591	25035	27044
3	Forestry and Logging	5870	5981	6512	6553	8322	8184	8280	8563
4	Fishing	2403	2845	3444	4538	4098	4023	5690	6426
5	Mining and Quarrying	3959	3579	5285	7238	5107	7177	6920	8442
6	Manufacturing	83435	92926	99713	100984	123509	138476	153509	170010
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	7194	7505	8376	9373	11186	10163	10894	12720
8	Construction	48016	49654	55792	57765	57473	57325	61556	68505
9	Trade and Repair Services	47521	55326	67370	77378	82840	89815	106526	126797
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10424	11405	12329	12910	13815	15170	17380	19531
11	Railways	1577	1797	1676	1894	2511	2166	2413	2713
12	Road Transport	19967	23181	26488	30425	34493	37753	43842	48574
13	Water Transport	245	232	125	145	123	112	199	215
14	Air Transport	340	621	275	674	1559	1557	1978	2224
15	Services Incidental to Transport	429	364	386	496	507	551	603	713
16	Storage	237	273	297	329	344	343	378	417
17	Communication	6609	7479	9692	10223	11891	12240	13484	15042
18	Financial Services	28339	31551	35426	41177	47825	51444	57000	64068
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	133598	163530	202073	225387	276089	313077	365114	429744
	a) Computer related Services	78337	98694	125196	140114	182185	207608	249506	302789
	b) Other Professional Services	21456	25764	30428	35442	40383	47076	51966	57884
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	33805	39072	46450	49831	53521	58393	63642	69071
20	Public Administration	11487	13885	16125	18079	19583	20875	23520	29754
21	Other Services	28136	33658	39873	47722	55563	63385	72332	86487
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	572069	670276	743175	848379	929474	1065018	1211857
	Product Taxes	70192	81830	97044	107453	126377	143735	166263	190711
	Product Subsidies	16396	17974	20752	24845	23877	22335	25854	29350
	NSDP at Market Prices	554952	635924	746569	825782	950880	1050874	1205426	1373218
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65606	66319
	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	90263	102319	118829	130024	148110	161922	183737	207062
	Primary Sector	73603	78682	94262	108214	109070	115019	134289	134343
	Secondary Sector	138645	150086	163881	168122	192168	205964	225959	251235
	Tertiary Sector	288908	343301	412133	466839	547142	608490	704770	826278
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	572069	670276	743175	848379	929474	1065018	1211857
	I. Agriculture	69644	75103	88977	100976	103963	107842	127369	125901
	II. Industry	142604	153665	169166	175360	197275	213141	232878	259677
	III. Services	288908	343301	412133	466839	547142	608490	704770	826278
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	572069	670276	743175	848379	929474	1065018	1211857

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

Appendix 2.4
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 SRE	2017-18 FRE	2018-19 AE
1	Crops	48074	43582	48075	50693	42280	43900	51612	46798
2	Livestock	13297	13866	14291	14938	15496	16120	17331	18638
3	Forestry and Logging	5870	5701	5540	5325	5254	5209	5168	5061
4	Fishing	2403	2332	2422	2695	2603	2495	3052	3195
5	Mining and Quarrying	3959	3449	4784	6272	8216	9911	7069	7118
6	Manufacturing	83435	87782	90818	90195	112949	126152	134848	144058
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	7194	6945	7060	7815	8730	7254	7699	8665
8	Construction	48016	45162	50424	50654	52104	50777	53393	58098
9	Trade and Repair Services	47521	51121	57367	61828	63265	66000	76251	87021
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10424	10540	10482	10267	10452	11046	12408	13363
11	Railways	1577	1728	1583	1656	2170	1719	1856	1984
12	Road Transport	19967	21898	23698	26638	30760	33278	35978	38606
13	Water Transport	245	219	103	112	95	83	164	171
14	Air Transport	340	586	224	526	1276	1243	1624	1767
15	Services Incidental to Transport	429	344	333	409	421	446	495	567
16	Storage	237	252	251	261	258	247	265	281
17	Communication	6609	7005	8304	8422	9966	9900	10947	11839
18	Financial Services	28339	31147	34166	39097	44382	47335	50459	53890
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	133598	151146	170563	177897	208188	225813	255969	289048
	a) Computer related Services	78337	91271	106520	111837	139122	151875	178072	207411
	b) Other Professional Services	21456	23865	25971	28392	30887	34536	37194	39771
	c) Ownership of Dwellings	33805	36010	38072	37668	38178	39403	40703	41865
20	Public Administration	11487	12845	13781	14544	15098	15472	17085	20749
21	Other Services	28136	30991	33212	36556	40085	43785	48491	55475
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	528642	577482	606799	674050	718185	792164	866389
	Product Taxes	70192	74562	80453	84926	95155	104235	115923	128484
	Product Subsidies	16396	16653	17995	20441	19134	17443	19447	21220
	NSDP at Market Prices	554952	586552	639940	671283	750071	804977	888640	973653
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900	65606	66319
	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	90263	94375	101858	105697	116832	124033	135451	146814
	Primary Sector	73603	68930	75112	79923	73849	77636	84232	80810
	Secondary Sector	138645	139889	148302	148664	173783	184184	195941	210820
	Tertiary Sector	288908	319823	354068	378212	426417	456366	511991	574759
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	528642	577482	606799	674050	718185	792164	866389
	I. Agriculture	69644	65481	70328	73651	65634	67725	77163	73692
	II. Industry	142604	143339	153086	154936	181999	194095	203010	217938
	III. Services	288908	319823	354068	378212	426417	456366	511991	574759
	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	501156	528642	577482	606799	674050	718185	792164	866389

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates, TRE : Third Revised Estimates

Appendix 2.5 Gross / Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

Sl. No	Year	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant Prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Per Capita Income (Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
1	1960-61a			69164	69164	296
2	1961-62a			76445	74095	320
3	1962-63a			81180	78174	333
4	1963-64a			94137	81348	378
5	1964-65a			108609	81084	427
6	1965-66a			116372	75647	448
7	1966-67a			142621	85711	537
8	1967-68a			152521	85644	562
9	1968-69a			163106	93338	588
10	1969-70a			176316	99881	622
11	1970-71b			185811	185811	641
12	1971-72b			191564	188522	646
13	1972-73b			201243	176970	664
14	1973-74b			281535	204113	907
15	1974-75b			317771	203296	1000
16	1975-76b			309240	216477	951
17	1976-77b			328291	207012	986
18	1977-78b			381307	244450	1117
19	1978-79b			399507	253858	1142
20	1979-80b			482171	261228	1345
21	1980-81c	621032	621032	558736	558736	1520
22	1981-82c	716860	661709	642344	595740	1707
23	1982-83c	801276	680456	713722	610171	1855
24	1983-84c	961003	727767	861717	653582	2192
25	1984-85c	1083088	780809	969723	702315	2416
26	1985-86c	1157468	756897	1021834	673330	2495
27	1986-87c	1327121	824469	1173306	736513	2810
28	1987-88c	1515827	881547	1343482	788292	3159
29	1988-89c	1770911	956698	1567132	856321	3620
30	1989-90c	2021422	1013026	1779770	904572	4044
31	1990-91c	2330040	1025982	2055120	911210	4598
32	1991-92c	3009173	1149444	2673762	1026985	5889
33	1992-93c	3303585	1181049	2916231	1050758	6321
34	1993-94d	4107905	4107906	3698228	3698229	7838
35	1994-95d	4791516	4338693	4306510	3891705	8960
36	1995-96d	5621456	4616681	5002819	4097390	10217
37	1996-97d	6517572	5030220	5807078	4473655	11670
38	1997-98d	7304576	5377782	6475689	4751682	12832
39	1998-99d	8784091	6061964	7875624	5396093	15396
40	1999-00e	10124741	10124741	9053192	9053192	17502
41	2000-01e	10836170	10268651	9634777	9113592	18344
42	2001-02e	11284650	10555966	9889675	9278843	18547
43	2002-03e	12088876	11035977	10589474	9776504	19621
44	2003-04e	13098974	11417352	11423011	9966856	20901
45	2004-05f	16674713	16674713	14872897	14872898	26882
46	2005-06f	19590407	18427703	17491121	16403065	31239
47	2006-07f	22723706	20266010	20381918	18108596	35981
48	2007-08f	27062879	22820215	24302840	20380990	42419
49	2008-09f	31031233	24442138	27853414	21830924	48084
50	2009-10f	33755850	24759029	30074742	21836349	51364
51	2010-11f	41070316	27272131	36833840	24081677	62251
52	2011-12g	60600981	60600981	55495220	55495220	90263
53	2012-13g	69541305	64303302	63592383	58655161	102319
54	2013-14g	81666615	70446604	74656904	63994016	118829
55	2014-15g	91392303	74842911	82578249	67128350	130024
56	2015-16g	104518176	83144922	95088005	75007092	148110
57	2016-17g SRE	115591200	89469654	105087351	80497735	161922
58	2017-18g FRE	132544345	98783201	120542644	88863994	183737
59	2018-19g AE	151024965	108253375	137321763	97365251	207062

Note: Estimates of Net State Domestic Product only were computed from 1960-61 to 1979-80.

- a) Computed with base year as 1960-61
- b) Computed with base year as 1970-71
- c) Computed with base year as 1980-81
- d) Computed with base year as 1993-94
- e) Computed with base year as 1999-2000
- f) Computed with base year as 2004-05
- g) Computed with base year as 2011-12

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates,
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

Appendix 2.6

Gross / Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita Net District Income for the year 2016-17

(Provisional)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	District	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices		Per capita Income (Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
		Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	
1	Bagalkote	29356	26880	22484	20410	133904
2	Bengaluru Urban	420397	378170	324819	288652	370003
3	Bengaluru Rural	18572	16810	14503	12992	159693
4	Belagavi	51040	46838	38360	34865	92249
5	Ballari	38588	34950	31405	28332	134150
6	Bidar	16839	15509	12889	11755	85713
7	Vijayapura	22111	20233	17026	15407	87478
8	Chamarajanagar	13336	12292	10328	9448	113359
9	Chickballapur	16009	14678	12131	10995	110088
10	Chikkamagaluru	25846	23676	20443	18596	195862
11	Chitradurga	17626	16072	13361	12024	91174
12	Dakshina Kannada	67193	60956	54508	49051	274602
13	Davangere	21716	19886	16126	14600	96221
14	Dharwad	27911	25586	22052	20035	130403
15	Gadag	12545	11515	9739	8853	101822
16	Kalaburagi	25007	22796	19306	17451	83619
17	Hassan	26079	24009	20224	18455	127229
18	Haveri	17533	16156	13349	12164	95196
19	Kodagu	7043	6500	5222	4763	110341
20	Kolar	20267	18488	15850	14297	113278
21	Koppal	13292	12223	10073	9162	82787
22	Mandya	29491	27231	22988	21058	141957
23	Mysuru	39183	35709	30618	27571	112009
24	Raichur	20230	18549	15276	13871	90530
25	Ramnagara	18411	16725	14350	12902	145430
26	Shivamogga	31979	29371	24155	21960	157749
27	Tumakuru	45093	41106	33724	30464	144443
28	Udupi	30966	28309	24625	22310	226349
29	Uttara Kannada	21107	19443	16239	14812	127354
30	Yadagiri	11146	10209	8523	7722	81845
	State	1155912	1050874	894697	804977	161922

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

Appendix 2.7

Net District Income in Karnataka at current and constant (2011-12) prices - 2016-17

Sl. No	District	NSDP Current Prices				NSDP Constant Prices			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
						(Provisional)			
1	Bagalkote	4998	6511	12266	23775	3038	5817	9355	18210
2	Bengaluru Urban	2623	60273	271587	334483	1977	53916	201637	257530
3	Bengaluru Rural	2238	4842	7788	14868	1480	4329	5783	11591
4	Belagavi	10166	9191	22070	41427	6264	8164	16678	31106
5	Ballari	7650	5909	17354	30913	6919	5260	13098	25277
6	Bidar	2406	2349	8961	13717	1616	2095	6777	10488
7	Vijayapura	4403	3488	10004	17896	3060	3089	7596	13746
8	Chamarajanagar	1995	2311	6567	10872	1287	2066	5077	8430
9	Chickballapur	2876	2845	7262	12982	1893	2534	5383	9809
10	Chikkamagaluru	3021	6906	11014	20941	1826	6223	8541	16591
11	Chitradurga	3230	2461	8524	14215	2243	2180	6305	10728
12	Dakshina Kannada	4770	22171	26972	53914	3184	20022	20557	43762
13	Davangere	4434	4142	9012	17588	2656	3689	6680	13026
14	Dharwad	1904	5780	14945	22630	1428	5161	11286	17875
15	Gadag	1636	2023	6525	10184	1155	1816	4926	7898
16	Kalaburagi	6169	2933	11060	20162	4681	2613	8276	15569
17	Hassan	3323	3671	14240	21235	2266	3260	10940	16466
18	Haveri	3170	2449	8671	14290	2168	2180	6505	10853
19	Kodagu	1418	1047	3284	5749	874	937	2439	4249
20	Kolar	3682	3918	8753	16352	2755	3503	6498	12756
21	Koppal	2660	2089	6062	10811	1793	1849	4532	8174
22	Mandya	4276	5280	14529	24085	2722	4701	11364	18787
23	Mysuru	4004	6101	21479	31584	3120	5447	16031	24598
24	Raichur	4477	2427	9503	16406	3106	2146	7123	12375
25	Ramnagara	2571	4819	7403	14793	1683	4320	5508	11511
26	Shivamogga	4925	6408	14645	25978	2861	5704	11027	19592
27	Tumakuru	7189	11025	18143	36357	3686	9859	13635	27179
28	Udupi	3364	7410	14265	25039	2295	6676	10934	19904
29	Uttara Kannada	3387	3509	10300	17197	2222	3136	7856	13215
30	Yadagiri	2052	1675	5303	9030	1377	1492	4021	6890
	State	115019	205964	608490	929474	77636	184184	456366	718185

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

Appendix 2.8 Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

Base Year : 2011-12=100

Sl.No.	Item group	Weight	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Percentage variation in November over April		
			April	November	April	November	April	November	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Primary Articles	22.62	126.1	128.8	127.4	135.6	130.7	137.2	2.14	6.44	4.97
2	Fuel & Power	13.15	78.3	87.3	91.7	95.0	99.0	110.0	11.49	3.60	11.11
3	Manufactured Products	64.23	109.2	111.0	112.6	113.9	116.3	118.8	1.65	1.15	2.15
All Commodities		100.00	109.0	111.9	113.2	116.3	117.3	121.8	2.66	2.74	3.84

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI.

Appendix 2.9 All - India Wholesale Price Index Numbers

Year	Primary Articles	All Commodities	Percentage variation over previous year/month	
			Primary Articles	All Commodities
Base year: 1993-94=100				
2000-01	162.5	155.7	2.85	7.16
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
Base year: 2004-05=100				
2005-06	104.3	104.4	4.30	4.40
2006-07	114.3	111.2	9.59	6.51
2007-08	123.9	116.5	8.40	4.77
2008-09	137.5	125.9	10.98	8.07
2009-10	154.9	130.4	12.65	3.57
2010-11	182.0	143.0	17.50	9.66
2011-12	200.3	156.1	10.05	9.16
2012-13	220.0	167.6	9.84	7.37
2013-14	241.6	177.6	9.82	5.99
2014-15	248.8	181.2	2.98	2.00
2015-16	249.5	176.6	0.28	-2.53
New Base year: 2011-12=100				
2015-16	124.6	109.7	-0.38	-3.65
2016-17	128.9	111.6	3.43	1.73
2017-18	130.6	114.5	1.38	2.56
(April 2018 to November 2018)				
April 2018	130.7	117.3	1.95	0.86
May 2018	131.4	118.3	0.54	0.85
June 2018	132.5	119.1	0.84	0.68
July 2018	135.3	119.9	2.11	0.67
August 2018	135.2	120.1	-0.07	0.17
September 2018	135.5	120.9	0.22	0.67
October 2018	136.3	121.7	0.59	0.66
November 2018	137.2	121.8	0.66	0.08

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI.

Appendix 2.10 Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka

Base year : 1981-82=100

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2000-01	402	-6.29
2001-02	387	-3.73
2002-03	397	2.58
2003-04	428	7.81
2004-05	439	2.57
2005-06	461	5.01
2006-07	501	8.68
2007-08	546	8.98
2008-09	671	22.89
2009-10	754	18.33
2010-11	794	0.00
2011-12	891	12.22
2012-13	978	9.76
2013-14	1042	6.54
2014-15	1151	10.46
2015-16	1201	4.34
2016-17	1198	-0.25
2017-18	1205	0.58
(April 2018 to October 2018)		
April 2018	1217	-0.16
May 2018	1220	0.25
June 2018	1211	1.23
July 2018	1235	0.00
August 2018	1242	0.57
September 2018	1284	3.38
October 2018	1270	-1.09

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.11 Groupwise Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka

Base Year 1981-82=100

Sl.No	Commodity Group	Weight	2016-17		2017-18		2017-18		Percentage variation in November over April		
			April	October	April	October	April	October	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Cereals	29.89	1205	1289	1291	1232	1260	1475	6.97	-4.57	17.06
2	Pulses	4.92	2011	1859	1417	1190	1177	1116	-7.56	-16.02	-5.18
3	Oilseeds	17.31	1173	1095	1170	994	957	1095	-6.65	-15.04	14.42
4	Gur & Sugar	14.56	649	701	719	699	752	788	8.01	-2.78	4.79
5	Fiber	9.64	781	810	895	790	812	968	3.71	-11.73	19.21
6	Condiments and Spices	2.27	1128	1150	1005	1005	921	1043	1.95	0.00	13.25
7	Miscellaneous *	21.41	1494	1565	1690	1800	1905	1740	4.75	6.51	-8.66
All Commodities		100.00	1234	1208	1234	1185	1217	1270	-2.11	-3.97	4.35

Note: * Miscellaneous items include coffee, onion, potato, tobacco, tamarind, coconut and arecanut.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.12 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at All India and Karnataka

Month	All India			Karnataka*		
	Base year : 2001=100			Base year : 1987-88=100		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
April	271	277	288	794	826	846
May	275	278	289	816	829	847
June	277	280	291	824	835	852
July	280	285	301	817	845	858
August	278	285	301	809	849	859
September	277	285	301	810	845	861
October	278	287	302	810	849	864
November	277	288	302	806	856	867
December	275	286		808	846	
January	274	288		812	845	
February	274	287		818	844	
March	275	287		824	842	

Note : * Average of 16 centres (11 State series + 5 Central series)

Source : 1) Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI. 2) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.13 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Centres	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Percentage variation in September over April		
		April	November	April	November	April	November	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Central Series (Base year: 2001=100)										
1	Bengaluru	273	278	284	292	288	292	1.83	2.82	1.39
2	Belagavi	276	280	284	299	295	298	1.45	5.28	1.02
3	Hubballi-Dharwad	290	293	294	307	312	318	1.03	4.42	1.92
4	Madikere	276	285	295	305	297	306	3.26	3.39	3.03
5	Mysuru	277	281	291	301	297	306	1.44	3.44	3.03
State Series (Base year:1987-88=100)										
6	Ballari	722	736	754	788	777	811	1.94	4.51	4.38
7	Bhadravathi	761	772	790	827	816	845	1.45	4.68	3.55
8	Davanagere	822	833	864	898	885	918	1.34	3.94	3.73
9	Dandeli	773	777	795	824	818	850	0.52	3.65	3.91
10	Kalaburagi	700	710	735	768	760	794	1.43	4.49	4.47
11	Harihar	716	722	751	789	779	813	0.84	5.06	4.36
12	Hassan	766	772	805	844	835	844	0.78	4.84	1.08
13	Mandya	815	823	848	883	868	898	0.98	4.13	3.46
14	Mangaluru	700	712	729	764	754	784	1.71	4.80	3.98
15	Raichur	820	825	852	884	879	910	0.61	3.76	3.53
16	Tumakuru	658	663	692	731	717	747	0.76	5.64	4.18

Source: 1. Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.
2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.13(a) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State
CENTRAL SERIES Base Year: 2001=100

Year/ Month	BENGALURU		BELAGAVI		HUBBALAI-DHARWAD		MADIKERI		MYSURU	
	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General
Weight	45.53	100.00	51.76	100.00	49.51	100.00	55.41	100.00	48.05	100.00
2006-07	128	128	126	127	126	125	118	116	125	125
2007-08	140	138	140	135	138	135	128	122	135	132
2008-09	163	154	156	147	159	151	153	139	156	146
2009-10	185	171	183	167	181	169	176	160	180	165
2010-11	198	185	201	184	196	185	191	176	193	177
2011-12	206	197	226	204	217	204	202	191	204	191
2012-13	235	217	247	222	245	225	228	216	231	212
2013-14	279	242	281	246	268	252	269	244	286	248
2014-15	295	258	289	256	279	270	284	259	293	260
2015-16	312	271	305	270	297	285	301	273	305	271
2016-17	322	281	315	282	306	293	309	284	321	284
2017-18	325	296	326	293	310	304	323	299	336	298
(April 2018 to November 2018)										
April 2018	321	288	323	295	313	312	316	297	324	297
May 2018	319	287	328	297	313	312	318	299	328	299
June 2018	319	288	328	298	312	312	322	302	333	302
July 2018	320	290	326	298	311	317	324	303	326	304
August 2018	319	290	324	298	311	317	327	305	325	303
September 2018	319	290	323	298	312	318	328	305	327	305
October 2018	319	291	324	299	311	318	327	305	329	306
November 2018	321	292	323	298	311	318	329	306	329	306

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.13(b) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State

Base Year: 1987-88=100

STATE SREINIES

Year/ Month	BALLARI		BADRAVATHI		DAVANAGERE		DANDELI		KALABURAGI		HARIHARA		HASSAN		MANDYA		MANGALURU		RAICHUR		TUMAKURU	
	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General
Weight	54.73	100.00	48.53	100.00	52.53	100.00	49.22	100.00	49.23	100.00	49.58	100.00	56.02	100.00	53.48	100.00	58.11	100.00	52.71	100.00	41.29	100.00
2006-07	340	315	382	330	390	328	381	353	337	308	343	304	342	315	363	328	348	312	335	339	349	279
2007-08	381	341	406	349	434	355	415	371	390	330	387	328	366	328	405	351	375	332	384	371	393	300
2008-09	452	387	464	388	498	405	475	408	452	373	439	362	419	368	473	393	444	373	457	423	456	335
2009-10	530	429	547	436	574	461	538	449	485	398	491	388	490	415	543	438	494	408	550	482	527	373
2010-11	560	457	557	451	615	495	580	474	527	425	525	407	538	453	583	481	548	444	578	510	564	395
2011-12	583	479	619	508	674	549	656	524	606	478	583	457	583	497	637	538	584	479	654	563	576	421
2012-13	669	539	718	586	785	629	736	575	658	524	674	534	670	561	740	621	592	501	738	626	649	463
2013-14	755	612	825	665	916	718	828	654	744	587	781	616	795	648	871	716	688	575	833	708	796	542
2014-15	797	652	868	706	961	767	859	710	789	637	809	657	845	707	923	764	753	633	875	756	855	586
2015-16	844	694	922	739	1001	803	891	747	850	679	847	696	892	749	964	798	823	679	923	800	914	634
2016-17	901	739	978	775	1047	837	925	783	905	714	892	729	933	781	1005	829	870	713	947	830	957	672
2017-18	890	772	1013	811	1093	883	934	812	928	753	936	772	979	827	1050	867	902	750	980	871	1008	714
(April 2018 to November 2018)																						
April 2018	922	777	1001	816	1072	885	924	818	911	760	926	779	969	835	1045	868	895	854	974	879	990	717
May 2018	928	783	1005	821	1080	890	929	822	918	766	933	784	971	841	1050	873	898	759	978	883	992	722
June 2018	934	790	1008	827	1081	897	936	828	920	772	929	790	974	847	1056	878	902	765	982	889	988	728
July 2018	940	795	1010	832	1087	902	944	832	928	777	934	794	983	852	1060	883	907	769	986	893	1000	732
August 2018	945	800	1013	836	1087	906	945	837	932	782	942	799	989	856	1065	888	911	774	981	897	1001	737
September 2018	954	806	1009	840	1087	911	953	842	941	788	948	804	997	860	1068	893	916	779	996	901	1006	742
October 2018	960	809	1013	844	1094	915	956	846	943	790	948	808	1000	863	1067	897	914	781	1001	905	1012	745
November 2018	963	811	1004	845	1103	918	961	850	942	794	958	813	998	844	1065	898	917	784	1002	910	1015	747

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.14 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka

Base Year: 1986-87=100

Item	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Percentage variation in September over April			
	April	November	April	November	April	November	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
Karnataka										
i)	Food	968	1018	1055	1103	1034	997	5.17	4.55	-3.58
ii)	General	962	1005	1040	1076	1039	1023	4.47	3.46	-1.54
All-India										
i)	Food	817	851	831	866	831	856	4.16	4.21	3.01
ii)	General	848	878	870	905	888	914	3.54	4.02	2.93

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.

Appendix 2.15 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka

Base Year : 1986-87=100

Year/Month	All India		Karnataka	
	Food	General	Food	General
2000-01	303	305	311	306
2001-02	302	309	303	306
2002-03	312	319	319	320
2003-04	325	331	340	338
2004-05	333	340	343	343
2005-06	345	353	332	339
2006-07	376	380	349	358
2007-08	406	409	394	397
2008-09	452	450	451	445
2009-10	522	513	536	517
2010-11	572	564	595	575
2011-12	602	611	657	649
2012-13	658	672	737	724
2013-14	737	750	836	815
2014-15	778	800	860	863
2015-16	807	835	931	928
2016-17	841	870	1015	1001
2017-18	846	889	1075	1056
(April 2018 to November 2018)				
April 2018	831	888	1034	1039
May 2018	834	891	1030	1035
June 2018	837	894	1013	1026
July 2018	846	902	1015	1027
August 2018	853	907	1011	1024
September 2018	854	910	1003	1022
October 2018	856	913	998	1024
November 2018	856	914	997	1023

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.

Appendix 2.16 Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka

Base Year : 1970=100

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2000-01	1395	1.53
2001-02	1445	3.58
2002-03	1458	0.90
2003-04	1528	4.80
2004-05	1606	5.10
2005-06	1669	3.92
2006-07	1825	9.35
2007-08	1922	5.32
2008-09	2171	12.96
2009-10	2641	21.65
2010-11	2911	10.22
2011-12	3231	10.99
2012-13	3565	10.34
2013-14	3923	10.05
2014-15	4189	6.78
2015-16	4671	11.50
2016-17	4877	4.41
2017-18	4998	2.48
(April 2018 to November 2018)		
April 2018	4948	0.02
May 2018	4981	0.67
June 2018	4992	0.22
July 2018	5022	0.60
August 2018	5042	0.40
September 2018	5047	0.10
October 2018	5081	0.67
November 2018	5109	0.55

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 2.17 Urban Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka

Base Year : 1970=100

Year	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
2000-01	1012	-5.33
2001-02	1045	3.26
2002-03	1087	4.02
2003-04	1193	9.75
2004-05	1257	5.36
2005-06	1296	3.10
2006-07	1347	3.94
2007-08	1425	5.79
2008-09	1589	11.51
2009-10	1878	18.19
2010-11	1982	5.54
2011-12	2161	9.03
2012-13	2441	12.96
2013-14	2810	15.12
2014-15	2996	6.62
2015-16	3263	8.91
2016-17	3207	-1.71
2017-18	3382	5.45
(April 2018 to November 2018)		
April 2018	3303	-2.57
May 2018	3308	0.15
June 2018	3326	0.54
July 2018	3356	0.90
August 2018	3375	0.57
September 2018	3384	0.27
October 2018	3414	0.89
November 2018	3372	-1.23

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

Appendix 3.1 Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) in Karnataka

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Total Plan Outlay (State+Center)	Out of which Allocation of Plan Outlay to PRIs	% of PRI Plan to State Plan Outlays
1996-97	5311	1273	24
1997-98	5635	1420	25
1998-99	6513	1447	22
1999-00	7087	1528	22
2000-01	8506	1697	20
2001-02	9605	1834	20
2002-03	9522	1241	13
2003-04	10670	1302	12
2004-05	13311	1668	13
2005-06	14609	2869	20
2006-07	17806	3432	19
2007-08	20532	3571	17
2008-09	28199	4417	16
2009-10	32431	4737	15
2010-11	33764	4870	14
2011-12	40872	6042	15
2012-13	42972	7809	16
2013-14	55693	8921	15
2014-15	62987	10480	17
2015-16	72720	11328	16
2016-17	88385	13119	15
2017-18(RE)#	189679	33126	17
2018-19(BE)#	218488	37676	17

2017-18 onwards Plan and Nonplan distinction has been removed and the amount shown is budget of that year

Appendix 3.2 Trends in revenue and capital receipts in Karnataka

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenues	Share in Central Taxes	Total Tax Receipts	Total Non- Tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Total Capital Receipts	Aggregate Receipts
2007-08	25986.76	6779.23	32765.99	3357.66	41151.14	6275.47	47426.61
2008-09	27645.66	7153.77	34799.43	3158.99	43290.68	9466.32	52757.00
2009-10	30578.61	7359.97	37938.58	3333.80	49155.70	13012.46	62168.16
2010-11	38473.13	9506.30	47979.43	3358.28	58206.23	12215.64	70421.86
2011-12	46476.01	11074.99	57551.00	4086.86	69806.27	15317.53	85123.80
2012-13	53753.56	12647.14	66400.70	3966.11	78176.22	16878.51	95054.73
2013-14	62603.54	13808.27	76411.81	4031.89	89542.52	19533.42	109075.94
2014-15	70180.30	14654.14	84834.44	4688.24	104142.13	21994.02	126136.15
2015-16	75566.45	23967.07	99533.52	5355.04	118817.31	22337.72	141155.03
2016-17	82956.21	28759.86	111716.07	5794.53	133213.79	32405.92	165619.71
2017-18(RE)	91717.57	31752.00	123469.57	6827.71	146032.90	38644.71	184677.61
2018-19(BE)	106620.79	36215.29	142836.08	8180.94	166395.66	44247.54	210643.20

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

Source : Annual Financial Statements-2018-19(July), Finance Department GoK., Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK

Appendix 3.3 Trends in developmental and non-developmental expenditure in Karnataka

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Developmental Expenditure	Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Aggregate Expenditure
2007-08	33642.14	70.72	13926.45	29.28	47568.59
2008-09	37133.30	69.79	16072.05	30.21	53205.35
2009-10	44923.87	72.55	16993.52	27.44	61917.39
2010-11	51626.38	72.74	19344.94	27.26	70971.32
2011-12	60929.69	72.14	23533.97	27.86	84463.66
2012-13	68067.53	71.66	26922.26	28.34	94989.79
2013-14	76328.45	69.99	32729.25	30.01	109057.70
2014-15	88904.73	70.44	37312.82	29.56	126217.55
2015-16	100440.69	71.12	40794.06	28.88	141234.75
2016-17	123989.38	74.94	41455.39	25.06	165444.77
2017-18(RE)	137235.05	74.21	47693.92	25.79	184928.97
2018-19(BE)	154556.74	73.23	56514.21	26.77	211070.95

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

Source : Annual Financial Statements-2018-19(July), Finance Department GoK.

Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK

Appendix 3.4 Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2016-17 to 2018-19 revenue, capital and loans

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2016-17 (Accounts)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
I.	Developmental Expenditure (A+B)	94970.61	27090.04	1928.72	123989.37
A.	Economic Services of which	40421.37	20193.20	255.05	60869.62
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	11976.46	1440.50	48.70	13465.66
2	Rural Development	5546.74			5546.74
3	Special Area Programmes	456.57			456.57
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	10825.92	9496.28	55.08	20377.28
5	Industries & Minerals	1313.61	352.09	149.27	1814.98
6	Transport & Communication	4844.18	7623.61		12467.79
7	Science and Technology	78.83			78.83
8	General Economic Services	5379.07	1280.72	2.00	6661.78
B.	Social Services of which	54549.24	6896.84	1673.67	63119.75
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	20084.05	1108.46		21192.51
2	Health and Water Supply	10462.79	1171.98	306.57	11941.34
3	Housing and Urban Development	6165.31	2129.57	1357.10	9651.98
4	Information and Publicity	134.05	18.51		152.56
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	12555.51	2372.80		14928.31
6	Labour & Employment	496.01			496.01
7	Nutrition	1396.39			1396.39
8	Natural calamities	3037.26			3037.26
9	Other social services	184.87	95.52	10.00	290.39
10	Sec. Social Services	33.00			33.00
II.	Non-Developmental Expenditure(a+b+c)	36950.14	1060.39	7425.90	45436.42
a.	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	31264.55			31264.55
	i) Organs of the State	1020.93			1020.93
	ii) Fiscal Services	1000.50			1000.50
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	12032.76			12032.76
	iv) Administrative Services	5816.07			5816.07
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	11394.29			11394.29
b.	Devolution to ULBs	5685.58			5685.58
c.	Capital Expenditure		1060.39	7425.90	8486.29
	i) General Services		1060.39		1060.39
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			2312.66	2312.66
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			1126.54	1126.54
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			5.66	5.66
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			3981.04	3981.04
	Consolidated Fund of Expenditure : (I + II)	131920.75575	28150.43	9354.62	169425.80

**Appendix 3.4 (Contd..) Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2016-17 to 2018-19
revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2017-18 (RE)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
I.	Developmental Expenditure (A+B)	102485.80	30138.68	4610.57	137235.05
A.	Economic Services of which	44577.16	21816.52	3434.29	69827.98
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	15001.36	1271.27	3005.00	19277.62
2	Rural Development	6399.20			6399.20
3	Special Area Programmes	507.99			507.99
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	11414.25	11519.34		22933.59
5	Industries & Minerals	1434.52	899.76	427.29	2761.57
6	Transport & Communication	4546.02	7751.78		12297.80
7	Science and Technology	101.29			101.29
8	General Economic Services	5172.53	374.38	2.00	5548.91
B.	Social Services of which	57908.64	8322.15	1176.28	67407.08
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	19227.68	1141.97		20369.65
2	Health and Water Supply	11340.19	1714.07	340.00	13394.26
3	Housing and Urban Development	7275.09	2019.92	826.28	10121.29
4	Information and Publicity	371.44	75.39		446.83
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	15325.67	3280.38	10.00	18616.05
6	Labour & Employment	919.61			919.61
7	Nutrition	1574.93			1574.93
8	Natural calamities	1458.72			1458.72
9	Other social services	378.18	90.42		468.60
10	Sec. Social Services	37.13			37.13
II.	Non-Developmental Expenditure(a+b+c)	43163.26	1091.98	8188.85	52444.09
a.	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	36031.59			36031.59
	i) Organs of the State	1296.56			1296.56
	ii) Fiscal Services	1460.26			1460.26
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	14517.79			14517.79
	iv) Administrative Services	6559.60			6559.60
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	12197.37			12197.37
b.	Devolution to ULBs	7131.67			7131.67
c.	Capital Expenditure		1091.98	8188.85	9280.83
	i) General Services		1091.98		1091.98
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			2342.26	2342.26
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			1083.22	1083.22
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			13.20	13.20
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			4750.17	4750.17
	Consolidated Fund of Expenditure : (I +II)	145649.07	31230.66	12799.42	189679.15

Appendix 3.4(Contd..) Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2016-17 to 2018-19 revenue, capital and loans

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2018-19(BE)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
I.	Developmental Expenditure (A+B)	114378.05	34405.78	5772.91	154556.74
A.	Economic Services of which	44151.81	24510.81	4444.67	73107.29
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	16109.15	1837.99	4054.56	22001.70
2	Rural Development	6903.32			6903.32
3	Special Area Programmes	306.48			306.48
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power Development	12384.83	12875.02		25259.85
5	Industries & Minerals	1227.32	1253.36	389.61	2870.29
6	Transport & Communication	3548.08	7925.01		
7	Science and Technology	88.23			88.23
8	General Economic Services	3584.40	619.43	0.50	4204.33
B.	Social Services of which	70226.24	9894.97	1328.24	81449.45
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	25264.81	1201.36		26466.17
2	Health and Water Supply	12109.35	2833.31	350.00	15292.66
3	Housing and Urban Development	5995.32	2576.61	973.24	9545.17
4	Information and Publicity	197.97	87.30		285.27
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	23107.96	3145.88	5.00	26258.84
6	Labour & Employment	608.51			608.51
7	Nutrition	2156.05			2156.05
8	Natural calamities	585.38			585.38
9	Other social services	164.08	50.51		214.59
10	Sec. Social Services	36.81			36.81
II.	Non-Developmental Expenditure (a+b+c)	51911.55	840.14	11179.69	63931.38
a.	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	45744.34			45744.34
	i) Organs of the State	2084.57			2084.57
	ii) Fiscal Services	1311.10			1311.10
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	16558.58			16558.58
	iv) Administrative Services	7853.86			7853.86
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	17936.23			17936.23
b.	Devolution of ULBs	6167.21			6167.21
c.	Capital Expenditure		840.14	11179.69	12019.83
	i) General Services		840.14		840.14
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			2324.24	2324.24
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India			1394.43	1394.43
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			43.85	43.85
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			7417.17	7417.17
	Consolidated Fund of Expenditure : (I + II)	166289.60	35245.922	16952.600	218488.12

Source : 1. Annual Financial Statement 2018-19(July), Finance Department, GoK
2. Volume I of Budget Documents 2018-19(July), Finance Department, GoK

Appendix 3.5 Developmental outlays by Major sectors and programmes

(Rs.Crore)

Sectors		2013-14 (Accts)	2014-15 (Accts)	2015-16 (Accts)	2016-17 (Accts)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
I	Economic Services						
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Including Co-operation)	13522.92	11644.62	12238.02	13416.95	16272.63	17947.14
2	Rural Development	2282.84	4988.13	5222.36	5546.74	6399.20	6903.32
3	Special Area Programme	152.39	147.8	558.33	456.57	507.99	306.48
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	7421.02	8964.66	8262.47	11085.19	13495.16	15184.79
5	Energy	5995.71	6746.48	9169.87	9237.01	9438.43	10075.06
6	Industry and Minerals	1059.34	1260.39	1808.7	1665.70	2334.28	2480.68
7	Transport	7858.56	8378.47	8951.16	12467.79	12297.80	11473.09
8	Science, Technology & Environment	60.85	82.55	88.05	78.83	101.29	88.23
9	General Economic Services	1632.63	2581.14	1954.85	6659.79	5546.91	4203.83
	Total - I: Economic Services	39986.26	44794.24	48253.81	60614.57	66393.69	68662.62
II	Social Services						
10	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	16553.67	18380.02	19442.34	21192.51	20369.65	26466.17
11	Health	4533.47	5848.53	5829.44	6882.88	7715.23	9644.01
12	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development						
12a	Water Supply	1469.40	2623.25	3159.16	4751.90	5339.03	5298.65
12b	Housing	1485.61	2118.96	3978.64	3882.17	4817.00	3674.48
12c	(c) Urban Development	902.72	868.28	1875.98	4412.71	4478.01	4897.45
13	Information and Publicity	77.23	83.2	91.46	152.56	446.83	285.27
14	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	4616.61	6363.92	7576.61	9023.05	11629.58	11599.48
15	Labour & Labour Welfare	288.68	380.54	579.63	496.01	919.61	608.51
16	Social Security & welfare(incl. Nutrition)	4955.52	5923.86	6780.41	7301.65	8551.40	16810.41
17	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	542.05	740.52	2084.15	3037.26	1458.72	585.38
18	Other Social Services	221.38	185.19	191.96	280.39	468.60	214.59
19	Secretariat Social Services	28.25	30.87	31.1	33.00	37.13	36.81
	Total - II: Social Services	35674.59	43547.14	51620.88	61446.09	66230.79	80121.21
III	General Services	25455.15	28883.73	31790.69	32324.94	37123.57	46584.48
IV	Grant-in-aid and Contribution	5020.44	6011.46	6076.04	5685.58	7131.67	6167.21
V	Public Debt	3816.84	4812.23	4110.19	7420.24	8175.65	11135.84
VI	Loans and Advances	695.43	576.15	656.4	1934.38	4623.77	5816.76
	Total : State Budget	110648.71	128624.95	142508.01	169425.80	189679.14	218488.12

Accts: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates
 Source : Annual Financial Statements-2018-19(July), Finance Department GoK.
 Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK

Appendix 3.6 Expenditure on annual plans, centrally sponsored & central plan schemes : irrigation projects pending approval and western ghats development for 2003-04 to 2018-19

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State Plan	Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI) Share	Irrigation Projects Pending Approval	Western Ghats Development	Total	
					Outlay	Per Capita Outlay(Rs.)
2003-04	8619.45	737.56	82.02	15.43	9454.46	1732.27
2004-05	11888.72	766.32	7.83	16.50	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	3402.33
2008-09	22576.74	1829.19	317.30	31.49	24754.72	4238.82
2009-10	26944.10	1477.68	540.83	26.30	28988.91	4921.72
2010-11	31154.44	1572.35	560.72	28.82	33316.33	5452.75
2011-12	38450.00	1620.50	429.35	31.02	40530.87	6537.24
2012-13	39764.00	3208.00	276.79	32.10	43280.89	6980.79
2013-14	48038.88	4234.16	264.39	31.83	52569.26	8357.59
2014-15	61844.28	1142.99	101.69	2.43	63091.39	9888.93
2015-16	71951.14	769.15	102.37	6.12	72828.78	11239.01
2016-17	87588.49	796.01	192.57	4.84	88577.06#	13400.46
2017-18(RE)	189679.14*	11648.33	351.39	4.46	189679.14##	28268.13
2018-19(BE)	218488.12*	11713.07	1241.33	3.00	218488.12##	32083.42

* State Budget. RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

#Does not include Western Ghats as it is already included in State Plan

State Budget includes all other items

Note : Per Capita is calculated based on projected population of 2016, 2017 and 2018

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK

(ii) Budget Documents 2018-19(July), Finance Department, GoK

Appendix 3.7 Expenditure in Karnataka by Economic Classification of the budget 2002-03 to 2018-19

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Final Outlays				Total	Transfers Payments			Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the	Total Expenditure
	Govt's Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation	Acquisition of Fixed Assets			Current Transfers	Capital Transfers	Total		
2002-03	4509.36	1964.41	51.20		6524.97	12741.45	196.05	12937.50	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	32196.10
2006-07	8499.05	5822.44	-0.21		14321.28	20923.85	234.30	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	9714.64	8441.81	-180.56		17975.89	22760.72	475.35	28236.07	4196.17	50408.13
2009-10	10218.46	9570.80	-67.46		19721.80	30747.02	509.49	31256.51	5854.19	56832.50
2010-11	11810.47	11416.37	-66.57		23160.27	35627.21	193.96	35821.17	7258.61	66240.05
2011-12	14705.97	13036.50	-81.13		27661.34	31925.53	185.59	32111.12	7064.97	66837.43
2012-13	18759.46	13849.88	-27.06		32582.28	39582.93	936.67	40519.60	6086.81	79188.69
2013-14	22942.50	15629.56	-80.56		38491.5	46131.35	856.39	46987.74	6662.55	92141.79
2014-15	27392.68	19080.00	-1.9		46470.78	51911.51	1269.36	53180.87	7543.98	107195.63
2015-16	30438.44	22379.52	-348.67		52469.29	51668.30	2043.24	53711.54	9345.55	115526.38
2016-17	32469.36	27667.44	-3.01		60133.79	66830.70	1679.48	68510.18	11630.93	140274.90
2017-18(RE)	39407.07	32562.66	-61.55		71908.18	74579.12	1664.28	76243.40	11459.48	159611.06
2018-19(BE)	45700.76	32012.72	-77.38		77636.10	86194.51	1306.09	87500.60	18530.22	183666.92

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source (i) An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget – 2018-19(July), and earlier Issues, Directorate of Economics & Statistics

(ii) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK

Appendix 3.8 Capital formation by the Government of Karnataka 2003-04 to 2018-19

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Value of Assets Created by		Total	Changes in Stock	Gross Capital Formation
	Departmental Commercial Undertakings	Government Administration			
2003-04	1641.49	445.99	2107.48	1.40	2108.83
2004-05	835.30	2545.19	3380.49	-2.80	3377.69
2005-06	889.69	2959.23	3851.46	2.54	3851.46
2006-07	922.80	5133.73	6056.53	16.22	6072.75
2007-08	1012.93	5797.16	6810.09	-4.45	6805.64
2008-09	1318.61	7417.99	8736.60	-8.09	8728.51
2009-10	2048.07	7964.76	10012.83	-0.93	10011.90
2010-11	9392.06	2151.70	11543.76	-4.57	11539.19
2011-12	2519.58	10518.28	13037.86	-1.36	13036.50
2012-13	2463.90	11386.77	13850.67	-0.79	13849.88
2013-14	2723.03	12906.70	15629.73	-0.17	15629.56
2014-15	3572.64	15507.42	19080.06	-0.06	19080.00
2015-16	2865.08	19514.53	22379.61	-0.09	22379.52
2016-17	2719.33	24948.11	27667.44	0.00	27667.44
2017-18(RE)	4183.03	28379.63	32562.66	0.00	32562.66
2018-19(BE)	3495.42	28517.30	32012.72	0.00	32012.72

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source : (i) Reports on An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget – 2018-19 (July) and earlier Issues, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

(ii) Economic Survey 2017-18, Planning Department, GoK

Appendix 4.1 Export Performance of Karnataka

Sl.	Commodity	(Value in Rs. crore)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-Sept)
1	Electronics and Computer Software	385,440.00	419,112.68	429342.77	265000.30
2	Readymade Garments	14,427.00	14,546.27	15169.76	7868.55
3	Petroleum	11,934.00	11,459.95	14419.17	12036.50
4	Engineering	20,472.00	33,275.54	37718.25	15857.05
5	Iron Ore and Minerals	804.00	910.70	1734.28	1103.24
6	Silk Product	478.00	379.08	303.92	163.32
7	Coffee	3,096.00	3,284.48	3708.81	1847.13
8	Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	10,828.00	12,910.05	14384.15	6523.32
9	Agriculture and Processed food including seeds and beverages	5,177.00	4,211.37	4217.59	2049.50
10	Gems and Jewellery	32,983.00	35,154.67	10235.83	356.90
11	Cashew & Cashew Kernals	719.00	1,007.41	1215.31	387.30
12	Handicrafts	1,253.00	1,114.69	1089.28	705.40
13	Leather Products	355.00	370.92	521.81	298.10
14	Chemicals & Allied Products	480.00	518.72	548.19	378.05
15	Marine Products	764.00	1,052.16	1211.18	628.10
16	Plastic Goods	783.00	892.65	987.43	689.20
17	Spices	323.00	318.42	329.79	340.44
18	Wool & Woollen Products	6.00	1.00	6.90	0.82
19	Others	20,710.00	8,369.90	8635.91	7847.90
Total		511,032.00	548,890.66	545780.33	324081.12

Source: Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre, Government of Karnataka

Appendix 5.1 Districtwise Houseless households as per Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011 (SECC)

District	Total Households	Houseless										TOTAL
		Grass/Thatch/Bamboo	Plastic/Polythene	Mud/Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families				
Bagalkot	240555	14073	1169	6804	8995	70342	16552	157	118092			
Bangalore	269172	1157	761	21906	662	2343	131825	299	158953			
Bangalore Rural	158426	694	399	30525	834	3665	19145	108	55370			
Belgaum	735630	50395	6052	183795	17785	134607	45088	589	438311			
Bellary	290257	12690	1111	39163	5878	46686	23378	113	129019			
Bidar	240566	6986	4109	29087	6302	69929	5661	32	122106			
Bijapur	292629	16812	1570	6865	4596	90761	17802	130	138536			
Chamarajanagar	203466	5089	782	71801	5164	6815	6431	24	96106			
Chikkaballapura	218901	4106	471	25362	758	8306	10270	272	49545			
Chikkamagalur	206997	1404	734	72968	2214	9838	11373	229	98760			
Chitradurga	282921	16074	753	50912	2861	35019	12856	194	118669			
Dakshina Kannada	276202	864	640	111652	1723	34867	13689	130	163565			
Davanagere	278261	6496	1210	77185	2873	27397	15082	147	130390			
Dharwad	160538	3445	310	73979	3867	17297	7713	76	106687			
Gadag	134976	10129	776	40580	1821	27310	9563	47	90226			
Kalaburagi	314651	15479	2797	22758	4845	105350	14990	79	166298			
Hassan	348175	1558	907	170573	2519	20784	15877	156	212374			
Haveri	257562	12914	1717	108016	2404	41592	14458	115	181216			
Kodagu	114715	1001	664	49189	618	2956	11690	180	66298			
Kolar	226042	2272	733	41107	2363	9557	9574	164	65770			
Koppal	222255	10460	1991	43626	4572	46549	17394	72	124664			
Mandya	351462	3191	808	104609	1961	30530	15165	288	156552			
Mysore	416354	4014	2334	186903	3369	5441	19598	72	221731			
Raichur	267156	52385	6316	51539	4623	39501	12080	151	166595			
Ramanagara	195562	2675	2095	49476	1219	4998	13440	59	73962			
Shimoga	257688	8929	1221	107671	3660	8087	13241	121	142930			
Tumkur	488277	15032	1541	88452	4419	35681	24581	376	170082			
Udupi	200232	738	453	52429	798	16673	8501	161	79753			
Uttara Kannada	240456	6042	370	81820	2553	27108	11015	54	128962			
Yadgir	158580	13702	2324	15334	2194	48551	7817	128	90050			
Rural Grand Total	8048664	300806	47118	2016086	108450	1028540	555849	4723	4061572			

Appendix 5.2 Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Rural Ashraya/ Basava vasathi yojane from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No	District Name	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Total		2018-19	
		Target	completed	Target	completed	Target	completed	Target	completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov-2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	6421	3774	5518	4133	6161	4621	18100	12528	5408	3003
2	Ballari	7900	4561	5882	4925	6315	3384	20097	12870	3583	1981
3	Belagavi	10154	8732	11938	11882	13063	9222	35155	29836	15702	12600
4	Bengaluru Rural	2535	1646	2714	2211	2687	2887	7936	6744	2612	2058
5	Bengaluru Urban	1860	1206	2532	2017	3114	3001	7506	6224	2224	1476
6	Bidar	4290	4162	3005	2826	5264	4057	12559	11045	4713	2312
7	Chamarajanagar	3436	2403	3821	3169	3985	2359	11242	7931	3741	2239
8	Chikkaballapur	5868	3320	5630	3408	5037	2861	16535	9589	5239	1942
9	Chikkamagaluru	4037	2762	4003	2823	3913	3372	11953	8957	3304	1651
10	Chitradurga	4902	2850	4989	3997	5745	3715	15636	10562	4711	2479
11	DakshinaKannada	3236	2549	3980	3951	4718	5002	11934	11502	4175	2611
12	Davanagere	9815	4409	8068	5312	7108	4409	24991	14130	6257	2662
13	Dharwad	2421	1860	2305	2815	3300	3023	8026	7698	3013	1804
14	Gadag	3686	2284	4427	3506	4211	3225	12324	9015	3762	1951
15	Hassan	7342	5138	6830	5020	7981	5907	22153	16065	6886	4275
16	Haveri	7459	4652	5864	4259	7288	4928	20611	13839	6038	3243
17	Kalaburagi	7185	5360	4833	4242	8494	5954	20512	15556	6893	3953
18	Kodagu	2003	1174	1675	1161	2023	1882	5701	4217	1701	1010
19	Kolar	6071	3157	5224	4531	6346	4688	17641	12376	4024	1908
20	Koppal	3647	2912	2377	3299	5073	2946	11097	9157	4164	2277
21	Mandya	6395	4914	5273	4775	5673	6349	17341	16038	7593	4749
22	Mysuru	7561	4915	6564	6255	8990	6601	23115	17771	10816	4656
23	Raichur	8986	6319	6521	4701	7013	4305	22520	15325	5224	2787
24	Ramanagara	4673	2858	4567	3444	4929	3686	14169	9988	5351	3619
25	Shivamogga	6666	4923	5359	4183	5359	4236	17384	13342	6042	2864
26	Tumakuru	8762	5283	7645	7075	7969	5887	24376	18245	8740	5696
27	Udupi	2762	2399	2377	2425	2888	2830	8027	7654	2844	1591
28	UttaraKannada	4259	3790	3533	3584	4639	3549	12431	10923	4642	2427
29	Vijayapura	6042	5133	4998	4937	6357	5649	17397	15719	7891	4819
30	Yadgiri	4626	3930	2548	2669	4357	3436	11531	10035	2707	2173
	Total	165000	113375	145000	123535	170000	127971	480000	364881	160000	92816

Appendix 5.3 Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme from 2016-17 to 2018-19

Sl. No	District Name	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Completed Upto Nov 2018	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bagalkot	1235	491	2464	2916	3699	3407	3323	1210
2	Ballari	2413	668	5397	6697	7810	7365	4288	1767
3	Belagavi	3549	956	7566	10385	11115	11341	8572	3874
4	Bengaluru Rural	713	245	1484	1863	2197	2108	1911	798
5	Bengaluru Urban	1639	519	6311	1655	7950	2174	1947	550
6	Bidar	1876	364	3833	5711	5709	6075	6561	1751
7	Chamarajanagar	1567	691	3266	4023	4833	4714	2867	1061
8	Chikkaballapur	1055	253	2219	2284	3274	2537	4374	808
9	Chikkamagaluru	1160	152	2375	1773	3535	1925	1810	442
10	Chitradurga	2269	549	4851	5906	7120	6455	5619	1559
11	DakshinaKannada	1279	218	1881	1174	3160	1392	916	316
12	Davanagere	2380	678	4840	4721	7220	5399	5518	1476
13	Dharwad	720	76	1723	1997	2443	2073	1277	515
14	Gadag	990	295	2218	2249	3208	2544	3655	858
15	Hassan	2396	507	4448	3801	6844	4308	4675	1096
16	Haveri	2144	453	4243	3951	6387	4404	4176	1431
17	Kalaburagi	2249	268	4542	5953	6791	6221	9642	3804
18	Kodagu	795	216	1307	812	2102	1028	455	195
19	Kolar	2708	1954	4512	5255	7220	7209	2711	1094
20	Koppal	1549	688	3094	4431	4643	5119	3513	1503
21	Mandya	1074	247	1897	1540	2971	1787	2198	454
22	Mysuru	3356	738	7407	7134	10763	7872	6687	2323
23	Raichur	2671	551	5852	7048	8523	7599	6227	2868
24	Ramanagara	984	209	2136	1651	3120	1860	1718	547
25	Shivamogga	1432	257	3197	2161	4629	2418	2388	677
26	Tumakuru	1893	786	4465	4845	6358	5631	5619	1489
27	Udupi	554	82	699	395	1253	477	464	149
28	UttaraKannada	555	62	1109	872	1664	934	987	329
29	Vijayapura	1369	434	2695	4730	4064	5164	5696	3975
30	Yadgiri	1426	179	2969	4226	4395	4405	2206	1843
	Total	50000	13786	105000	112159	155000	125945	112000	40762

Appendix 5.4 Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under IAY/PMA(Y(G) from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No	District Name	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Total		2018-19	
		Target	completed	Target	completed	Target	Completed	Target	completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov-2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	5315	3778	4227	3176	2133	1432	11675	8386	934	808
2	Ballari	6262	5667	7818	5701	4187	2956	18267	14324	1702	1342
3	Belagavi	7621	8380	8093	7671	8061	5701	23775	21752	4725	4199
4	Bengaluru Rural	1734	1556	2111	1457	1005	754	4850	3767	205	253
5	Bengaluru Urban	1489	786	2061	1325	427	320	3977	2431	43	75
6	Bidar	4910	4873	5900	5271	2477	2651	13287	12795	789	941
7	Chamarajanagar	2824	2661	3318	2487	3981	2743	10123	7891	3583	2402
8	Chikkaballapur	3340	2560	4279	2931	3087	2263	10706	7754	1402	1004
9	Chikkamagaluru	2729	1928	2517	1883	1075	1006	6321	4817	58	153
10	Chitradurga	5058	4787	6357	5068	4825	3383	16240	13238	3565	2100
11	DakshinaKannada	2471	2192	2076	1931	698	750	5245	4873	34	123
12	Davanagere	4322	3849	4794	3985	2333	1731	11449	9565	857	616
13	Dharwad	1711	1648	1592	1808	1538	1271	4841	4727	978	888
14	Gadag	1958	1655	1887	1698	2374	1700	6219	5053	1317	890
15	Hassan	4365	2868	3784	2914	2111	1626	10260	7408	360	484
16	Haveri	3523	3289	3414	3158	3818	2641	10755	9088	1831	1265
17	Kalaburagi	6350	4622	4936	4042	3325	3103	14611	11767	1231	1597
18	Kodagu	1038	802	1074	896	546	269	2658	1967	18	47
19	Kolar	2752	1920	4062	3018	2703	2271	9517	7209	1041	889
20	Koppal	4724	4313	2443	3413	3218	2279	10385	10005	1146	994
21	Mandya	2669	2245	2165	2053	1612	1437	6446	5735	383	275
22	Mysuru	5407	4643	5314	5128	5757	3946	16478	13717	3617	2195
23	Raichur	10054	9350	9615	7061	8166	6129	27835	22540	6364	5262
24	Ramanagara	2022	1502	1642	1212	1553	1004	5217	3718	542	530
25	Shivamogga	3211	2315	3112	2190	1863	1279	8186	5784	380	403
26	Tumakuru	5038	5051	5225	4934	4210	3040	14473	13025	2327	1702
27	Udupi	1072	1100	962	853	369	403	2403	2356	28	75
28	UttaraKannada	1918	1673	1635	1364	851	654	4404	3691	208	208
29	Vijayapura	5309	5236	4015	4080	2290	1719	11614	11035	845	880
30	Yadgiri	3804	3265	4572	3322	4407	4229	12783	10816	3487	3510
Total		115000	100514	115000	96030	85000	64690	315000	261234	44000	36110

Appendix 5.5 Districtwise/yearwise Houses Constructed under Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No	District Name	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Total		2018-19	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	301	185	309	271	64	154	674	610	168	96
2	Ballari	117	278	1570	1353	446	644	2133	2275	509	146
3	Belagavi	90	525	1796	3274	3338	3985	5224	7784	2012	857
4	BengaluruRural	64	119	2113	1389	1358	1088	3535	2596	1612	339
5	BengaluruUrban	3	5	88	16	94	9	185	30	110	3
6	Bidar	893	506	893	558	329	147	2115	1211	431	40
7	Chamarajanagar	47	160	766	609	401	297	1214	1066	297	81
8	Chikkaballapur	377	259	564	570	237	193	1178	1022	229	96
9	Chikkamagaluru	89	35	194	128	79	92	362	255	75	20
10	Chitradurga	243	357	818	729	500	629	1561	1715	649	228
11	DakshinaKannada	16	2	19	3	5	16	40	21	4	5
12	Davanagere	90	166	225	295	595	463	910	924	400	102
13	Dharwad	14	24	20	37	16	46	50	107	34	21
14	Gadag	174	128	159	96	65	119	398	343	71	47
15	Hassan	50	51	684	499	309	365	1043	915	408	128
16	Haveri	516	358	1543	1080	923	621	2982	2059	737	261
17	Kalaburagi	60	184	322	462	2165	2844	2547	3490	1066	586
18	Kodagu	14	6	4	0	4	19	22	25	6	10
19	Kolar	47	48	42	40	38	60	127	148	25	17
20	Koppal	405	361	120	84	148	219	673	664	136	77
21	Mandya	9	16	21	10	14	30	44	56	49	20
22	Mysuru	98	102	314	386	765	688	1177	1176	394	143
23	Raichur	298	283	455	231	477	440	1230	954	486	197
24	Ramanagara	23	43	303	283	334	199	660	525	246	104
25	Shivamogga	21	6	21	12	5	15	47	33	13	6
26	Tumakuru	390	209	980	1276	1669	1574	3039	3059	1013	377
27	Udupi	2	67	225	172	81	68	308	307	229	82
28	UttaraKannada	0	1	25	30	56	63	81	94	56	33
29	Vijayapura	401	176	166	206	368	419	935	801	414	373
30	Yadgiri	148	94	241	107	117	160	506	361	121	59
Total		5000	4754	15000	14206	15000	15666	35000	34626	12000	4554

Appendix 5.6 Rural Housesites distributed from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	District	2015-2016		2016-17		2017-18		Total		2018-19	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed Upto Nov-2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	271	171	330	135	327	47	928	353	156	0
2	Ballari	321	58	324	0	332	0	977	58	154	0
3	Belagavi	921	150	877	0	890	0	2688	150	525	0
4	Bengaluru Rural	160	0	147	89	157	287	464	376	81	120
5	Bengaluru Urban	182	1014	203	0	205	145	590	1159	104	106
6	Bidar	303	0	289	0	298	60	890	60	136	0
7	Chamarajanagar	215	0	223	103	220	0	658	103	100	47
8	Chikkaballapura	255	0	231	211	243	91	729	302	114	451
9	Chikkamagaluru	410	97	376	356	381	516	1167	969	212	0
10	Chitradurga	320	306	297	80	301	1544	918	1930	140	17
11	DakshinaKannada	382	474	404	982	403	293	1189	1749	226	0
12	Davanagere	417	111	397	258	396	817	1210	1186	209	10
13	Dharwad	216	66	219	0	224	227	659	293	113	1
14	Gadag	174	435	173	212	182	1260	529	1907	91	69
15	Hassan	468	228	451	1	434	0	1353	229	211	0
16	Haveri	361	330	366	106	356	89	1083	525	165	0
17	Kalaburagi	379	53	456	137	438	0	1273	190	210	0
18	Kodagu	176	0	174	763	166	0	516	763	79	0
19	Kolar	270	0	228	0	251	0	749	0	117	0
20	Koppal	229	0	277	459	258	432	764	891	127	0
21	Mandya	414	0	388	139	378	78	1180	217	184	188
22	Mysuru	410	168	450	122	437	112	1297	402	208	0
23	Raichur	282	659	299	277	295	320	876	1256	135	0
24	Ramanagara	225	0	204	522	211	854	640	1376	105	4
25	Shivamogga	471	2681	478	136	451	140	1400	2957	212	69
26	Tumakuru	559	114	524	42	530	1276	1613	1432	247	0
27	Udupi	269	504	263	1072	273	216	805	1792	159	13
28	UttaraKannada	360	14	348	0	393	0	1101	14	169	0
29	Vijayapura	366	203	377	0	362	84	1105	287	204	0
30	Yadgiri	214	185	227	0	208	159	649	344	107	0
Grand Total		10000	8021	10000	6202	10000	9047	30000	23270	5000	1095

Appendix 6.1 District- wise Urbanisation in Karnataka 2011

Sl. No	Districts	% of Urbanisation
1	Bagalkote	32
2	Bangaluru	91
3	Bangaluru (Rural)	27
4	Belagavi	25
5	Ballari	38
6	Bidar	25
7	Vijayapura	23
8	Chamarajanagar	17
9	Chikkaballapura	22
10	Chikkmagaluru	21
11	Chitradurga	20
12	Dakshina Kannada	48
13	Davanagere	32
14	Dharawad	57
15	Gadag	36
16	Kalaburgi	33
17	Hassan	21
18	Haveri	22
19	Kodagu	15
20	Kolar	31
21	Koppal	17
22	Mandya	17
23	Mysuru	41
24	Raichur	25
25	Ramanagara	25
26	Shivamogga	36
27	Tumkuru	22
28	Udupi	28
29	Uttara Kannada	29
30	Yadagiri	19
Karnataka		39

Source : 2011 Census

Appendix 6.2 Houses Constructed under Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No	District Name	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov-2018	Target	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	912	447	1573	967	1490	1270	2159	782	6134	3466
2	Ballari	1171	626	792	380	1729	1191	2092	491	5784	2688
3	Belagavi	1004	480	1490	528	2332	1350	2633	1078	7459	3436
4	BengaluruRural	85	113	233	117	246	214	387	175	951	619
5	BengaluruUrban	21	11	20	3	69	6	401	15	511	35
6	Bidar	438	354	776	248	481	226	677	138	2372	966
7	Chamarajanagar	245	120	392	221	433	290	560	188	1630	819
8	Chikkaballapur	480	675	1089	164	687	129	619	84	2875	1052
9	Chikkamagaluru	170	91	328	68	258	62	397	63	1153	284
10	Chitradurga	375	183	622	226	956	529	681	252	2634	1190
11	Dakshina Kannada	242	164	359	223	349	340	587	313	1537	1040
12	Davanagere	429	261	799	442	785	425	1045	452	3058	1580
13	Dharwad	254	138	421	225	352	206	605	90	1632	659
14	Gadag	1388	677	2251	555	2223	663	2074	448	7936	2343
15	Hassan	299	86	492	130	391	207	639	104	1821	527
16	Haveri	914	387	1313	401	1034	775	918	425	4179	1988
17	Kalaburagi	1279	462	2615	1270	1567	621	1168	326	6629	2679
18	Kodagu	70	33	96	52	85	23	87	22	338	130
19	Kolar	267	137	146	108	137	90	369	104	919	439
20	Koppal	196	158	294	125	596	276	1083	286	2169	845
21	Mandya	354	126	767	227	420	116	292	106	1833	575
22	Mysuru	246	260	807	400	755	522	1233	514	3041	1696
23	Raichur	1953	841	4230	842	3208	1631	1242	458	10633	3772
24	Ramanagara	140	80	244	64	132	56	312	39	828	239
25	Shivamogga	373	251	729	383	705	484	1079	326	2886	1444
26	Tumakuru	256	284	456	259	444	213	675	142	1831	898
27	Udupi	39	59	43	28	177	184	336	107	595	378
28	UttaraKannada	125	175	145	128	694	262	778	311	1742	876
29	Vijayapura	565	474	1167	599	1504	1006	2019	573	5255	2652
30	Yadgiri	710	307	311	135	761	504	853	325	2635	946
	Total	15000	8460	25000	9518	25000	13871	28000	8737	93000	40261

Appendix 6.3 Houses Constructed under Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No	District Name	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto -Nov-2018	Target	completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	301	185	309	271	64	154	168	96	842	706
2	Ballari	117	278	1570	1353	446	644	509	146	2642	2421
3	Belagavi	90	525	1796	3274	3338	3985	2012	857	7236	8641
4	Bengaluru Rural	64	119	2113	1389	1358	1088	1612	339	5147	2935
5	Bengaluru Urban	3	5	88	16	94	9	110	3	295	33
6	Bidar	893	506	893	558	329	147	431	40	2546	1251
7	Chamarajanagar	47	160	766	609	401	297	297	81	1511	1147
8	Chikkaballapur	377	259	564	570	237	193	229	96	1407	1118
9	Chikkamagaluru	89	35	194	128	79	92	75	20	437	275
10	Chitradurga	243	357	818	729	500	629	649	228	2210	1943
11	DakshinaKannada	16	2	19	3	5	16	4	5	44	26
12	Davanagere	90	166	225	295	595	463	400	102	1310	1026
13	Dharwad	14	24	20	37	16	46	34	21	84	128
14	Gadag	174	128	159	96	65	119	71	47	469	390
15	Hassan	50	51	684	499	309	365	408	128	1451	1043
16	Haveri	516	358	1543	1080	923	621	737	261	3719	2320
17	Kalaburagi	60	184	322	462	2165	2844	1066	586	3613	4076
18	Kodagu	14	6	4	0	4	19	6	10	28	35
19	Kolar	47	48	42	40	38	60	25	17	152	165
20	Koppal	405	361	120	84	148	219	136	77	809	741
21	Mandya	9	16	21	10	14	30	49	20	93	76
22	Mysuru	98	102	314	386	765	688	394	143	1571	1319
23	Raichur	298	283	455	231	477	440	486	197	1716	1151
24	Ramanagara	23	43	303	283	334	199	246	104	906	629
25	Shivamogga	21	6	21	12	5	15	13	6	60	39
26	Tumakuru	390	209	980	1276	1669	1574	1013	377	4052	3436
27	Udupi	2	67	225	172	81	68	229	82	537	389
28	UttaraKannada	0	1	25	30	56	63	56	33	137	127
29	Vijayapura	401	176	166	206	368	419	414	373	1349	1174
30	Yadgiri	148	94	241	107	117	160	121	59	627	420
	Total	5000	4754	15000	14206	15000	15666	12000	4554	47000	39180

Appendix 6.4 Sites distributed under Vajpayee Urban House Scheme from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	District	2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Completed Upto Nov-2018	Target
1	Bagalkot	548	0	465	1063	0	2483	0	347	1013	4559
2	Ballari	488	0	492	231	0	154	0	0	980	1365
3	Belagavi	668	582	752	60	0	140	0	0	1420	2202
4	Bengaluru Rural	210	0	202	0	0	450	0	0	412	862
5	Bengaluru Urban	496	0	599	118	0	373	0	0	1095	1586
6	Bidar	261	0	278	0	0	0	0	0	539	539
7	Chamarajanagar	214	0	233	0	0	422	0	0	447	869
8	Chikkaballapura	264	0	278	0	0	62	0	0	542	604
9	Chikkamagaluru	290	0	211	0	0	18	0	0	501	519
10	Chitradurga	227	297	201	68	0	98	0	0	428	891
11	DakshinaKannada	324	57	334	0	0	0	0	91	658	715
12	Davanagere	306	0	373	4031	0	44	0	2	679	4754
13	Dharwad	311	246	684	0	0	730	0	0	995	1971
14	Gadag	384	400	238	989	0	789	0	0	622	2800
15	Hassan	332	0	248	0	0	257	0	0	580	837
16	Haveri	379	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	702	702
17	Kalaburagi	431	54	458	0	0	113	0	0	889	1056
18	Kodagu	182	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	303	303
19	Kolar	299	0	296	0	0	566	0	0	595	1161
20	Koppal	238	7	288	439	0	185	0	0	526	1157
21	Mandya	308	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	529	529
22	Mysuru	391	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	739	739
23	Raichur	294	163	336	0	0	1096	0	0	630	1889
24	Ramanagara	211	0	247	0	0	742	0	0	458	1200
25	Shivamogga	414	80	351	50	0	1049	0	122	765	1944
26	Tumakuru	462	0	331	100	0	118	0	0	793	1011
27	Udupi	178	0	182	60	0	0	0	0	360	420
28	UttaraKannada	434	0	397	0	0	0	0	0	831	831
29	Vijayapura	282	0	287	0	0	186	0	0	569	755
30	Yadgiri	174	95	226	42	0	106	0	24	400	643
Grand Total		10000	1981	10000	7251	0	10181	0	586	20000	39413

Appendix 6.5 Houses Constructed under Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme from 2016-17 to 2018-19

Sl. No	District Name	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Nov-2018		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bagalkot	1235	491	2464	2916	3323	1210	7022	4617
2	Ballari	2413	668	5397	6697	4288	1767	12098	9132
3	Belagavi	3549	956	7566	10385	8572	3874	19687	15215
4	Bengaluru Rural	713	245	1484	1863	1911	798	4108	2906
5	Bengaluru Urban	1639	519	6311	1655	1947	550	9897	2724
6	Bidar	1876	364	3833	5711	6561	1751	12270	7826
7	Chamarajanagar	1567	691	3266	4023	2867	1061	7700	5775
8	Chikkaballapur	1055	253	2219	2284	4374	808	7648	3345
9	Chikkamagaluru	1160	152	2375	1773	1810	442	5345	2367
10	Chitradurga	2269	549	4851	5906	5619	1559	12739	8014
11	DakshinaKannada	1279	218	1881	1174	916	316	4076	1708
12	Davanagere	2380	678	4840	4721	5518	1476	12738	6875
13	Dharwad	720	76	1723	1997	1277	515	3720	2588
14	Gadag	990	295	2218	2249	3655	858	6863	3402
15	Hassan	2396	507	4448	3801	4675	1096	11519	5404
16	Haveri	2144	453	4243	3951	4176	1431	10563	5835
17	Kalaburagi	2249	268	4542	5953	9642	3804	16433	10025
18	Kodagu	795	216	1307	812	455	195	2557	1223
19	Kolar	2708	1954	4512	5255	2711	1094	9931	8303
20	Koppal	1549	688	3094	4431	3513	1503	8156	6622
21	Mandya	1074	247	1897	1540	2198	454	5169	2241
22	Mysuru	3356	738	7407	7134	6687	2323	17450	10195
23	Raichur	2671	551	5852	7048	6227	2868	14750	10467
24	Ramanagara	984	209	2136	1651	1718	547	4838	2407
25	Shivamogga	1432	257	3197	2161	2388	677	7017	3095
26	Tumakuru	1893	786	4465	4845	5619	1489	11977	7120
27	Udupi	554	82	699	395	464	149	1717	626
28	UttaraKannada	555	62	1109	872	987	329	2651	1263
29	Vijayapura	1369	434	2695	4730	5696	3975	9760	9139
30	Yadgiri	1426	179	2969	4226	2206	1843	6601	6248
	Total	50000	13786	105000	112159	112000	40762	267000	166707

Appendix 7.1(a) Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal from January to May 2018

Region /Districts	January 2018			February 2018			March 2018			April 2018			May 2018			Pre Monsoon 2018 (1st March to 31st May)		
	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Norma l (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP
South Interior Karnataka	1.8	0.0	-98	3.5	5.1	46	8	35	334	41	35	-15	96	161	67	145	231	59
BENGALURU URBAN	2.1	0.1	-97	7.3	8.5	16	9	50	477	38	35	-6	105	192	83	151	278	83
BENGALURU RURAL	1.5	0.0	-99	5.1	9.7	91	7	46	599	35	34	-2	92	164	79	133	244	83
RAMANAGARA	0.9	0.1	-88	4.8	8.1	69	10	38	292	48	39	-18	120	220	83	177	297	68
KOLARA	2.7	0.0	-99	4.8	6.3	30	10	44	327	29	19	-37	76	132	74	116	195	69
CHIKKABALLAPURA	2.2	0.1	-98	4.6	8.2	79	8	54	555	27	23	-12	69	87	26	103	164	58
TUMAKURU	2.1	0.0	-100	3.2	3.6	13	7	26	258	33	25	-23	87	136	57	127	187	48
CHITRADURGA	1.2	0.0	-99	1.2	3.8	215	4	28	643	26	23	-11	67	125	85	97	175	82
DAVANAGERE	0.9	0.0	-100	1.0	1.9	91	4	27	569	36	27	-25	75	127	70	115	182	58
CHAMARAJANAGARA	2.3	0.1	-96	5.7	4.6	-19	13	43	236	67	52	-22	142	209	47	222	304	37
MYSURU	2.1	0.1	-94	4.5	5.7	26	13	38	196	62	62	0	128	216	69	203	316	56
MANDYA	2.0	0.0	-100	4.6	4.8	4	9	27	210	50	40	-19	119	223	88	177	291	64
North Interior Karnataka	2.1	0.0	-100	1.8	1.6	-11	5	9	91	25	26	5	55	72	31	85	108	26
BALLARI	1.3	0.0	-99	1.3	0.7	-47	3	25	787	25	29	17	65	100	55	93	154	67
KOPPALA	1.0	0.0	-96	0.5	3.3	568	3	11	281	23	17	-25	55	89	64	80	117	46
RAICHUR	1.5	0.0	-99	1.5	1.1	-27	4	0	-93	19	14	-26	42	24	-43	64	38	-42
KALABURAGI	4.1	0.1	-99	3.6	1.4	-60	7	1	-90	19	36	88	38	43	14	64	80	26
YADGIR	4.0	0.1	-99	2.8	0.3	-89	5	2	-70	20	23	15	37	35	-6	62	59	-5
BIDAR	5.9	0.2	-97	6.1	5.9	-3	11	2	-82	20	29	46	31	29	-7	62	60	-3
BELAGAVI	0.8	0.0	-100	0.6	0.2	-75	5	9	66	28	29	3	72	71	-2	106	109	3
BAGALKOTE	1.3	0.0	-99	1.4	2.1	51	4	3	-21	23	27	16	56	50	-11	84	80	-4
VIJAYAPURA	2.5	0.0	-100	2.7	2.7	1	5	1	-74	20	26	32	46	55	21	70	83	18
GADAG	1.1	0.0	-99	1.3	2.4	84	4	27	527	34	28	-16	72	146	104	110	202	84
HAVERI	0.3	0.0	-87	0.5	0.2	-52	4	18	346	43	35	-18	80	139	75	126	192	52
DHARWADA	1.9	0.0	-100	2.9	0.5	-84	7	38	453	44	47	5	85	190	125	136	275	102
Mainad	2.0	0.2	-89	2.0	2.4	19	11	31	187	56	56	1	112	219	96	178	307	72
SHIVAMOGGA	0.7	0.5	-29	0.7	0.4	-46	6	26	341	40	36	-10	100	150	51	145	212	46
HASSAN	2.2	0.1	-98	2.7	2.4	-12	11	31	200	55	58	6	106	224	111	171	314	83
CHIKKAMAGALURU	1.7	0.2	-89	2.4	3.7	53	12	35	188	58	61	4	105	248	136	176	344	96
KODAGU	3.3	0.2	-93	4.0	4.4	9	20	36	80	87	80	-8	156	302	94	263	418	59
Coastal	1.0	0.2	-79	0.1	0.4	260	5	27	455	31	41	34	135	247	84	170	315	85
DAKSHINA KANNADA	2.5	0.0	-100	0.7	0.2	-67	10	42	335	50	72	43	169	375	122	229	489	114
UDUPI	1.0	0.0	-96	0.4	0.7	68	4	37	817	28	39	36	168	357	113	200	433	116
UTTARA KANNADA	0.3	0.4	27	0.1	0.3	190	3	16	487	22	20	-9	107	149	39	132	185	40
STATE	1.7	0.1	-96	2.5	2.6	6	7	22	217	35	34	-1	83	137	64	125	193	54

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.1(b) Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Southwest monsoon 2018

Region / Districts	June 2018			July 2018			August 2018			September 2018			South West Monsoon 2018 (1st June to 30th September)		
	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP
South Interior Karnataka	64	80	24	79	57	-27	81	71	-12	135	125	-8	359	333	-7
BENGALURU URBAN	71	69	-4	95	51	-46	120	92	-23	174	177	2	460	388	-16
BENGALURU RURAL	68	82	21	91	75	-18	115	71	-39	167	139	-16	441	367	-17
RAMANAGARA	70	100	42	81	40	-51	101	92	-8	178	177	-1	430	409	-5
KOLARA	63	57	-9	76	47	-38	94	42	-55	154	128	-17	387	274	-29
CHIKKABALLAPURA	63	85	36	86	34	-60	100	37	-63	150	142	-5	399	299	-25
TUMAKURU	62	79	28	70	40	-44	81	49	-40	148	135	-9	361	302	-16
CHITRADURGA	50	66	33	57	47	-17	60	63	4	109	64	-41	276	241	-13
DAVANAGERE	76	71	-6	99	77	-22	84	111	33	114	56	-51	373	316	-15
CHAMARAJANAGARA	52	62	18	56	55	-2	66	67	3	131	161	23	305	345	13
MYSURU	89	132	48	124	132	7	80	133	66	102	120	18	395	518	31
MANDYA	54	72	33	53	31	-41	63	37	-41	134	167	25	304	308	1
North Interior Karnataka	101	96	-5	131	74	-44	118	82	-30	145	60	-59	494	311	-37
BALLARI	69	64	-8	72	32	-56	83	71	-14	128	48	-63	352	215	-39
KOPPALA	73	87	19	72	27	-62	87	55	-36	145	53	-63	376	223	-41
RAICHUR	81	62	-23	103	32	-69	115	46	-60	151	60	-60	450	200	-55
KALABURAGI	113	121	7	152	70	-54	161	106	-34	189	63	-67	614	361	-41
YADGIR	111	108	-3	148	56	-62	158	78	-50	176	58	-67	592	300	-49
BIDAR	128	148	16	187	90	-52	196	126	-35	174	41	-77	684	405	-41
BELAGAVI	138	123	-11	223	190	-15	137	121	-12	115	78	-32	612	511	-17
BAGALKOTE	78	71	-9	72	51	-30	70	54	-22	130	55	-58	350	231	-34
VIJAYAPURA	93	72	-23	90	32	-64	90	54	-40	155	63	-59	428	221	-48
GADAG	86	71	-17	76	34	-56	82	47	-43	138	54	-61	382	206	-46
HAVERI	111	94	-15	165	99	-40	109	109	0	100	55	-45	485	357	-26
DHARWADA	114	132	16	157	104	-34	105	89	-15	122	63	-48	498	389	-22
Mainad	358	531	48	598	659	10	382	563	47	165	106	-36	1504	1859	24
SHIVAMOGGA	450	578	28	781	737	-6	478	588	23	180	81	-55	1889	1984	5
HASSAN	144	294	105	248	311	26	159	270	70	124	128	3	673	1003	49
CHIKKAMAGALURU	302	493	63	537	632	18	355	543	53	155	111	-28	1349	1778	32
KODAGU	622	891	43	905	1117	23	598	1033	73	220	113	-49	2345	3154	35
Coastal	813	948	17	1156	1107	-4	760	958	26	290	92	-68	3019	3105	3
DAKSHINA KANNADA	940	1142	22	1281	1177	-8	895	1139	27	325	92	-72	3441	3551	3
UDUPI	1127	1229	9	1457	1247	-14	1048	1224	17	439	83	-81	4071	3784	-7
UTTARA KANNADA	646	759	18	992	1025	3	597	778	30	222	95	-57	2457	2658	8
STATE	195	234	20	280	250	-10	206	230	12	159	89	-44	839	804	-4

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.1(c) Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Northeast monsoon 2018

Sl. No.	Region / Districts	October 2018			November 2018			December - 2018			North East Monsoon 2018 (1st Oct. to 31st Dec.)		
		Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP
South Interior Karnataka													
1	BENGALURU URBAN	146	96	-34	50	19	-62	14	3	-76	210	119	-44
2	BENGALURU RURAL	160	69	-57	57	20	-65	17	5	-71	234	93	-60
3	RAMANAGARA	161	75	-54	54	17	-69	14	2	-84	229	93	-59
4	KOLARA	169	90	-47	53	21	-61	16	3	-81	238	113	-52
5	CHIKKABALLAPURA	151	67	-55	62	18	-71	23	3	-87	236	88	-63
6	TUMAKURU	155	51	-67	53	12	-76	15	3	-82	222	66	-70
7	CHITRADURGA	147	96	-35	47	25	-47	10	3	-70	204	124	-39
8	DAVANAGERE	117	100	-15	34	21	-39	9	1	-85	160	122	-24
9	CHAMARAJANAGARA	121	86	-29	44	21	-51	8	4	-52	173	111	-36
10	MYSURU	166	124	-25	67	27	-60	24	8	-66	257	159	-38
11	MANDYA	146	121	-17	51	7	-86	14	2	-87	211	130	-38
12		165	128	-22	51	13	-75	17	5	-71	233	146	-37
North Interior Karnataka													
1	BALLARI	111	39	-64	28	7	-76	7	3	-49	145	49	-66
2	KOPPALA	107	66	-38	32	6	-81	11	0	-96	150	72	-52
3	RAICHUR	108	53	-51	27	1	-95	8	1	-89	142	55	-61
4	KALABURAGI	114	52	-55	23	2	-91	6	0	-98	143	54	-63
5	YADGIR	101	34	-66	21	6	-70	5	12	144	127	52	-59
6	BIDAR	121	27	-77	23	0	-98	6	1	-87	150	29	-81
7	BELAGAVI	91	14	-85	19	5	-72	6	4	-33	116	23	-80
8	BAGALKOTE	116	33	-72	31	13	-59	6	5	-12	153	51	-67
9	VIJAYAPURA	111	22	-81	26	2	-91	7	0	-99	144	24	-83
10	GADAG	110	21	-81	25	6	-74	6	1	-78	141	29	-80
11	HAVERI	121	40	-67	34	6	-82	8	0	-99	162	46	-71
12	DHARWADA	118	90	-24	43	17	-60	7	3	-58	168	110	-34
		114	38	-67	39	13	-67	6	6	2	159	57	-64
Malnad													
1	SHIVAMOGGA	161	104	-36	55	23	-58	13	11	-17	228	137	-40
2	HASSAN	146	76	-48	46	22	-53	10	18	83	202	116	-43
3	CHIKKAMAGALURU	159	108	-32	54	21	-61	12	4	-71	225	133	-41
4	KODAGU	159	116	-27	56	27	-51	13	10	-27	228	152	-33
Coastal													
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	201	132	-34	70	20	-72	18	9	-51	288	160	-44
2	UDUPI	187	157	-16	61	23	-63	13	7	-45	261	187	-28
3	UTTARA KANNADA	261	251	-4	89	41	-54	16	11	-34	367	302	-18
		213	198	-7	70	31	-55	16	6	-59	299	236	-21
		143	98	-31	44	11	-75	10	6	-45	198	115	-42
	STATE	136	77	-44	41.3	14.3	-65.4	10	5	-54	188	96	-49

Source: KSNDDMC, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.1(d) Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hoblies under different rainfall category from January to May 2018

Category	January 2018			February 2018			March 2018			April 2018			May 2018			Cumulative Rainfall Pattern (1st Jan.- 31st May 2018)		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Excess	1	2	12	13	62	241	24	135	531	5	49	211	24	125	521	23	127
Normal	0	2	2	8	25	61	0	6	40	19	69	236	5	35	134	6	37	155
Deficit	1	2	14	4	20	108	1	5	30	6	51	225	1	15	71	1	11	71
Scanty	24	95	201	5	58	220	5	30	134	0	7	75	0	1	21	0	1	16
Nil Rainfall	4	75	516	0	11	117	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hoblies under different rainfall category during Southwest monsoon period 2018

Category	June 2018			July 2018			August 2018			September 2018			South west Monsoon 2018 Rainfall (1st June To 30th Sept.)		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Excess	12	72	305	2	15	66	8	42	159	2	12	82	4	22
Normal	16	78	299	10	42	147	8	48	201	8	49	172	13	69	284
Deficit	2	26	136	13	90	358	12	74	308	11	59	275	13	85	356
Scanty	0	0	7	5	29	176	2	12	79	9	56	218	0	0	18
Nil Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement showing Number of District/Taluku/Hoblies under different rainfall category during Northeast monsoon period 2018

Category	October 2018			November 2018			December 2018			North East Monsoon 2018 (1st Oct. to 31st Dec.)		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
	Excess	0	0	6	0	0	10	2	20	80	0	0
Normal	4	34	135	0	5	31	2	6	45	1	11	52
Deficit	17	91	363	8	52	177	8	33	96	17	100	415
Scanty	9	51	243	22	119	520	18	114	464	12	65	279
Nil Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	62	0	0	0

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.2 Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2017-18 & 2018-19

Unit: Lakh Tonnes, Cotton in Lakh bales

Crops	KHARIF		RABI		SUMMER		ANNUAL	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Rice	21.23	26.94	0.82	0.27	7.02	3.86	29.07	31.07
Jowar	1.53	1.47	11.07	6.84	0.04	0.10	12.64	8.41
Ragi	14.87	6.99	0.68	0.29	0.13	0.17	15.68	7.45
Maize	51.50	33.77	3.72	2.14	0.88	0.91	56.10	36.42
Bajra	3.62	1.92	-	-	0.05	0.02	3.67	1.94
Wheat	-	-	2.19	1.24	-	-	2.19	1.24
Minor Millets	0.25	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.08
Total Cereals	93.00	70.77	18.48	10.78	8.12	5.06	119.60	86.61
Tur (Red gram)	8.40	5.82	-	-	-	-	8.40	5.82
Bengal gram	-	-	9.76	5.23	-	-	9.76	5.23
Horse gram	0.33	0.09	0.79	0.57	-	-	1.12	0.66
Black gram	0.64	0.38	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.66	0.40
Green gram	1.27	1.36	0.01	0.01	0.002	0.01	1.28	1.38
Avare	0.58	0.41	0.07	0.03	-	-	0.65	0.44
Cowpea	0.20	0.26	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.33
other pulses	0.004	0.003	0.004	-	-	-	0.008	0.003
Total Pulses	11.42	8.32	10.67	5.88	0.017	0.06	22.12	14.26
Total Food grains	104.42	79.09	29.15	16.66	8.137	5.12	141.72	100.87
Groundnut	4.30	2.85	0.08	1.00	1.99	1.83	6.37	5.68
Sesamum	0.31	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.24
Sunflower	1.12	0.82	0.34	0.14	0.05	0.20	1.51	1.16
Castor	0.05	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.09
Niger seed	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Mustard	0.003	0.003	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.003
Soyabean	4.23	3.38	-	-	-	-	4.23	3.38
Safflower	-	-	0.30	0.11	-	-	0.30	0.11
Linseed	-	-	0.008	0.002	-	-	0.008	0.002
Total Oilseeds	10.02	7.39	0.73	1.25	2.04	2.03	12.79	10.67
Cotton	18.25	9.21	0.19	0.06	-	-	18.44	9.27
Sugarcane (Harvested)	-	-	-	-	-	-	374.61	342.00
Tobacco	0.89	0.73	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.73

Source: 2017-18 Final Estimates by DE&S, 2018-19 2nd Advance Estimates of DE&S.

Appendix 7.3 Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2017-18 & 2018-19 Unit: Area in Lakh Hectares

Crops	KHARIF		RABI		SUMMER		ANNUAL	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Rice	7.37	10.02	0.31	0.10	2.25	1.25	9.93	11.37
Jowar	0.92	0.90	9.94	8.00	0.02	0.05	10.88	8.95
Ragi	7.28	5.41	0.42	0.30	0.08	0.10	7.78	5.81
Maize	11.83	12.03	1.00	0.75	0.24	0.30	13.07	13.08
Bajra	2.26	1.87	-	-	0.05	0.02	2.31	1.89
Wheat	-	-	1.93	1.30	-	-	1.93	1.30
Minor Millets	0.34	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.23
Total Cereals	30.00	30.46	13.60	10.45	2.64	1.72	46.24	42.63
Tur (Red gram)	8.85	9.97	-	-	-	-	8.85	9.97
Bengal gram	-	-	12.65	11.00	-	-	12.65	11.00
Horse gram	0.47	0.17	1.26	1.20	-	-	1.73	1.37
Black gram	1.32	0.84	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	1.36	0.89
Green gram	3.92	4.15	0.04	0.03	0.007	0.03	3.97	4.21
Avare	0.58	0.45	0.09	0.06	-	-	0.67	0.51
Cowpea	0.87	0.75	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.99	0.96
other pulses	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.02	0.01
Total Pulses	16.02	16.34	14.16	12.40	0.057	0.18	30.24	28.92
Total Food grains	46.02	46.80	27.76	22.85	2.697	1.90	76.48	71.55
Groundnut	3.90	4.11	0.03	0.70	1.71	1.75	5.64	6.56
Sesamum	0.36	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.30
Sunflower	1.11	1.00	0.58	0.60	0.04	0.30	1.73	1.90
Castor	0.07	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.08
Niger seed	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
Mustard	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01
Soyabean	2.77	3.37	-	-	-	-	2.77	3.37
Safflower	-	-	0.34	0.17	-	-	0.34	0.17
Linseed	-	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.02	0.01
Total Oilseeds	8.27	8.91	0.97	1.48	1.75	2.05	10.99	12.44
Cotton	5.21	4.71	0.26	0.07	-	-	5.47	4.78
Sugarcane (Harvested)	4.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00	4.00
Sugarcane (Planted)	0.26	1.08	0.69	0.50	0.38	0.35	1.33	1.93
Tobacco	0.95	0.93	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.93

Source: 2017-18 Final Estimates by DE&S, 2018-19 2nd Advance Estimates of DE&S.

Appendix 7.4 Index numbers of area, production and yield of agricultural commodities

Base Triennium ending 1981-82 = 100

Year	Area	Production	Yield
2011-12	101.1	218.8	148.5
2012-13	95.6	208.0	140.7
2013-14	100.5	242.3	152.3

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.4(a) (Additional information) Index numbers of area, production and yield of agricultural commodities

Base Triennium ending 1981-82 = 100

Year	Total Cereals			Total Pulses			Total Food grains			Total Oilseeds		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
2011-12	86.1	172.4	129.7	147.8	306.1	103.8	98.9	189.5	126.2	97.3	139.9	102.7
2012-13	84.7	150.1	117.6	145.6	453.3	136.3	97.3	188.8	120.2	79.5	112.3	126.2
2013-14	84.8	182.1	140.2	160.5	572.0	169.8	100.5	231.8	144.6	83.5	136.8	150.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.5 Area under Principal Crops in Karnataka

Unit: Lakh Hectares

CROP	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Rice	11.10	10.34	9.93
Jowar	11.04	9.48	10.88
Ragi	7.05	5.98	7.78
Maize	12.20	13.70	13.07
Bajra	1.66	2.42	2.31
Wheat	1.74	1.68	1.93
Minor millets	0.28	0.21	0.34
Total cereals and Minor Millets	45.07	43.81	46.24
Tur	6.57	12.14	8.85
Total pulses	28.31	29.66	30.24
Total food grains	73.38	73.47	76.48
Groundnut	5.70	6.66	5.64
Total oilseeds	12.86	12.93	10.99
Cotton	6.42	5.10	5.47
Sugarcane	6.02	4.88	5.33
Tobacco	0.84	0.90	0.95
Areca nut (processed)	2.48	2.55	2.79
Coconut	4.41	4.37	4.46
Dry chillies	1.02	1.28	1.00
Pepper	0.35	0.38	0.41
Cardamom	0.18	0.17	0.15

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Appendix 7.6 Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka

(Unit: Lakh Tonnes, Cotton in Lakh bales of 170 Kg in Lint form)

Crop	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Rice	30.21	28.74	29.07
Jowar	7.96	8.46	12.64
Ragi	11.88	4.91	15.68
Maize	33.10	33.14	56.10
Bajra	1.11	2.55	3.67
Wheat	1.56	1.71	2.19
Minor millets	0.10	0.07	0.25
Total cereals and Minor Millets	85.92	79.58	119.60
Tur	2.42	12.12	8.40
Total pulses	10.52	20.41	22.12
Total food grains	96.44	99.99	141.72
Groundnut	3.95	4.19	6.37
Total oilseeds	7.09	8.05	12.79
Cotton	11.52	10.24	18.44
Sugarcane	363.14	273.38	374.61
Tobacco	0.49	0.65	0.89
Areca nut (processed)	4.86	5.17	6.06
Coconut (Million Nuts)	3688.82	3417.20	3528.54
Dry chillies	1.03	2.60	1.91
Pepper (Lakh Quintals)	2.68	2.29	2.72
Cardamom	0.01	0.02	0.02

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.7 Average Yield of Selected Crops of India and Karnataka 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17

Kg/Hectare.

Crop	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India	Karnataka
Rice	2391	3195	2404	2865	2494	2924	Not finalized	3082
Ragi	1706	1930	1424	1774	1363	864		2122
Jowar	884	1180	780	759	812	939		1223
Wheat	2750	1385	3093	947	3200	1073		1193
Maize	2632	3318	2509	2856	2689	2546		4519
Bajra	1255	1117	1154	704	1305	1111		1670
Tur	729	685	656	387	913	1051		999
Bengal gram	889	756	859	409	974	622		812
Groundnut	1552	808	1486	729	1398	662		1186
Sunflower	737	609	697	386	660	470		917
Soyabean	951	779	737	571	1177	710		1611
Cotton(lint)	462	395	432	321	512	360		603
Sugarcane*	71.5	96	71.1	85	69	73		99

* Tonnes per hectare.

India: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, MAFW, GoI., Karnataka: 2014-15 to 2017-18 Final Estimates of DE&S.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.8 Area Irrigated by various sources in Karnataka State

Area 000'hectares

Year	Net Area irrigated		Total Irrigated Area		Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation wells* ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha.)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
	Wells*	Other sources **	Net	Gross					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014-15	1781	1808	3589	4186	116.6	1289	1.4	12247	34.2
2015-16	1775	1468	3243	3742	115.4	1324	1.3	12009	31.2
2016-17	1697	1407	3104	3548	114.3	1323	1.3	11779	30.1

Note:* including borewells, ** Including Canals, Tanks, Lift irrigation and Other sources.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.9(a) Land use classification in Karnataka

Area '000 hectares

Year	Geographical Area	Forest	Land put to non-agriculture use	Barren & Uncultivable land	cultivable waste land	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included under net	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Gross cropped area	Cropping Intensity
2014-15	19050	3073	1461	787	409	904	277	1572	523	10044	2203	12247	121.93
2015-16	19050	3073	1476	793	409	907	276	1453	656	10006	2002	12009	120.01
2016-17	19050	3073	1495	793	400	905	275	1561	692	9855	1924	11779	119.52

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.9(b) Land utilisation Statistics

(Lakh hectares)

Classification	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Geographical Area	190.5	190.5	190.50
1. Forest	30.73	30.73	30.73
2. Not available for cultivation			
a. Land put to non-agriculture use	14.61	14.76	14.95
b. Barren and uncultivable land	7.87	7.93	7.93
3. Cultivable waste	4.09	4.09	4.00
4. Uncultivated land excluding fallow land			
a. Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	9.04	9.07	9.05
b. Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included under net area sown	2.77	2.76	2.75
5. Fallow land			
a. Current fallow	15.72	14.53	15.61
b. Other fallow	5.23	6.56	6.92
6. Net area sown	100.44	100.06	98.55
7. Total cropped Area	122.47	120.09	117.79
8. Area sown more than once	22.03	20.02	19.24
Cropping Intensity (%)	121.93	120.01	119.52

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.10 Cropping Pattern in Karnataka

Area in Lakh Hectares

Sl. No.	Crops	Year		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Rice	10.34	9.93	11.37
2	Jowar	9.48	10.88	8.95
3	Ragi	5.98	7.78	5.81
4	Maize	13.70	13.07	13.08
5	Bajra	2.42	2.31	1.89
6	Wheat	1.68	1.93	1.30
7	Minor Millets	0.21	0.34	0.23
	Total Cereals:	43.81	46.24	42.63
1	Tur	12.14	8.85	9.97
2	Bengal gram	10.03	12.65	11.00
3	Horse gram	1.24	1.73	1.37
4	Black gram	0.88	1.36	0.89
5	Green gram	4.20	3.97	4.21
6	Cowpea	0.66	0.99	0.96
7	Avare	0.47	0.67	0.51
8	Other pulses	0.04	0.02	0.01
	Total Pulses:	29.66	30.24	28.92
	Total Food grains:	73.47	76.48	71.55
1	Groundnut	6.66	5.64	6.56
2	Sesamum	0.35	0.36	0.30
3	Sunflower	2.20	1.73	1.90
4	Castor	0.09	0.07	0.08
5	Niger	0.06	0.04	0.04
6	Mustard	0.04	0.02	0.01
7	Soyabean	3.18	2.77	3.37
8	Safflower	0.32	0.34	0.17
9	Linseed	0.03	0.02	0.01
	Total Oilseeds:	12.93	10.99	12.44
	<u>Annual Crops:</u>			
1	Cotton	5.10	5.47	4.78
2	Sugarcane	4.88	5.33	5.93
3	Tobacco	0.90	0.95	0.93
	Total of above @	97.28	99.22	95.63

Source: 2016-17 & 2017-18 Final Estimates, 2018-19 - 2nd Advance Estimate of DE&S Bengaluru.

Appendix 7.11 Fertilizer Consumption and HYV Coverage in Karnataka

Year	Area under HYV (Lakh hectares)	Fertilizer Consumption (Lakh Tonnes)			
		Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potash	TOTAL
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
2000-01	41.28	7.03	3.60	2.31	12.94
2001-02	39.34	6.71	3.60	2.18	12.49
2002-03	38.41	6.01	3.03	1.95	10.99
2003-04	38.74	4.93	2.40	1.86	9.19
2004-05	45.45	6.55	3.63	2.73	12.91
2005-06	47.99	9.85	4.96	3.25	18.06
2006-07	47.50	7.56	4.38	2.91	14.85
2007-08	48.52	7.92	3.93	3.43	15.28
2008-09	47.73	8.64	5.59	4.09	18.32
2009-10	49.06	9.63	6.30	4.66	20.59
2010-11	49.66	10.16	6.96	3.98	21.10
2011-12	46.84	11.04	7.87	3.33	22.23
2012-13	45.33	8.92	3.89	2.49	15.30
2013-14	46.43	9.63	4.91	3.01	17.57
2014-15	44.84#	10.01	4.98	3.32	18.32
2015-16	41.55#	9.30	4.93	2.88	17.11
2016-17	40.70#	6.85	3.70	1.85	12.40
2017-18	42.72#	8.78	4.59	2.58	15.95
2018-19	39.62#	6.99	3.85	2.37	13.21 @

Provisional, @ up to end of Nov.2018
Source: Department of Agriculture.

Appendix 7.12 MSP announced by GOI for the year 2018-19
(Minimum Support Price for different Kharif & Rabi Crops for the year 2018-19)

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	2018-19
KHARIF:	
Paddy Common	1750
Paddy (F)Grade' A #	1770
Jowar-Hybrid	2430
Jowar-Maldandi	2450
Bajra	1950
Ragi	2897
Maize	1700
Tur (Arhar)	5675
Moong	6975
Urad	5600
Groundnut	4890
Sunflower Seed	5388
Soyabean	3399
Sesamum	6249
Niger seed	5877
Medium Staple Cotton (24.5-25.5 mm)	5150
Long Staple Cotton (29.5-30.5 mm)	5450

Source: Agriculture Department. CACP Website

Appendix 7.13 Area and Production of Selected Fruit Crops

crops	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.
Mango	162648	1762531	168723	1693462	170308	1656191	173080	1641165	174032	1686209	181697	1725930	180593	1732281
Banana	87238	2239540	92718	2409166	97823	2548223	101532	2581752	99610.2	2464233	96627	2367325	100670	2452011
Citrus Fruits	17824	388993	17497	387386	15208	343660	17564	389797	18944	430918	18307	415657	18400	408218
Gauva	6944	132461	6690	132268	6395	116853	6558	139770	6542	129964	6612	128105	7024	137247
Sapota	28909	355896	29862	352210	28140	335331	29373	360805	28783	342634	28293	330502	25747	302658
Grapes	16286	278912	19058	310388	19764	292653	20353	391155	21733	417742	23350	445517	24431	458021
Pineapple	2228	130007	2631	164379	2662	154169	2452	153516	2471	156264	2477	155410	2705	164803
Pomogranate	14688	147312	14649	145914	16137	130270	18488	198676	23545	272816	27232	319338	26693	287537
Jack	5421	204204	5341	204759	4705	164586	5368	200748	5410	203221	5202	193470	5052	185755
Papaya	5829	422509	6333	442472	6379	448380	7225	504016	7295	511838	7394	507559	7963	528654
Ber	860	25065	905	25922	663	19014	638	18129	580	16423	476	12746	457	12180
Fig	1167	13099	1192	14594	1262	8551	1247	14044	1444	15916	1516	11375	1453	12827
Seetaphal	1706	12892	1677	13306	1426	11931	1426	10976	1782	14756	1742	14451	1977	16220
Others	1980	19949	2004	21479	2230	23636	2052	21542	2087	22017	2027	20692	2160	23562
Total	353728	6133370	369280	6317705	373102	6253448	387356	6626091	394258	6684951	402952	6648077	405325	6721974

Source : Department of Horticulture

Appendix 7.14 Financial progress achieved under NHM

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance	GOI		Releases		Total	Accrued Interest	Total available Grants (3+6+7)	Grants utilized	Closing Balance
			85%	GOI	GOK	15%					
			3	4	5	6					
1	2005-06	-	4455.17	0	0	4455.17	4455.17	4455.17	56.49	4398.68	
2	2006-07	4398.68	8448.25	0	0	8448.25	8448.25	12922.69	4450.59	8472.10	
3	2007-08	8472.1	8571.04	1499.90	0	10070.94	10070.94	18956.47	17064.13	1892.34	
4	2008-09	1892.34	12536.90	1000.00	0	13536.88	13536.88	15647.71	10953.65	4694.06	
5	2009-10	4694.06	8001.67	1499.00	0	9500.67	9500.67	14423.20	13117.09	1306.11	
6	2010-11	1306.11	9325.00	2611.38	0	11936.38	11936.38	13410.49	12522.02	888.47	
7	2011-12	888.47	9970.85	1954.58	0	11925.43	11925.43	13060.26	12574.46	485.80	
8	2012-13	485.80	11303.81	2026.20	0	13330.01	13330.01	14062.12	10556.14	3505.98	
9	2013-14	4283.33	6974.00	1868.85	0	8842.85	8842.85	13126.18	11351.18	1769.23	
10	2014-15	1899.66	9608.13	1692.59	0	11300.72	11300.72	13200.38	12400.02	800.15	
			GOI 60%	GOK 40%							
11	2015-16	1299.45	6769.29	4434.63	0	11203.92	11203.92	12503.37	12176.52	326.90	
12	2016-17	248.19	6717.00	4478.01	0	11195.01	11195.01	11542.33	11300.36	241.97	
13	2017-18	516.37	6850.00	4555.25	0	11936.19	11936.19	12467.13	11687.97	779.16	
14	2018-19 (Up to Nov. 2018)	189.39**	6000.00	4000.00	0	10000.00	10000.00	10006.51*	6017.99	3988.52	
Total		30930.43	126127.20	38442.35		165100.4	165100.4	197554.73	134540.6	32770.31	

* Column 8 excludes opening balance as the amount is not released from the Government.

**2017-18 closing balance of Rs.779.16 out of which Rs.180.48 lakh is treasury lapse and Rs.409.29 lakh was not released by GOK.

Appendix 7.15 Year wise Livestock Population

(in number)

Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	* Others	Total livestock	Poultry
1951	8815269	2565959	4192078	2676408	161889	134580	18546183	5705132
1956	8965693	2668713	4059473	2583995	185493	102851	18566218	7667845
1961	9673001	3025890	4764972	2894355	206513	103456	20668187	8840927
1966	9685581	2946027	4747964	2813682	207078	115160	20485462	8276797
1972	10018717	3036873	4662420	3726016	261125	82211	21965362	10163177
1977	10221960	3278128	4536481	3388139	296368	79128	21800204	9696012
1983	11300223	3647967	4791650	4546928	318862	1542755	26148385	12096535
1990	10175501	4037193	4727238	3888799	303969	1835301	24968021	15693580
1997	10831134	4367184	8003078	4874759	405444	2206468	30688067	21398756
2003	9595930	4023832	7272241	4491473	320433	2654625	28358534	24450809
2007	10507325	4329076	9565696	6157134	279763	2044257	32883251	42433692
2012	9516484	3470505	9583761	4796147	304798	1329089	29000784	53442030
%Variation over previous census (2007)	-9.43	-19.83	0.19	-22.10	8.95	-34.98	-11.81	25.94

* Others includes Horse, Donkey, Mules and Camels

Appendix 7.16 Target and Estimate of Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat Production from 2014-15 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	Year	Milk (in '000 tonnes)		% of Achievements		Egg (in lakhs)		% of Achievements		Wool(in tonnes)		% of Achievements		Meat(in tonnes)		% of Achievement
		Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production			
1	2015-16	6337	6344	100.11	100.11	47208	47661	100.96	100.96	9100	8191	90.01	90.01	188000	196600	104.57
2	2016-17	6534	6562	100.42	100.42	49091	50672	103.22	103.22	7363	6588	89.47	89.47	198000	209012	105.56
3	2017-18	6892	7137	114.24	114.24	51172	55661	108.77	108.77	4392	4304	97.99	97.99	224000	228032	101.80
4	2018-19 (upto November 2018)	7494	5129	68.44	68.44	58548	39090	66.80	66.80	3460	1935	55.92	55.92	246000	172899	70.28

Appendix 8.1 Trends in Irrigation in Karnataka Cumulative Potential Created, (Lakh hectares)

End of Plan/year	Major and Medium Projects	Minor (surface)	Total
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
Annual Plan			
1990-91	13.36	8.95	22.31
1991-92	13.80	9.00	22.80
VIII Plan			
1992-93	14.25	9.06	23.31
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
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
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
XI Plan			
2007-08	23.64	9.96	33.33
2008-09	24.28	9.81	34.09
2009-10	24.56	9.87	34.43
2010-11	25.06	10.06	35.12
2011-12	25.56	10.28	35.84
XII Plan			
2012-13	26.03	10.51	36.54
2013-14	26.97	10.89	37.86
2014-15	27.85	8.04	35.89
2015-16	28.68	3.75	32.43
2016-17	28.86	2.18	31.04
2017-18	28.97	2.24	31.21
2018-19 (Anticipated)	29.43	0.10	29.53

Appendix 8.2 Public Investment in Irrigation in Karnataka, (Rs. in crores)

Year	Major and Medium projects (BE/RE)	Minor Irrigation works	Total
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	110.58	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	353.11	2411.52
2008-09	2020.85	395.94	2416.79
2009-10	2939.40	594.08	3533.48
2010-11	3470.17	823.85	4294.02
2011-12	4666.06	1100.38	5766.44
2012-13	6107.94	1027.10	7198.30
2013-14	8007.34	1025.43	9086.04
2014-15	10000.90	1297.96	9032.77
2015-16(RE)	9913.29	1249.31	11162.60
2016-17(BE)	12620.92	1526.67	14147.59
2017-18	15853.31	2098.72	17952.03
2018-19	15993.73	2136.81	18130.54

Appendix 8.3 Details of Progress achieved in the Projects in Krishna Basin

(Other than Upper Krishna Project)

(Financial Rs. in lakhs, Potential in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Financial			Potential		
		Latest Estimated cost	Cum. Expt. Till 3/2018	Expected Expt. During 2018-19	Planned Potential	Potential created upto 3/2018	Anticipated Potential to be created in 2018-19
1	Bennithora	60024.00	67055.00	2300.00	20234	19978	-
2	Bhima Lift	74172.00	78090.00	3000.00	24292	24173	119
3	Dudhganga	30980.00	23352.00	1800.00	15167	4800	-
4	Ghataprabha	241900.00	235429.00	6500.00	310823	308326	-
5	Hipparagi	333023.00	195475.00	4500.00	74742	74742	-
6	Sri Veerabhadreshwara LIS	54400.00	898.00	10000.00	17377	-	500
7	Tubachi Bableshwar LIS	357200.00	105845.00	20000.00	52700	-	5000
8	Venkateshwara LIS	17442.00	1460.00	4000.00	7200	-	2000
9	Basaveshwara (Kempwad LIS)	131927.00	19221.00	14000.00	27462	-	-
10	Salapur LIS	56600.00	0.00	4000.00	13000.00	-	-
11	Malaprabha	186010.00	216623.00	3000.00	202009	196132	410
12	Markandeya	50957.00	37246.00	2000.00	14448	14383	-
13	Ramthal Lift (Marol)- 1 st stage	25463.00	25083.00	115.00	14728	14493	-
14	Singatalur	576804.00	212657.00	7500.00	107380	19587	5040
15	Upper Tunga	339502.00	262622.00	9645.00	80494	74361	6133
16	Upper Bhadra Stage-I	1234000.00	233400.00	72000.00	225515	-	-
17	Modified Sonthi LIS	67390.00	31831.00	314.00	16000	10353	-
18	Timmapura LIS	17300.00	16634.00	83.00	20100	16916	-
19	Amarja	28000.00	30484.00	1200.00	8903	8405	498
20	Basapur Lift	5800.00	3856.00	700.00	2100	1390	710
21	Gandhorinala	40000.00	35224.00	25.00	8094	7943	-
22	Lower Mullamari	24000.00	25543.00	200.00	9713	9713	-
23	Harinala	9431.00	8902.00	90.00	3480	3480	-
24	Hirehalla	39600.00	40714.00	200.00	8206	8206	-
25	Varahi Project	178950.00	72947.00	3000.00	15702	5028	1400
26	Karanja	72500.00	68999.00	2500.00	29227	26112	1500
27	Bellarynala Lift	63535.00	20018.00	3000.00	8200	-	-
28	Sri Rameshwar LIS	50702.00	46687.00	1000.00	13800	13800	-
29	Hiranyakeshi LIS	3000.00	2590.00	25.00	-	-	-
30	Bennihalla, Kolchi & Konnur	2573.00	2541.00	200.00	-	-	-
31	Ubrani Amrutapur	14200.00	14311.00	30.00	-	-	-
32	Shiggaon LIS	53200.00	34281.00	2500.00	13500	9900	3600
33	Savanur LIS	69000.00	12430.00	1000.00	15500	-	2000
34	Dandavathi	27200.00	1529.00	100.00	3642	-	-
35	Teggi-Siddapur LIS	5150.00	5135.00	91.00	3000	3000	-
36	Sonna & Ronnimannikeri LIS	3235.00	3199.00	-	3500	3500	-
37	Rajanakollur LIS	1334.00	1334.00	-	1100	1100	-
38	Bhima Barrages	11253.00	11109.00	-	8375	8375	0
39	Manjra Barrages	3000.00	27900.00	310.00	12672	12672	0
TOTAL		4560757	2232654	180928	1412385	900868	28910

Appendix - 8.4 Trainings /Workshops conducted during the year 2018-19

Sl. NO	Date	Details of training/Workshop	Target Participants	No.Of participants	Venue
1.	03-06-2018	Mini -Marathon	Eco-Club School students and Officers & staff of Various Dept.	3141	Cubbon park
2.	04-06-2018	River front Cleaning activity at Nandi hills	Eco-Club School students and Officers & staff of Various Dept.	460	Nandi hills
3.	12-06-2018	Training program on Plastic Ban Notification 2016 & Solid Waste Management Notification -2016	Eco-Club School students and Officers & staff of Various Dept.	505	Nanjanagudu
4.	02-07-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders	Enforcement Officers from Various dept.	43	Dharawad
5.	25-07-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Vijayanagar Constituency	Officers & Staff of BIAL, Vendors of Airport	52	Project Office ,BIAL
6.	30-07-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Basavanagudi Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	51	,South zone BBMP Meeting Hall
7.	30-07-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Jayanagara Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	43	South zone BBMP Meeting Hall
8.	31-07-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Padmanabhana constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	55	South zone BBMP Meeting Hall
9.	31-07-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of BTM layout Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	91	,South zone BBMP Meeting Hall
10	1-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Chickapete Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	64	South zone BBMP office Meeting Hall
11	1-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Gandinagar Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	52	South zone BBMP meeting Hall
12	2-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Mahalakshmi Layout Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	45	West zone BBMP meeting Hall
13	2-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Govindaraja Nagara Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	20	West zone BBMP meeting Hall
14	3-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Rajajai nagara Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	42	West zone BBMP meeting Hall
15.	3-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Malleshwaram Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	15	West zone BBMP meeting Hall
16	4-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Chamarajapete Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	44	West zone BBMP meeting Hall
17	04-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Of C.V.Raman nagara , Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	34	West zone BBMP meeting Hall
18	06-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Pullikeshi nagara ,Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	62	Gokul Kuteer Party Hall Indiranagara, Bangalore
19	06-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	88	Yoli Grand party hall, Near east railway station, Bangalore

Appendix - 8.4 Trainings / Workshops conducted during the year 2018-19

Sl. NO	Date	Details of training/Workshop	Target Participants	No.Of participants	Venue
20	07-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Sarvjna nagara , Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	79	Hotel Savera party hall ,Kammanahalli, Bangalore
21	07-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Shivajinagara , Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	93	Hotel Ashoka near Kumar krupa ,Bangalore
22	10-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of K.R.Puram , Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	60	BBMP zonal office Mahadevapura
23	10-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Mahadevapura Constituency,	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	65	BBMP zonal office Mahadevapura
24	13-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Yelahanka Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	82	Executive engineer office, BBMP Yelahanka Old town
25	13-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Byatarayanapura Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	99	Executive engineer office, BBMP Yelahanka Old town
26	14-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Bommanahalli Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	30	BBMP zonal office ,Bommanahalli
27	14-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Bangalore Dakshina Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	29	BBMP office RBI layout ,Bangalore
28	18-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Yeshawanthapura Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	51	BBMP zonal office RRnagar ,Bangalore
29	18-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Rajarajeshwari nagara Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	117	BBMP zonal office RRnagar ,Bangalore
30	20-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Dasarahalli Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	55	BBMP zonal office Dasarahalli
31	21-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Hebbal Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	53	Hotel new Shanti nagar party hall ,RT nagar main road, Bangalore
32	21-08-2018	Training on Plastic Ban notification for stakeholders of Shantinagara Constituency	Members of road side vendors associations, hoteliers association, Event Managers associations, Vegetables & fruits sellers association & Officers & staff of BBMP	106	Ajanta Hotel ,M.G. road ,Bangalore.
33.	15-09-2018	Training program on Plastic Ban Notification 2016	Food Commissionrate officers	44	Conference Hall, EMPRI,Bangalore
34.	26-09-2018	Training program on Bio medical waste management rules -2016 & Plastic Ban Notification 2016	Medical officers, Para medical staff of health care establishments.	151	Mysore
Total 34 trainings				6021 Participants	

Appendix 9.1 Sector-wise Growth in Index of Industrial Production (IIP): 2005-06 to 2017-18

		Base year: 2004-05														
Sector	Weight	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	CAGR**	
Mining	69.83	102.73	101.77	119.90	128.77	117.02	118.29	44.98	36.42	53.05	57.94	69.38	78.11	79.52	-1.75	
			(-0.94)	(17.81)	(7.40)	(-9.12)	(1.09)	(-61.97)	(-26.85)	(45.66)	(9.22)	(19.74)	(12.59)	(1.81)		
Manufacturing*	811.36	105.89	114.18	123.05	129.83	146.90	161.18	165.05	179.19	184.44	189.85	194.29	199.08	204.34	5.65	
			(7.83)	(7.77)	(5.51)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.57)	(2.93)	(2.93)	(2.34)	(2.47)	(2.64)		
Electricity	118.81	104.93	118.37	126.24	126.33	146.27	147.96	170.85	180.59	201.34	205.19	196.14	180.52	184.24	4.81	
			(12.81)	(6.64)	(0.08)	(15.79)	(1.15)	(15.47)	(5.70)	(11.49)	(1.91)	(-4.41)	(-7.96)	(2.06)		
General	1000.00	105.73	114.13	123.18	129.28	145.08	156.62	157.35	169.38	177.49	182.46	185.79	188.43	193.24	5.20	
			(7.95)	(7.93)	(4.95)	(12.22)	(7.96)	(0.47)	(7.41)	(4.79)	(2.80)	(1.83)	(1.42)	(2.55)		

* Provisional, **CARG = Compound Average Rate of Growth

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage growth compared to the previous year, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 9.2 Index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector in Karnataka by use-based groups : 2005-06 to 2017-18

		Base year: 2004-05														
Sl. No	Industry Group	Weight	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18*	CAGR**
2	Basic goods	219.8377	111.40	132.95	150.99	154.60	156.49	164.71	153.76	178.14	184.64	188.17	191.30	194.65	199.75	5.47
				(19.34)	(13.57)	(2.39)	(1.23)	(5.25)	(-6.64)	(15.86)	(3.65)	(1.91)	(1.66)	(1.75)	(2.62)	
3	Capital goods	132.8699	108.48	113.28	120.75	113.69	131.29	137.93	192.03	194.69	200.95	204.37	209.69	215.04	220.44	6.27
				(4.42)	(6.60)	(-5.85)	(15.47)	(5.06)	(39.22)	(1.39)	(1.39)	(3.22)	(1.70)	(2.60)	(2.55)	
4	Intermediate goods	173.5747	104.84	106.06	111.06	115.31	133.50	146.16	187.68	211.07	219.67	223.05	228.58	234.75	240.78	6.99
				(1.16)	(4.72)	(3.83)	(15.77)	(9.48)	(28.40)	(12.46)	(4.07)	(1.54)	(2.48)	(2.70)	(2.57)	
4	Consumer goods	285.0769	105.17	113.45	122.39	131.45	150.12	165.59	147.40	153.37	155.13	164.17	168.54	173.34	178.18	4.54
				(7.87)	(7.88)	(7.41)	(14.20)	(10.31)	(-10.98)	(4.05)	(1.15)	(5.83)	(2.66)	(2.85)	(2.80)	
a)	Consumer durables	37.4330	103.66	111.39	119.90	143.37	146.16	155.69	183.85	116.51	120.36	122.14	124.29	127.04	130.11	2.05
				(7.46)	(7.65)	(19.57)	(1.94)	(6.52)	(18.08)	(-36.63)	(3.30)	(1.48)	(1.76)	(1.76)	(2.21)	
b)	Consumer non-durables	247.6439	105.70	114.16	123.25	127.39	150.90	163.62	141.89	156.70	165.20	170.53	175.23	180.34	185.45	4.87
				(8.01)	(7.96)	(3.36)	(18.45)	(8.43)	(-13.28)	(10.44)	(5.42)	(3.22)	(2.76)	(2.91)	(2.84)	
Manufacturing Index*	811.3591		105.89	114.18	123.05	129.83	146.90	161.18	165.05	179.19	184.44	189.85	194.29	199.08	204.34	5.65
				(7.83)	(7.77)	(5.51)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.57)	(2.93)	(2.93)	(2.34)	(2.47)	(2.64)	

* Provisional, **CARG = Compound Average Rate of Growth

Figures in the brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 9.3 Annual indices of industrial production in Karnataka manufacturing division by groups : 2005-06 to 2017-18

Base Year: 2004-05

Sl. No	NIC Code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within divn.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	15	Manufacture of Food Products & Beverages	71.2978	104.39	115.03	125.66	152.40	181.07	206.87	163.81	179.92	188.48	196.55	202.27	208.50	214.96
2	16	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	50.1473	114.40	101.72	109.60	89.97	128.38	153.33	130.00	142.44	148.32	153.74	156.33	159.16	162.42
3	17	Manufacture of Textiles	20.4432	92.89	93.39	96.36	112.51	119.70	128.78	150.88	167.95	175.76	182.79	188.57	195.17	200.60
4	18	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	51.7851	88.64	103.67	109.94	96.00	122.95	137.30	136.61	150.29	158.45	165.61	172.38	179.60	185.42
5	19	Manufacture of Leather Goods	1.6970	72.95	80.95	86.73	124.45	133.95	139.00	134.84	145.24	149.24	152.54	157.39	162.10	165.95
6	20	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products	0.9559	90.81	93.09	96.11	100.86	102.30	106.99	205.84	221.48	231.38	240.02	247.57	254.84	260.82
7	21	Manufacture of Paper & Paper products	13.4892	107.78	114.35	123.01	153.13	161.86	170.51	171.29	190.56	197.67	205.54	212.08	219.09	225.00
8	22	Manufacture of Publishing & Printing Materials	8.4155	98.96	103.30	109.04	211.50	219.71	241.83	200.12	307.06	315.23	328.99	334.36	342.18	352.33
9	23	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear fuel	68.0032	95.29	108.08	114.96	144.64	157.50	167.83	148.61	162.26	169.10	175.24	179.10	183.01	187.41
10	24	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical products	107.8921	112.00	123.34	133.36	106.14	113.59	119.93	137.42	153.31	156.61	162.37	167.25	171.86	176.41
11	25	Manufacture of Rubber & Plastic Products	12.4670	103.58	115.66	124.09	173.11	179.34	195.95	177.92	196.53	200.38	205.40	209.59	214.32	218.90
12	26	Manufacture of other Non-metallic Mineral products	37.0224	112.17	140.34	160.54	144.56	149.30	155.41	183.35	193.03	196.25	201.01	203.70	206.97	212.46
13	27	Manufacture of Basic Metals	119.9261	118.95	138.09	157.43	157.82	166.64	179.03	153.45	173.24	176.33	179.91	182.28	185.03	190.03
14	28	Manufacture of Fabricated metal products	13.0763	90.23	98.52	102.62	120.46	126.71	131.72	183.22	203.81	208.14	212.95	217.18	221.20	225.55
15	29	Manufacture of Machinery Equipment's	50.4417	95.49	103.15	110.22	110.00	116.17	120.32	196.39	213.73	218.76	227.10	236.69	244.50	250.64
16	30	Manufacture of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	7.1733	103.58	115.66	124.09	171.71	181.52	197.51	187.20	189.46	196.97	201.75	205.73	211.58	217.56
17	31	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	33.4176	107.77	119.49	128.71	117.19	125.15	130.30	209.24	209.75	214.17	216.45	218.38	221.75	226.83
18	32	Manufacture of Television and other Communication equipment's	25.2076	112.09	132.13	147.41	144.99	163.62	182.61	194.96	198.43	203.04	206.40	211.85	217.82	222.88
19	33	Manufacture of Medical, Optical Instruments & Watches	36.0535	115.55	139.22	158.99	123.40	127.70	130.77	164.91	173.75	177.41	181.11	184.45	188.98	193.79
20	34	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	54.2817	106.83	97.40	98.91	101.34	119.44	136.45	228.64	232.42	238.45	241.59	245.58	251.27	258.41
21	35	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	8.2089	105.25	106.27	111.15	59.04	61.59	71.02	201.39	204.58	213.05	219.26	223.83	229.49	235.21
22	36	Manufacture of Furniture	19.9570	90.59	87.40	92.95	135.64	148.60	151.74	161.56	163.39	167.25	169.74	173.94	177.63	181.97
		Manufacturing Index*	811.3591		(7.83)	(7.77)	(5.51)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.57)	(2.93)	(2.93)	(2.34)	(2.47)	(2.64)

* Provisional figures, Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Appendix 9.4 Two Digit Level (NIC-2008) Industrial Composition based on ASI 2015-16

Sl. No.	Industrial Group (NIC-2008)	Value of Output (Rs. lakh)	Percentage
1.	Agriculture and related activities (01)	502918	1.15
2.	Manufacture of Food Products (10)	6269532	14.32
3.	Manufacture of Beverages (11)	828464	1.89
4.	Manufacture of Tobacco Products (12)	676429	1.55
5.	Manufacture of Textiles (13)	580490	1.33
6.	Manufacture of Wearing Apparels (14)	1891044	4.32
7.	Manufacture of Leather and Related Products (15)	215552	0.49
8.	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products (16)	125338	0.29
9.	Manufacture of paper & Paper Products (17)	529732	1.21
10.	Manufacture of Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media (18)	346092	0.79
11.	Manufacture of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products (19)	4907977	11.21
12.	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products (20)	1540735	3.52
13.	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical and Botanical products (21)	1228422	2.81
14.	Manufacture of Rubber products (22)	1284077	2.93
15.	Manufacture of other non metallic mineral products (23)	1291188	2.95
16.	Manufacture of basic metals (24)	4448924	10.16
17.	Manufacture of Fabricated metal products (25)	1023809	2.34
18.	Manufacture of Computer, electronic & optical products (26)	1318554	3.01
19.	Manufacture of electrical equipment (27)	1744005	3.98
20.	Manufacture of machinery & equipment (28)	2039422	4.66
21.	Manufacture of motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (29)	3484487	7.96
22.	Manufacture of other transport equipment (30)	1335988	3.05
23.	Manufacture of furniture (31)	167838	0.38
24.	Manufacture of other manufacturing materials (32)	3870052	8.84
25.	Manufacture of repair & installation of machinery (33)	36810	0.08
26.	Manufacture of waste collection treatment of disposal activities (38)	15384	0.04
27.	Others	2069049	4.73
	State Total	43772312	100.00

Source: Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Kolkata

Appendix 9.5 Registration of Small-Scale Industrial units in Karnataka (Cumulative)

Item	No. of SSI Units	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment in ('000s)
2002-03	298148	616374	1723
2003-04	310368	653428	1780
2004-05	321606	691969	1830
2005-06	334386	735616	1888
2006-07	346966	782158	1946
2007-08	361950	894817	2069
2008-09	377655	996434	2174
2009-10	394850	1119250	2285
2010-11	413284	1239873	2396
2011-12	434305	1399514	2524
2012-13	458511	1616365	2680
2013-14	484549	1901082	2846
2014-15	513291	2180373	3022
2015-16	538947	2674965	3243
2016-17	578117	3941379	3752
2017-18	626599	5099954	4193

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

Appendix 9.6 On-going Schemes of the Plan Monitoring Wing of the Department of Mines & Geology

(in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme & Head of Account	Budgetary outlay for 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Budgetary outlay for 2016-17	Expenditure 2016-17	Budgetary outlay for 2017-18	Expenditure 2017-18	Budgetary outlay for 2018-19	Expenditure 2018-19 (upto end of Nov-2018)
1.	Training of officers and staff of the Department 2853-02-102-0-10	5.00	4.84	5.00	4.23	25.00	16.67	25.00	3.04
2.	Publication Wing in the Department 2853-02-102-0-11	5.00	3.86	5.00	4.85	5.00	2.18	5.00	0.58
3.	Mineral Conservation cell in the Department 2853-02-102-0-14	1000.00	0	700.00	280.93	200.00	122.99	400.00	2.11
4.	Environmental Geological Wing of the Department 2853-02-102-0-15	500.00	0.39	6100.00	6098.24	1600.00	1406.16	3120.00	1024.21
5.	Sand Mining Policy 2853-02-102-0-16	0	0	0	0	500.00	276.00	500.00	137.50
6.	Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits 2853-02-102-0-17	1000.00	994.09	1500.00	1498.74	700.00	221.72	700.00	76.80
7.	Modernization 2853-02-001-0-01 sub head 125	5100.00	5520.03	1800.00	1419.36	900.00	828.05	1372.00	175.21
	Total	7610.00	6523.21	10110.00	9306.35	3930.00	2873.78	6122.00	1419.45

Source: Planning section, Department of Mines and Geology

Appendix 9.7 KSSIDC's Target and Achievements from 2010-11 to 2018-19

1- Iron & Steel

Sl.No	Year	Targets		Achievement	
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1	2010-11	25000	10000	20502	8924
2	2011-12	27500	12600	19095	8671
3	2012-13	18500	8982	13795	6452
4	2013-14	15000	7283	11664	5396
5	2014-15	13800	6624	11267	4852
6	2015-16	12000	5650	8429	3256
7	2016-17	12000	4560	10078	4131
8	2017-18	12500	5556	2879	1408
9	2018-19	12500	5812	2053 *	992

Source: KSSIDC, * upto Nov-2018

2 - Coal

Sl. No	Year	Targets		Achievement		Remarks
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	
1	2010-11	36582	685	36582	685	Coal is an allocation material by M/s Coal India Ltd, due to change in Transportation system by M/s.WCL, Nagpur, coal transaction has not taken place from 2015-16 and onwards.
2	2011-12	40000	985	32404	759	
3	2012-13	40000	985	39021	1056	
4	2013-14	40000	1150	35415	969	
5	2014-15	27340	714	25872	707	
6	2015-16	27300	737	0	0	
7	2016-17	0	0	0	0	
8	2017-18	40000	1120	0	0	
9	2018-19	-	-	-	-	

Source: KSSIDC.

3-Others Paraffin Wax

Sl. No	Year	Targets		Achievement	
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1	2010-11	38	34	38	34
2	2011-12	200	200	125	134
3	2012-13	200	210	98	105
4	2013-14	200	210	69	76
5	2014-15	200	210	58	62
6	2015-16	70	80	07	08
7	2016-17	50	57	01	01
8	2017-18	0	0	17	13
9	2018-19	0	0	0	0

Source: KSSIDC.

Appendix 9.8 Achievements made by KIADB from 2011-12 to 2018-19

Particulars	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto Nov 2018)
		Achievements							
Land acquired	Acres	7723.25	10012.20	5497.47	5922.50	1733.80	1192.95	2618.00	2386.30
Expenditure incurred on acquisition	Rs. in lakhs	98,210.00	1731,00.00	118,021.00	140,919.92	150,576.65	176259.59	221475.08	180250.00
Expenditure incurred on development	Rs. in lakhs	15,575.00	31,260.00	52,894.00	36,758.08	54,644.57	45655.23	57972.66	40786.55
Total Expenditure	Rs. in lakhs	1137,85.00	204,360.00	170,915.00	177,678.00	205,221.22	221914.82	279447.74	221036.55
No. of Entrepreneurs	Nos.	458	481	369	241	451	517	938	389

Source: Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board, Bangalore

Appendix 9.9 Registered Factories by Industries as on 2018-19

NIC GROUP 2008	Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Up to November)
01	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning & Baling	320	445	505	470	479
11	Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages	1800	1952	2144	2362	2370
12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	45	47	50	55	55
13	Manufacture of Textiles	191	208	281	271	274
14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	849	1018	1021	1077	1126
15	Tanning and dressing of Leather; Manufacture of Luggage, Handbags, Saddlery, Harness and Footwear	60	77	143	165	167
16	Manufacture wood and of Products of wood & cork, Except Furniture; Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	998	1025	875	341	351
17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	275	289	231	336	343
18	Printing, Publishing & allied Industries	410	432	304	408	423
19	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	275	277	295	80	91
20	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical Products	597	616	625	708	718
22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products	600	632	644	715	723
23	Manufacture of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	350	387	601	889	901
24	Basic Metal metals	550	576	850	726	741
25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products & Parts, Except machinery & Transport Equipments	1950	1985	1665	2108	2125
28	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment NEC*	190	307	368	690	698
27	Manufacture of Electrical, Machinery & Apparatus NEC	570	595	463	600	611
26	Manufacture of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	190	192	143	276	280
29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles Trailers & Semi Trailers	130	132	141	163	168
30	Manufacture of other Transport Equipments	50	56	63	95	99
31	Manufacture of Furniture Manufacturing NEC	110	124	144	161	165
35	Electricity Gas Steam and Hot Water Supply	50	58	141	183	185
36	Collection Purification and Distribution of Water	35	48	91	42	43
45	Sale Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles; retail sale of Automotive Fuel	697	788	900	1066	1081
46	Wholesale Trade and Commission Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles;	5	5	7	18	18
49	Land Transport; transport Via pipelines	6	7	3	4	4
	OTHERS	2600	3150	3499	3031	3117
	Total	13903	15428	16197	17040	17356

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health

Appendix 9.10
Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation

(Rs. in Lakh)

Item	2000 - 01		2001 - 02		2002 - 03		2003 - 04		2004 - 05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Sanction	2677	44005	1625	30371	1352	34067	1309	30277	1244	24287	1161	31620	1326	42453	1195	36815
Disbursements	-	32878-	-	29242	-	26828	-	24879	-	24034	-	19986	-	31039	-	30313

Item	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Apr- November 2018)	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Sanction	1420	56524	1461	63149	1537	73163	1485	81732	1598	94406	1426	90926	1092	67514	1111	73194	1059	73343	1037	84213	533	44891
Disbursements	-	38392	-	43439	-	58041	-	59708	-	73470	-	70747	-	55362	-	56636	-	61438	-	56121	-	35602

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation.

Appendix 9.11 KSIIDC'S Target and Achievements from 2011-12 to 2017-18

Rs. In Lakhs

PARTI-CULARS	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18	
	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT	TARGET	ACHVMT
SOURCES:														
Opening Balance of Cash/Bank	17156.02	17156.02	18945.32	18945.32	12353.33	12353.33	13457.60	13457.60	18704.27	18701.45	15660.93	15643.10	21274.63	21274.63
Structured Obligation to GOK(HUDCO)	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	553.26	511.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Government of Karnataka/BIAP cell/Equity support	25.00	25.00	6034.61	6034.61	25.00	300.00	1645.34	1046.76	1427.00	10882.00	25.00	491.05	25.00	25.18
Bank loans/Int. accrued but not due	840.00	831.33	402.42	411.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projects/Others	3691.44	3192.03	7848.82	431.02	6410.26	1844.64	890.00	190.15	2190.00	525.32	1295.00	1647.25	1310.00	288.55
KITVEN fund	137.50	150.00	37.50	37.50	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.46	0.00	216.65	0.00	205.00
Government of India-Interest Arrears	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	9.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovery from Staff Advance	50.00	55.12	50.00	45.87	40.00	39.08	35.00	28.01	28.00	37.50	35.00	20.41	30.00	18.81
Recovery from Operations	4376.5	4049.18	3276.50	2185.99	1786.91	5148.95	1375.05	1705.66	1075.55	759.17	2081.28	2290.18	2675.69	1680.07
Revenue Receipts	4605.5	5384.46	4954.21	4523.61	5645.50	6283.10	5363.76	7634.75	6683.66	5484.56	6115.39	6677.87	7232.15	7142.98
Income tax refund/Lease Rent Payable/Others	422.00	516.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.64	1211.76	0.00	1332.67	1334.48	1372.59	1958.34
Total	32408.01	32464.17	36643.82	33719.27	27365.05	27173.15	23870.80	25269.37	31873.50	37316.35	26545.27	28320.99	33920.06	32593.56
APPLICATIONS:														
Investments	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KITVEN fund	224	125	125.00	125.00	325.00	424.00	0.00	56.13	2202.00	331.10	500.00	150.00	150.00	160.00
Repayments to HUDCO/CRPS	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	553.26	8548.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redemption	4430.00	4430.00	9550.00	9550.00	5940.00	5940.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redemption of Bonds	40.00	32.05	35.00	27.37	30.00	19.97	1060.00	18.49	20.00	29.30	20.00	17.27	60.35	16.72
Staff Advances	3965	3709.58	2115.00	1589.74	1075.34	2981.30	2291.34	2333.29	3021.76	8248.53	3557.67	3572.94	3122.59	3695.89
Discharge of other liabilities/BIAL Lease Rent	20	16.31	20.00	5504.86	20.00	2.32	20.00	26.43	1108.00	47.55	125.00	47.90	190.22	66.73
Capital Expenditure	3847.94	941.95	9909.78	702.29	5804.92	195.09	2963.55	165.31	2215.00	610.29	1095.00	888.84	1085.00	254.50
Project expenditure/Deployment	100.00	208.16	200.00	354.83	400.00	900.43	400.00	433.53	400.00	43.54	450.00	186.41	450.00	214.00
Income Tax/Sales Tax/PBT/Others	200.00	192.79	184.00	353.18	300.00	863.34	300.00	1258.68	431.00	720.47	380.00	879.38	900.00	852.06
Revenue payments	3118.83	2772.69	2478.77	2068.35	1208.99	1298.78	1116.52	1182.92	1222.18	3094.46	1306.13	1303.62	1311.97	1264.50
Closing Balance of Cash/Bank	15371.92	18945.32	10935.95	12353.33	11170.48	13457.60	14629.07	18704.27	20700.30	15643.10	19111.47	21274.63	26649.93	26069.16
Total	32408.01	32464.17	36643.82	33719.27	27365.05	27173.15	23870.80	25269.37	31873.50	37316.35	26545.27	28320.99	33920.06	32593.56

Source: Karnataka State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited

Appendix 9.12 Industrial approvals in Karnataka

Item	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19*	
	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued	Letter of Intent Issued	Industrial Licenses issued		
	5	2	4	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	9	10	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	9	6	13	2	-	-	9	6	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) * (October 2018)

Appendix 10.1(a) Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2018-19 (Upto November-18)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	District	Opening Balance(OB)		Release of Last FY but Received during the Current FY		Release from State Fund to districts	Authorisation of EFMS	Misc Receipt	Borrowed Fund			Inter-district fund transfer		Total Availability
		CB as OB	Entered OB	Centre	State				From other district or Revolving Fund	Refunded to district/state	Fund transfer to other district	Fund received from other districts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	BAGALKOTE	0	100.24	0	0	0	6775.4	0	0	0	0	0	6875.63	
2	BALLARI	0	272.09	0	0	0	12244.3	0	0	0	0	0	12516.38	
3	BELAGAVI	0	86.36	0	0	0	25094.98	0	0	0	0	0	25181.34	
4	BENGALURU	0	107.28	0	0	0	226.55	0	0	0	0	0	333.82	
5	BENGALURU RURAL	0	219.84	0	0	0	4145.39	0	0	0	0	0	4365.23	
6	BIDAR	0	96.86	0	0	0	4403.42	0	0	0	0	0	4500.28	
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	0	-17.6	0	0	0	4923.98	0	0	0	0	0	4906.37	
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	0	360.08	0	0	0	6465.09	0	0	0	0	0	6825.17	
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	0	74.7	0	0	0	5374.7	0.01	0	0	0	0	5449.4	
10	CHITRADURGA	0	-13.64	0	0	0	16276.97	0	0	0	0	0	16263.33	
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	-29.11	0	0	0	3538.09	0	0	0	0	0	3508.98	
12	DAVANAGERE	0	26.92	0	0	0	12836.31	0	0	0	0	0	12863.23	
13	DHARWAD	0	-10.27	0	0	0	3909.96	0	0	0	0	0	3899.69	
14	GADAG	0	61.94	0	0	0	7384.01	0	0	0	0	0	7445.95	
15	HASSAN	0	43.07	0	0	0	15222.28	0	0	0	0	0	15265.35	
16	HAVERI	0	253.66	0	0	0	9259.73	0	0	0	0	0	9513.38	
17	KALABURAGI	0	336.16	0	0	0	4194.11	0	0	0	0	0	4530.27	
18	KODAGU	0	11.74	0	0	0	909.6	0	0	0	0	0	921.34	
19	KOLAR	0	558.42	0	0	0	9732.73	0	0	0	0	0	10291.14	
20	KOPPAL	0	313.09	0	0	0	9902.68	0	0	0	0	0	10215.78	
21	MANDYA	0	152.68	0	0	0	6056.76	0	0	0	0	0	6209.44	
22	MYSURU	0	54.3	0	0	0	6982.74	0	0	0	0	0	7037.04	
23	RAICHUR	0	343.12	0	0	0	19860.59	0	0	0	0	0	20203.71	
24	RAMANAGARA	0	391.19	0	0	0	11621.34	0	0	0	0	0	12012.53	
25	SHIVAMOGGA	0	305.14	0	0	0	6041.43	0	0	0	0	0	6346.56	
26	TUMAKURU	0	288.25	0	0	0	14603.12	0	0	0	0	0	14891.36	
27	UDUPI	0	43.98	0	0	0	884.48	0	0	0	0	0	928.46	
28	UTTARA KANNADA	0	-182.68	0	0	0	2851.5	0	0	0	0	0	2668.82	
29	VIJAYPURA	0	-40.55	0	0	0	7280.91	0	0	0	0	0	7240.37	
30	YADAGIRI	0	404.29	0	0	0	4602.52	0	0	0	0	0	5006.81	
All District Total		0	4611.52	0	0	0	243605.66	0.01	0	0	0	0	248217.19	
State Fund		0	2887	0	0	0	512.5	0	0	0	0	0	14781.8	
Grand Total of State		0	7498.52	0	0	0	244118.16	0.01	0	0	0	0	262998.99	

Appendix-10.1(b) Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2018-2019 (Up to Nov-18)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	District	Cumulative Estimation of Expenditure upto Reporting months (Nov)	Cumulative Expenditure						%age Utilization	Balance	Payment due						
			Actual Expenditure			Adm.Exp					On Unskilled Wage	On Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage	On Material	Tax	Total		
			Unskilled Wage	Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage	Material	Tax	Rec Exp	Non-Rec Exp	Total Adm. Exp	Total		26	27	28	29	30	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	BAGALKOTE	0	4212.61	9.8	2332.76	3.55	162.51	0	162.51	6721.23	97.75	154.4	133.47	10.27	613.49	0.58	757.81
2	BALARI	0	8506.4	9.12	3471.85	35.89	206.93	0	206.93	12230.19	97.71	286.19	125.57	0.1	1394.59	9.35	1529.61
3	BELAGAVI	0	12924.85	685.07	10681.57	156.94	625.02	0	625.02	25073.45	99.57	107.89	435.99	414.44	2486.4	33.05	3369.88
4	BENGALURU	0	157.14	0	38.59	0	15	0	15	210.73	63.13	123.09	40.47	0	7.34	0	47.81
5	BENGALURU RURAL	0	2552.95	0	1464.81	14.51	108	0	108	4140.27	94.85	224.96	72.71	0	426.11	0.42	499.24
6	BIDAR	0	2668.84	4.8	1526.95	104.4	54.12	0	54.12	4359.12	96.86	141.16	123.15	0	427.46	29.05	579.66
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	0	2934.02	9.59	1840.09	1.49	123.84	3.3	127.14	4912.34	100.1	-5.97	139.08	0	600.66	0	739.74
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	0	3496	14.38	2663.42	122.64	147.26	0.4	147.66	6444.1	94.42	381.07	124.86	0	665.04	30.07	819.97
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	0	3033.96	12.8	2062.75	0	255	0	255	5364.5	98.44	84.9	124.93	0	944.61	0.06	1069.6
10	CHITRADURGA	0	6919.46	38.2	9168.75	2.89	97.11	0	97.11	16226.42	99.77	36.91	391.89	0	5967.78	1.73	6361.4
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	1838.37	71.39	1473.46	1.3	140.94	10	150.94	3535.46	100.8	-26.49	39.85	26.56	268.04	0	334.45
12	DAVANAGERE	0	6141.01	120.72	5839.52	0.88	276.9	0	276.9	12379.03	96.24	484.2	254.88	0.2	3695.92	0.2	3951.2
13	DHARWAD	0	1981.55	51.73	1688.37	32.27	88.7	0	88.7	3842.62	98.54	57.07	134.32	4.18	437.6	11.44	587.54
14	GADAG	0	3892.36	0	3206.62	5.08	195	0	195	7299.05	98.03	146.9	89.06	0	1311.86	3.4	1404.32
15	HASSAN	0	7540.95	20.39	7379.86	0.64	250	0	250	15191.84	99.52	73.52	279.53	0.79	2274.94	0	2555.26
16	HAVERI	0	4788.89	21.15	4221.41	34.87	166.35	0	166.35	9232.66	97.05	280.72	292.65	0	1179.24	6.6	1478.49
17	KALABURGI	0	2650.28	171.23	866.89	23.24	374.75	2.5	377.25	4088.89	90.26	441.38	162.23	7.78	99.72	2.42	272.15
18	KODAGU	0	562.99	0	307.56	0.69	35	0	35	906.25	98.36	15.09	31.34	0	147.34	0.44	179.12
19	KOLAR	0	5117.94	3.8	4303.44	159.21	73.87	0	73.87	9658.26	93.85	632.88	119.26	0	1218.67	45.91	1383.84
20	KOPPAL	0	5220.5	39.12	4179.44	195.49	220.04	5	225.04	9859.59	96.51	356.18	146.36	3.87	1024.17	50.13	1224.53
21	MANDYA	0	3705.61	14.11	2091.14	2.98	195.25	0	195.25	6009.09	96.77	200.35	137.05	0	615.18	0.2	752.43
22	MYSURU	0	3943.12	52.29	2762.91	10.03	153.48	0	153.48	6921.83	98.36	115.21	143.76	33.07	689.55	1.08	867.46
23	RAICHUR	0	14212.86	89.64	4820.84	244.18	455	0	455	19822.52	98.11	381.19	276.47	1.08	1113.29	86.25	1477.09
24	RAMANAGARA	0	4792.6	8.24	6477.59	0.81	200	0	200	11479.25	95.56	533.29	97.59	0	911.32	0.04	1008.95
25	SHIVAMOGGA	0	3664.86	282.34	1869.27	3.34	215	0	215	6034.81	95.09	311.75	94.96	104.32	589.71	0.08	789.07
26	TUMAKURU	0	7055.7	305.32	6780.52	29.06	320.62	16.3	336.92	14507.52	97.42	383.84	228.17	45.64	2752.11	0.81	3026.73
27	UDUPI	0	576.78	2.12	294.65	0.26	10	0	10	883.8	95.19	44.66	16.66	0	57.77	0	74.43
28	UTTARA KANNADA	0	1691.62	9.63	862.2	0.05	278	0	278	2841.5	106.5	-172.68	66.42	1.09	234.48	0.14	302.13
29	VIJAYPURA	0	3122.03	75.13	3702.64	5.22	225	0	225	7130.03	98.48	110.34	209.91	85.38	822.6	0.56	1118.45
30	YADGIRI	0	2963.26	31.95	1280.68	67.33	200	0	200	4543.22	90.74	463.6	147.17	0	208.03	10.98	366.18
All District Total		0	132869.51	2154.06	99660.55	1259.24	5868.69	37.50	5906.19	241849.57	97.43	6367.60	4679.76	738.77	33185	325	38928.54
State Fund		0					663.41			663.41							
Grand Total of State		0	132869.51	2154.06	99660.55	1259.24	6532.1	37.5	5906.19	242512.98	91.96	6367.6	4679.76	738.77	33185	325	38928.54

Appendix 10.2 District wise Progress Under MGNREGA 2018-19 (Up to Nov-2018)

S.No	District	Total Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Persondays Generated (No)	Cumulative No. of HH Provided Employment (No)	Works (No)		
					No. of Works Under taken	Completed	Under Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	BAGALKOTE	6721.23	1746461	47968	17769	5749	12020
2	BALLARI	12230.19	3542099	89470	28685	9684	19001
3	BELAGAVI	25073.45	5326369	160700	93092	29505	63587
4	BENGALURU	210.73	76012	1996	4906	523	4383
5	BENGALURU RURAL	4140.27	1057390	24392	18559	3716	14843
6	BIDAR	4359.12	1074596	31233	26424	5278	21146
7	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	4912.34	1200425	34031	24978	6169	18809
8	CHIKKABALLAPURA	6444.1	1400007	36720	29495	7539	21956
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	5364.5	1235733	34352	21893	5777	16116
10	CHITRADURGA	16226.42	2780926	70206	41818	8960	32858
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	3535.46	743700	18964	26312	6992	19320
12	DAVANAGERE	12379.03	2432933	54237	29678	9573	20105
13	DHARWAD	3842.62	810555	27408	23697	7249	16448
14	GADAG	7299.05	1464741	42048	26070	7538	18532
15	HASSAN	15191.84	3061403	74961	55288	13056	42232
16	HAVERI	9232.66	1941917	52604	34329	6416	27913
17	KALABURAGI	4088.89	1083916	39886	23966	3880	20086
18	KODAGU	906.25	235732	6429	4804	1185	3619
19	KOLAR	9658.26	2082858	52732	37154	9503	27651
20	KOPPAL	9859.59	2126893	54190	26351	8390	17961
21	MANDYA	6009.09	1508441	50653	39640	11108	28532
22	MYSURU	6921.83	1596687	44752	47989	14527	33462
23	RAICHUR	19822.52	6269073	126397	34513	7715	26798
24	RAMANAGARA	11479.25	1940506	46836	52588	21112	31476
25	SHIVAMOGGA	6034.81	1460822	62637	28438	7352	21086
26	TUMAKURU	14507.52	2833864	73392	61226	19748	41478
27	UDUPI	883.8	227671	7568	10904	2928	7976
28	UTTARA KANNADA	2841.5	677456	25525	18656	4667	13989
29	VIJAYPURA	7130.03	1260788	38260	32180	5566	26614
30	YADGIRI	4543.22	1166239	36566	18604	3910	14694
All District Total		241849.57	54366213	1467113	940006	255315	684691
State Fund		663.41					
Grand Total of State		242512.98	54366213	1467113	940006	255315	684691

Appendix 11.1
Generation, Imports, T&D Losses and Consumption of Power in Karnataka

Year	Power Generation installed capacity (MWs)	Electricity Generation in MUs	Import in MUs	Transmission & Distribution Loss (%)	Power Consumption in MUs
2014-15	14821.31*	46204.19	14340.31	18.52	49400.57
2015-16	15778.44*	46398.25	15203.77	16.34	51070.85
2016-17	19380.20*	37245.28	28147.26	17.30	54183.47
2017-18	26035.13	43546.30	29077.96	17.02	54133.86
2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	26843.83	30364.13	12738.67	-	37930.68

*Recociled Figs.

Source: KPCL, KPTCL, KREDL, PCKL & ESCOMs

Appendix 11.2
Investment in Power Development in Karnataka

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Power Corporation	Power Transmission Corporation	Power Distribution Companies	Total Power Sector
2014-15	3064.53*	526.00*	1025.61*	4616.14
2015-16	2766.76*	617.00*	1059.31*	4443.07
2016-17	1535.32	810.93*	2590.16*	4936.41
2017-18	1194.12	1629.08	3705.33	6528.53
2018-19 (Upto Nov-18)	185.77	1048.58	3074.10	4308.45

*Recociled Figs.

Source : KPTCL, KPCL & ESCOMs

Appendix 11.3
Progress in Energisation of IP Sets in Karnataka

End of Year	Pumpsets energised (cumulative) (No. in Lakhs)
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	17.53
2009-10	17.91
2010-11	18.23
2011-12	19.49
2012-13	20.52
2013-14	21.49
2014-15	22.03
2015-16	23.33
2016-17	25.06
2017-18	26.30
2018-19(A)	27.14

(A):Anticipated

Source: 1. Energy Department. 2. KERC's estimates for 2018-19

Appendix 11.4

The Physical (Solar Street Lights Installed) and Financial progress under Nutana Soura Belaku Yojane

2012-13

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
Tumkur	210	55.00	311	55.00
Chickmangalore	210	50.00	255	50.00
Gadag	210	50.00	288	50.00
Dharwad	210	55.00	244	55.00
Gulbarga	210	50.00	273	50.00
Bidar	210	50.00	210	50.00
Total	1260	310.00	1581	310.00

2013-14

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
Gadag	252	70.00	326	70.00
Kolar	252	60.00	276	60.00
Mandya	252	60.00	302	60.00
Uttara Kannada	252	60.00	302	60.00
Yadgiri	252	60.00	329	60.00
Total	1260	310.00	1535	310.00

2014-15

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
Mysuru	315	71.25	315	71.25
Gadag	315	71.25	240	71.25
Haveri	315	71.25	260	71.25
Bagalkote	315	81.25	375	81.25
Kalaburagi	50	15.00	50	15.00
Total	1310	310.00	1240	310.00

2015-16

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
Bagalkote	350	77.50	330	77.50
Bellary	350	77.50	325	77.50
Gadag	350	77.50	220	77.50
Mandya	350	77.50	360	77.50
Total	1400	310.00	1235	310.00

2016-17

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)
Gadag	286	55.80	190	55.72
Bagalkote	286	55.70	195	55.73
Kalburagi	286	55.70	160	55.71
Mysore	286	55.70	195	55.71
Ramanagar	286	55.70	177	55.71
Kolar	284	55.70	252	55.71
Chikkaballapur	286	55.70	195	55.71
Belgaum	45	10.00	45	10.00
Total	2045	400.00	1409	400.00

Source : Rural Infrastructure-2,RDPR

Appendix 11.5 Road Length in Karnataka

(inKms)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Municipal Roads	Other District Roads including Village Roads	All Roads (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000-01	3728	9829	28247		104034	145838
2001-02	3728	9829	28247		104034	145838
2002-03	3728	9829	28247		104034	145838
2003-04	3967	9590	28247		94034	135838
2004-05	3973	17228	30760		115574	167535
2005-06	3958	17405	32572		146713	200648
2006-07	3958	18642	37671		147212\$	207483
2007-08	3958	20739	47763		147212\$	219672
2008-09	3982	20905	47836		147212\$	219935
2009-10	4490	20528	50436		147212\$	222666
2010-11	4490	20528	50436		147212\$	222666
2011-12	4490	20770	49959		148412\$	223631
2012-13	4490	20770	49959		148412\$	223631
2013-14	4688	20773	49683		155545\$	230689
2014-15	6572	19720	49928		155545\$	231765
2015-16	6572	19578	49909		177542\$	253601
2016-17	6572	19578	49909	40108.71 *	177542\$	293709.71
2017-18	6572	19578	49909	40108.71 *	190862\$	307029.71

Note: 1)Source: Public Works Department,
2) Directorate of Municipal Administration and
3) RDPR Department, \$ includes ODR and village roads
4)*(As on Mar-2017)

Appendix 11.6 Operational Performance Statistics of KSRTC

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17 (upto 30-11-16)	2017-18 (upto 30-11-17)	2018-19 (upto 30-11-18)	% Change in 2018-19 to 2017-18 (upto November)
1	No. of buses at the end of the year	8326	8784	8287	8680	8713	0.4
2	% of over aged buses	25.2	33.4	22.0	32.0	28.8	--
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	5899	5774	5888	5658	6106	7.9
4	Route length at the end of the year.(in kms)	5.54	5.59	5.43	5.39	5.75	6.7
5	Avg. eff. Kms. operated /day (in lakh)	26.98	28.73	26.52	28.52	28.86	1.2
6	Avg. pass. carried/day(in lakh)	27.28	29.68	26.30	27.91	28.89	3.5
7	Avg. number of buses held	8212.0	8549.1	8145.2	8500.0	8770.4	3.1
8	Avg. number of buses on road	7437.7	7915.2	7338.8	7845.5	8014.7	2.2
9	Percentage of Fleet utilization	90.8	92.6	90.1	92.3	91.4	-
10	Avg. vehicle utilization (in kms.)	363	363	362	364	360	-1.1
11	Crew duty (in kms.)	98	101	99	100	101	1.0
12	Total Gross receipts(Rs. in crores)	3173.51	3487.29	2143.08	1988.88	2084.11	4.8
13	Avg. seating capacity	50.7	50.7	51.4	50.7	51.5	--
14	Percentage of Load factor	67.8	69.7	68.1	69.1	71.8	--
15	Bus staff ratio (on sch.)	4.79	4.69	4.76	4.75	4.66	-1.9
16	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles)	9014	9825	8657	9349	9383	0.4

Source: Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.7 Financial Performance Statistics of KSRTC

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17 (upto 30-11-16)	2017-18 (upto 30-11-17)	2018-19 (upto 30-11-18)	% Change in 2018-19 to 2017-18 (upto November)
1	Total receipts	3173.51	3487.29	1988.88	2143.08	2357.00	10.0
2	Total expenses (Ex. Taxes)						
	a) Operating expenses	3255.25	3404.12	2073.71	2038.07	2368.69	16.2
	b) Non-operating expenses	95.34	78.67	51.58	47.69	54.44	14.2
3	Profit/loss before taxes	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	Total taxes						
	a) Passenger / other taxes	1.60	---	--	--	--	--
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	151.30	166.83	102.46	110.80	116.91	5.5
5	Total expenses	3350.59	3482.79	2125.29	2285.76	2540.04	11.1
6	Net profit/loss	-177.08	4.50	-136.41	-142.68	-183.04	--
7	Prior period adjustment (profit/loss)	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Total profit/loss (Rs. Crore)	-177.08	4.50	-136.41	-142.68	-183.04	--

Source: Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.8 Operational Performance Statistics of BMTC

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (upto 30-11-17)	2018-19 (upto 30-11-18)	% age variation
1	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	2319	2250	2285	2265	-0.9
2	Route length at the end of the year (Lakh Kms.)	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	-
3	Average Effective kms. Operated per day (Lakhs)	11.52	14.41	11.49	11.28	-1.8
4	Avg. number of passengers carried/day (in lakhs)	45.34	44.37	44.37	45.00	1.4
5	Avg. number of buses held	6269.7	6394.3	6333.8	6718.0	6.1
6	Avg. number of buses on road	5579.4	5597.6	5610.0	5562.7	-0.8
7	% of Fleet utilization	89.0	87.5	88.6	82.8	-6.5
8	Avg. Vehicle utilization (in kms.)	206.5	203.8	204.9	202.7	-1.1
9	Total traffic receipts(Rs. in crore)	1770.47	1749.51	1195.25	1237.83	3.6
10	Avg. seating capacity.	42.8	41.6	42.1	41.3	-1.9
11	Average seat capacity utilization (Rs. in crore)	721.80	789.57	455.79	453.47	-0.5
12	Bus staff ratio	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7
13	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicle) (Nos.)	6500	7557	6847	6956	1.6

Source: Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.9 Financial Performance Statistics of BMTC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (upto 30-11-17)	2018-19 (upto 30-11-18)	% age variation
1						
	a. Traffic revenue	1770.47	1764.71	1195.25	1238.82	3.6
	b. Non Traffic revenue	335.63	462.29	212.13	205.63	-3.1
	c. Total Revenue	2106.10	2227.00	1407.38	1444.45	2.7
2	Total expenses (Incl.Taxes)	2367.01	2444.61	1536.95	1666.28	8.4
3	Taxes					
	c) Passenger tax	0.53	0.50			
	d) Motor vehicle & other taxes	98.26	97.94	66.34	68.75	3.6
	e) Total Taxes	98.79	98.44	66.34	68.75	3.6
4	a. Operating expenses	2278.90	2357.55	1494.61	1632.49	9.2
	b. Non-Operating expenses	88.11	87.06	42.34	33.78	-20.2
5	Total expenses (Ex. Taxes)	2268.22	2346.17	1470.60	1597.52	8.6
6	Margin excluding taxes	-162.12	(-119.17)	(-63.22)	(-153.07)	-
7	Prior period adjustment (profit/loss)	-	--		-	-
8	Total Profit/loss (Rs. Crore)	(-260.91)	(-217.61)	(-129.56)	(-221.83)	-

Source: Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.10 Operational Performance Statistics of NWKRTC

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (up to 30-11-2017)	2018-19 (up to 30-11-2018)	% Variation
1	No. of buses at the end of the period	5055	5048	5001	4886	-2.3
2	% of over aged buses (7.50 lakh Kms)	49.3	52.5	53.1	55.1	
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	4080	4126	4062	4095	0.8
4	Route length at the end of the year (in lakhs)	3.77	3.68	3.77	3.80	0.8
5	Avg. Eff. Kms operated/ day (in lakhs)	16.04	16.56	16.70	16.17	-3.2
6	Avg. passengers carried / day (in lakhs)	22.62	22.50	22.50	22.45	-0.2
7	Avg. number of buses held	4801.9	4999.8	4741.7	5002.5	5.5
8	Avg. number of buses on road	4569.7	4757.7	4496.0	4783.5	6.4
9	% of Fleet utilisation	95.2	95.2	95.6	94.7	
10	Avg. Vehicle Utilisation (in Kms.)	351	348	349	347	-0.6
11	Total Traffic receipts (Rs. in Crores)	1495.27	1589.59	1075.13	1119.37	4.1
12	Avg. Seating capacity.	52	52	52	52	0.0
13	% of Load Factor	58.2	61.3	61.5	66.1	
14	Bus Staff Ratio	4.81	4.70	4.78	4.76	
15	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles held)	5389	5618	5303	5142	-3.0

Source: North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.11 Financial Performance Statistics of NWKRTC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (up to 30-11-2017)	2018-19 (up to 30-11-2018)	% Variation
1	Total Receipts	1740.38	1884.45	1173.21	1202.66	2.5
2	Total Expenses (Excl. Taxes)					
	a) Operating Expenses	1738.26	1844.66	1247.45	1310.68	5.1
	b) Non Operating expenses	48.24	34.96	23.88	24.13	1.0
3	Profit before taxes	-46.13	4.83	-98.12	-132.15	
4	Total Taxes					
	a) Passenger tax	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	73.43	76.80	55.42	58.24	5.1
5	Total expenses	1859.94	1956.42	1326.75	1393.06	5.0
6	Net profit/ loss	-119.56	-71.97	-153.54	-190.40	
7	Prior period adjustment (profit / loss)	---	---	---	---	
8	Total profit / loss	-119.56	-71.97	-153.54	-190.40	

Source: North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.12 Operational Performance Statistics of NEKRTC

Sl No	Item	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17 up to 30-11- 16	2017- 18 up to 30-11- 17	2018-19 up to 30-11-18	% Variation.
1	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	3948	4159	3820	3948	4159	5.3
2	Routes length at the end of the year (Lakh Kms.)	3.93	3.98	3.84	3.93	3.98	1.3
3	Average Effective Kms. operated per day (Lakh)	13.30	13.83	13.13	13.69	14.05	2.6
4	Average Number of passengers carried per day (Lakh)	13.50	13.52	13.45	13.50	13.55	0.4
5	Average number of buses held per day (No.)	4384.8	4501.1	4393.7	4465.6	4760.7	6.6
6	Average number of buses on-road per day (No.)	3969.0	4407.4	3941.6	4036.9	4123.4	2.1
7	Average Fleet utilization (% age)	90.5	90.5	89.7	90.4	86.6	-4.2
8	Avg. Vehicle Utilization (in Kms)	335	340	333	339	341	0.6
9	Total traffic receipts (Rs. in Crore)	1324.71	1415.50	890.77	949.17	1021.45	7.6
10	Average seating capacity	50.6	51.5	52.0	51.0	51.0	0.0
11	Average seating capacity utilization in buses on road (Load factor) (% age)	64.1	65.8	62.8	63.9	69.9	9.39
12	*Schedule-Staff ratio (on schedule as on 31st March)	4.94	4.74	5.05	4.86	4.73	-2.7
13	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles as on 31st March) (No.)	4879	5538	4497	4999	5215	4.3

Source: North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.13 Financial Performance Statistics of NEKRTC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No	Item	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17 up to 30-11-16	2017-18 up to 30-11-17	2018-19 up to 30-11-18	% Variation.
1	Total receipts	1519.42	1635.44	962.30	1028.50	1111.94	8.1
	a) Operating Revenue	1324.71	1415.50	890.77	949.17	1021.45	7.6
	b) Non-Operating Revenue	194.72	219.95	71.52	79.33	90.49	14.1
2	Total expenses (Excl. taxes)	1504.44	1594.62	969.85	1037.01	1174.75	13.3
	a) Operating expenses	1127.97	1189.90	728.70	776.69	914.09	17.7
	b) Non-Operating expenses	376.47	404.71	241.16	260.32	260.67	0.1
3	Profit before taxes	14.98	40.83	-7.56	-8.51	-62.81	638.4
4	Total taxes	69.44	74.13	46.66	49.62	52.54	5.9
	a) Passenger tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	69.44	74.13	46.66	49.62	52.54	5.9
5	Total expenses	1573.88	1668.75	1016.51	1086.63	1227.30	12.9
6	Net profit /loss	-54.46	-33.30	-54.22	-58.13	-115.36	98.5
7	Prior period adjustment (Profit /Loss)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8	Total Profit /Loss	-54.46	-33.30	-54.22	-58.13	-115.36	98.5

Source: North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation

Appendix 11.14 Number of post offices as on 31-03-2018

District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bangalore(Urban)	289	251	184	289	222	275	271	271	272
Bangalore(Rural)	171	180	203	133	201	142	142	142	143
Ramanagara	290		172	181	181	180	181	181	181
Chitradurga	293	320	308	317	317	317	317	317	317
Davanagere	172		152	262	325	202	261	324	324
Kolar	223	274	401	218	269	218	218	220	220
Chikkaballapura	198		210	198	147	198	198	198	198
Shivamogga	475	357	471	355	355	355	355	355	355
Tumakuru	559	566	562	560	559	558	558	558	558
Chikkamagaluru	310		300	302	302	301	301	301	301
Dakshina Kannada	562	549	424	473	472	471	471	471	471
Udupi	254		286	334	334	334	334	332	331
Hassan	420	421	418	419	418	414	415	415	415
Kodagu	220		212	216	216	216	213	216	216
Mandya	364	364	350	352	352	352	351	352	353
Mysuru	285	282	436	392	388	183	384	387	387
Chamarajanagar	320		161	205	204	204	205	205	206
South Karnataka	5405	5264	5250	5206	5262	4920	5175	5245	5248
Belagavi	541		719	727	728	730	732	732	732
Vijayapur	419	419	410	401	405	405	405	405	404
Bagalakote	430		327	339	335	335	335	334	334
Dharawad	218	217	210	213	213	213	213	211	210
Gadag	171	171	169	170	171	170	170	170	170
Haveri	260		257	259	259	259	260	259	259
Uttara kannada	490	496	489	491	491	491	491	489	488
Ballari	454		444	446	384	384	447	384	385
Bidar	304	305	304	305	305	304	304	304	304
Kalaburagi	620		411	333	428	429	427	624	428
Yadagiri		202	210	291	195	195	197		196
Rayachuru	290	290	286	287	286	287	287	287	287
Koppala	218		217	218	219	218	218	218	218
North Karnataka	4415	4508	4453	4480	4419	4420	4486	4417	4415
STATE	9820	9772	9703	9686	9681	9340	9661	9662	9663

Source: Chief Post Master General Karnataka Circle

Appendix 11.15 Number of Telephone Exchanges as on 31-03-2018

District/Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bangalore(Urban)	169	183	183	196	199	212	311	325	325
Bangalore(Rural)	93	103	102	92	92	93			
Ramanagara			12	12	12	10			
Chitradurga	82	129	81	82	82	81	130	129	129
Davanagere			48	48	49	87			
Kolar	143	143	73	73	73	73	143	137	137
Chikkaballapura			70	70	70	68			
Shivamogga	117	140	140	140	140	140	140	139	139
Tumakuru	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	109	109
Chikkamagaluru	148		148	148	148	148	146	146	146
Dakshina Kannada	148	250	147	147	146	145	249	249	250
Udupi	103		103	103	103	104			
Hassan	104	104	104	103	103	103	103	103	102
Kodagu	76		76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Mandya	65	64	64	63	63	63	63	63	63
Mysuru	100	141	100	98	99	100	141	141	141
Chamarajanagar	41		41	41	41	41			
South Karnataka	1501	1593	1604	1604	1608	1656	1614	1617	1617
Belagavi	189		189	189	190	190	190	190	190
Vijayapur	110	192	192	109	108	108	183	183	176
Bagalakote	82		81	82	82	82			
Dharawad	50	171	53	55	55	64	173	173	173
Gadag	63		64	63	63	48			
Haveri	56		55	55	55	59			
Uttara kannada	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	151
Ballari	116		117	117	117	117	114	113	113
Bidar	81	81	81	81	81	81	80	80	81
Kalaburagi	160		148	125	125	119	158	156	157
Yadagiri			13	35	35	39			
Rayachuru	72	135	72	72	72	66	129	129	129
Koppala	62		63	63	63	63			
North Karnataka	1193	1196	1280	1198	1198	1188	1179	1176	1170
STATE	2694	2789	2884	2802	2806	2844	2793	2793	2787

Source: General Manager, Karnataka Telecom Circle

Appendix 11.16 Number of Telephones as on 31-03-2018

District/Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bangalore(Urban)	859281	917290	872095	868968	713963	666476	626909	601406	595476	557621
Bangalore(Rural)	39311	47953	57541	54610	22692	19455	10126	7651		
Ramanagara	18011	8000		2413	1397	1200	1596	5262		
Chitradurga	27765	28130	53640	19890	18802	22088	13561	11097	25214	23082
Davanagere	37858	37719		24651	23472	16080	22944	19912		
Kolar	35967	52437	56402	26187	24229	19371	15979	14033	19854	18709
Chikkaballapura	23841	6722		14153	13044	10259	8378	7762		
Shivamogga	59150	54816	55715	53000	49367	43619	37400	32995	30089	30486
Tumakuru	48156	42784	39420	36292	31358	29750	24791	22460	20640	17917
Chikkamagaluru	49236	44659	42336	41780	37400	31800	27706	24179	19742	17412
Dakshina Kannada	153139	144095	210797	130194	123868	115608	105320	97693	139496	129079
Udupi	88438	82480		70152	65745	62250	54094	47580		
Hassan	48013	40962	38958	38046	32973	24918	21005	19117	17633	16677
Kodagu	39043	37160	36069	35450	31948	27932	25059	21330	18967	17094
Mandya	23267	22873	17314	18017	17148	15946	12593	10726	9825	9518
Mysuru	230877	87875	86578	76996	72567	65282	61062	57470	62534	59450
Chamarajanagar	12612	11274		10574	7932	8068	5821	5073		
South Karnataka	1793965	1667229	1566865	1521373	1287905	1180102	1074344	1005746	959470	897045
Belagavi	113463	108483	99921	83387	77075	73477	63865	57039	54499	49283
Vijayapur	35098	29045	48669	24944	22059	21567	17284	16273	27143	24363
Bagalakote	28715	24977		22451	18290	13567	14364	13167		
Dharawad	64856	62875	100232	61197	59686	62705	56116	53927	70440	64680
Gadag	24352	41938		19187	17130	13961	11876	10424		
Haveri	21202	18896		14268	13241	10454	11487	10044		
Uttara kannada	79758	76758	74094	68580	61274	56853	52093	47586	43698	42712
Ballari	43244	40143	38032	37641	32327	29279	26461	23946	23982	23119
Bidar	26441	23200	22389	21937	18435	16777	12774	11484	10266	9163
Kalaburagi	52786	51156	49527	40438	29358	27816	22404	21822	22151	20677
Yadagiri				7631	4468	3793	3831	3085		
Rayachuru	23623	24086	40727	13081	15691	14069	12425	11687	18164	16378
Koppala	19029	19016		15763	13439	11511	9868	8496		
North Karnataka	532567	520573	473591	430505	382473	355829	314848	288980	270343	250375
STATE	2326532	2187802	2040456	1951878	1670378	1535931	1389192	1294726	1229813	1147420

Source: General Manager, Karnataka Telecom Circle

Appendix 11.17 : DISTRICT AND BANK GROUP-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF REPORTING OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND GROSS BANK CREDIT OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS – Sept 2018

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No	District	TOTAL BANKS		
		OFFICES	DEPOSITS	CREDIT
1	BAGALKOTE	252	792093	838298
2	BANGALORE RURAL	213	971322	606816
3	BANGALORE URBAN	2418	55766269	38816100
4	BELGAUM	603	2458667	1804405
5	BELLARY	303	1279467	1185874
6	BIDAR	163	434444	329256
7	BIJAPUR	234	781199	718135
8	CHAMARAJANAGAR	115	251937	236152
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	153	401435	344481
10	CHIKMAGALUR	252	728216	615193
11	CHITRADURGA	207	546566	520207
12	DAKSHIN KANNAD	588	4178603	2393643
13	DAVANGERE	235	748723	854009
14	DHARWAD	353	2096558	1370079
15	GADAG	154	440589	384971
16	GULBARGA	251	1079964	782645
17	HASSAN	314	847802	768444
18	HAVERI	204	475355	539178
19	KODAGU	152	490270	350938
20	KOLAR	176	655566	490979
21	KOPPAL	158	403321	420848
22	MANDYA	236	554511	496960
23	MYSORE	519	3228762	1872438
24	RAICHUR	226	606591	734323
25	RAMANAGARA	169	645661	467116
26	SHIMOGA	293	1339977	816709
27	TUMKUR	314	992197	921910
28	UDIPI	368	2242356	1088179
29	UTTAR KANNAD	265	1227828	354053
30	YADGIR	109	226000	263362
Total		9997	86892249	61385701

Source: RBI Qpr Sept 2018

Appendix 11.18
Statement showing No. of Projects sanctioned, Project Cost, RIDF Loan and Disbursement under RIDF - XVIII to XXIII, as of 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	Departments & Particulars of Projects	Total No. of Projects	No. of Projects completed	No. of PCR's submitted to NABARD	No. of PCR's to be submitted to NABARD	Project Cost	RIDF Loan	Expenditure made on Projects as at end of 31.12.2018	Disbursement as at end of 31.12.2018	Balance		Budget Estimate 2018-19
										7	8	
1	Public Works Department - Rural Roads & Bridges	1562	1089	1015	74	160539.75	128431.8	112002.19	92537.82	48537.56	9870.00	
2	Minor Irrigation - M.I. Works	1185	849	825	24	62553.49	59425.82	43054.03	40422.17	19499.46	11,606.00	
3	Rural Development & Panchayath Raj -Rural Roads/ Bridges & Rejuvenation of Lakes	1598	1281	1223	58	62649.88	57421.12	53551.21	43199.05	9098.67	13,682.00	
4	Major and Medium Irrigation- Ayacut Roads & rejuvenation of tanks	373	210	141	69	61764.68	53074.65	40028.47	33383.68	21736.21	9889.00	
5	Tourism - Link Roads	201	134	113	21	32321.36	25857.09	24041.63	19213.47	8279.73	3649.00	
6	Education - Polytechnic Buildings	89	25	2	23	32532.02	27652.22	15899.62	13387.58	16632.40	4339.00	
7	Skill Development Department - I.T.I. Buildings	103	29	21	8	25021.92	21268.63	10057.36	8548.74	14964.56	4141.00	
8	Education - P.U. College Buildings	544	264	56	208	28516.95	24239.41	18010.28	15209.01	10506.67	576.00	
9	Health & Family Welfare - CHC/PHC/AMC/Taluk Level Hospital Buildings	119	28	13	15	39373.72	33467.66	22327.99	18814.99	17045.73	9471.00	
10	Women and Child Development - Anganawadi Buildings	1817	1258	155	1103	16293.60	13849.56	9634.81	8141.46	6658.79	4,338.00	
11	Animal Husbandary - Veterinary Institutions	690	340	232	108	24015.16	22814.4	12342.35	11711.56	11672.81	5292.00	
12	Co-operation - Godowns	225	81	74	7	14277.53	13563.65	15109.77	13512.41	-832.24	-	
13	Karnataka Agricultural Marketing Board - Improvement to Market Yards	115	61	60	1	13125.30	10774.89	10997.4	9022.36	2127.90	5228.00	
14	Agriculture - RSK	233	78	56	22	9726.00	9239.7	4019.34	3808.77	5706.66	388.00	
15	Agriculture - Micro Irrigation	2	0	0	0	14000.00	13300	7504.29	7129.08	6495.71	2619.00	
16	Fisheries - Jetties/Link Roads/ Bridges Fish Farms/Training Centres	57	27	27	0	8877.50	8079.23	4465.26	4006.57	4412.24	1653.00	
17	Skill Development Department - GTTC	21	3	0	3	17398.00	14788.3	2873.55	2442.37	14524.45	2991.00	
18	Horticulture - Micro Irrigation	1	0	0	0	2900.00	2755	2261.41	2148.34	638.59	498.00	
19	Social Welfare - Morarji Desai Boarding School	14	14	14	0	5208.64	4427.34	5253.47	4427.31	-44.83	-	
20	Agriculture - Universities	9	0	0	0	5000.00	4250	4128.87	3509.54	871.13	219.00	
21	Department of Collegiate Education	43	30	11	19	4824.71	4101	4626	3887	198.71	-	
22	Sericulture - Improvement to Market	23	7	0	7	3250.00	3087.5	1290.75	1226.28	1959.25	818.00	
23	Horticulture - Universities	11	2	2	0	3394.12	2885	2053.29	1836.26	1340.83	761.00	
24	Education Department	120	117	92	25	2425.88	2062	2370	2011	55.88	-	
25	Backward Classes Welfare	6	0	0	0	492.94	419	185	157	307.94	-	
	Total	9161	5927	4132	1795	650483.15	561234.97	428088.34	363693.82	222394.81	92,028.00	

Appendix 12.1 Management, Class and Gender - Wise Enrollment [2018-19]

CLASS	EDUCATION			PRIVATE AIDED			PRIVATE UNAIDED			OTHERS			ALL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	216949	237033	453982	37833	36697	74530	329575	259309	588884	3597	3317	6914	587954	536356	1124310
II	212938	225241	438179	37034	34552	71586	310008	246287	556295	3931	3579	7510	563911	509659	1073570
III	233676	257867	491543	40623	38988	79611	291711	225575	517286	4670	4107	8777	570680	526537	1097217
IV	243191	269615	512806	43777	41268	85045	277329	215622	492951	4841	4200	9041	569138	530705	1099843
V	247632	276310	523942	46165	43659	89824	262224	202375	464599	5261	4347	9608	561282	526691	1087973
VI	232893	253897	486790	51362	46422	97784	228767	177151	405918	26517	29739	56256	539539	507209	1046748
VII	236238	256294	492532	53657	47910	101567	212849	169270	382119	25183	27860	53043	527927	501334	1029261
VIII	185391	186282	371673	116608	104010	220618	189636	152137	341773	17306	19459	36765	508941	461888	970829
IX	158651	156185	314836	134375	122996	257371	180062	146315	326377	16328	17799	34127	489416	443295	932711
X	134061	140980	275041	121267	116254	237521	169331	138055	307386	14200	16633	30833	438859	411922	850781
I to V	1154386	1266066	2420452	205432	195164	400596	1470847	1149168	2620015	22300	19550	41850	2852965	2629948	5482913
VI to VII	469131	510191	979322	105019	94332	199351	441616	346421	788037	51700	57599	109299	1067466	1008543	2076009
I to VII	1623517	1776257	3399774	310451	289496	599947	1912463	1495589	3408052	74000	77149	151149	3920431	3638491	7558922
I to VIII	1808908	1962539	3771447	427059	393506	820565	2102099	1647726	3749825	91306	96608	187914	4429372	4100379	8529751
VIII to X	478103	483447	961550	372250	343260	715510	539029	436507	975536	47834	53891	101725	1437216	1317105	2754321
I to X	2101620	2259704	4361324	682701	632756	1315457	2451492	1932096	4383588	121834	131040	252874	5357647	4955596	10313243

Source: UDISE 2018-19 (SSA)

Appendix 12.2 Management, Class Wise / Category Wise / Sex Wise Enrollment [2018-19]

CLASS	GENERAL			SC			ST			OBC [MUSLIMS AND MINORITIES INCLUDED]			ALL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	61332	55210	116542	106982	100216	207198	46001	42381	88382	373639	338549	712188	587954	536356	1124310
II	73944	65297	139241	105243	95882	201125	44798	40357	85155	339926	308123	648049	563911	509659	1073570
III	75818	66325	142143	108199	101970	210169	44077	41059	85136	342586	317183	659769	570680	526537	1097217
IV	69962	61325	131287	107131	102627	209758	43378	41066	84444	348667	325687	674354	569138	530705	1099843
V	74648	66290	140938	106411	102737	209148	42177	40392	82569	336246	319072	655318	559482	528491	1087973
VI	73654	63803	137457	102379	98236	200615	41164	39252	80416	322342	305918	628260	539539	507209	1046748
VII	68896	60763	129659	101318	97642	198960	40703	39357	80060	317002	303580	620582	527919	501342	1029261
VIII	63775	55744	119519	98574	88041	186615	38443	34201	72644	308399	283652	592051	509191	461638	970829
IX	62880	54018	116898	92434	82364	174798	35359	31610	66969	295493	278553	574046	486166	446545	932711
X	41373	35972	77345	81049	74376	155425	30098	27658	57756	286339	273916	560255	438859	411922	850781
I to V	355704	314447	670151	533966	503432	1037398	220431	205255	425686	1741064	1608614	3349678	2851165	2631748	5482913
VI to VII	142550	124566	267116	203697	195878	399575	81867	78609	160476	639344	609498	1248842	1067458	1008551	2076009
I to VII	498254	439013	937267	737663	699310	1436973	302298	283864	586162	2380408	2218112	4598520	3918623	3640299	7558922
I to VIII	562029	494757	1056786	836237	787351	1623588	340741	318065	658806	2688807	2501764	5190571	4427814	4101937	8529751
VIII to X	168028	145734	313762	272057	244781	516838	103900	93469	197369	890231	836121	1726352	1434216	1320105	2754321
I to X	666282	584747	1251029	1009720	944091	1953811	406198	377333	783531	3270639	3054233	6324872	5352839	4960404	10313243

Source: UDISE 2018-19 (SSA)

Appendix: 12.3 Incentives for children in schools

A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19(A)
1	Free Uniforms, Text Books and Shoe&Socks (Number in lakhs)		
	a) No. of students provided with Free Uniforms (I to X std.)	46.50	44.57
	b) No. of students provided with Shoe and socks (I to X std.)	-	-
	c) No. of students provided with Free Text Books (I to VII std.)		
	i) Boys	19.94	19.45
	ii) Girls	21.13	20.75
	iii) Total	41.07	40.20
2	Akshara Dasoha		
a	No. of children provided with mid-day meal in school - I to X standard (Number in lakhs)		
	i) Government	48.36	44.67
	ii) Aided	12.10	13.49
	No. of Non-Government organisations involved	66	68
3	Distribution of Bicycles to student for VIII standard(Number in lakhs)		
	a) No. of Boys	2.57	2.20
	b) No. of Girls	2.47	2.07

A = Anticipated

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19(A)
1	a) No. of Secondary Schools	15666	15867
	b) Enrolment in IX to X		
	i) Boys	916794	928275
	ii) Girls	842943	855217
	iii) Total	1759737	1783492
2	Free Text Books provided (Number in lakhs)		
	No. of students provided with Free Text Books (VIII to X std.)		
	i) Boys	8.63	8.62
	ii) Girls	8.45	8.37
	iii) Total	17.08	16.99
3	Reimbursement of Examination Fees studying in Xth Standard(Number in lakhs)		
	a) No. of Girls Benefited	1.09	1.05
	b) No. of SCs Benefited	2.11	2.22
	c) No. of STs Benefited	0.76	0.79
	d) Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	1416.14	1441.11

A = Anticipated, Source: Department of Public Instructions, GOK

Appendix 12.4 Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on Education

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non- Plan
Primary Education		
2008-2009	105736.76	366668.83
2009-2010	83151.11	365686.04
2010-2011	127541.13	407479.56
2011-2012	123872.83	481372.82
2012-2013	192439.23	555524.02
2013-2014	241961.73	605087.05
2014-2015	378012.97	690084.21
2015-16	295492.00	652127.00
2016-17	384105.72	657861.96
2017-18(RE)	961069.00	
2018-19(BE)	1465653.00	
Secondary Education		
2008-2009	4044.12	215658.27
2009-2010	52923.64	214898.75
2010-2011	59930.77	249766.93
2011-2012	86632.84	278237.75
2012-2013	97088.21	326672.63
2013-2014	74283.39	390618.90
2014-2015	181505.57	362247.06
2015-2016	194457.30	384365.00
2016-17	126124.33	377762.37
2017-18(RE)	500178.00	
2018-19(BE)	612867.00	
Higher Education		
2008-2009	11008.81	58629.87
2009-2010	14142.80	61079.13
2010-2011	36110.78	107945.45
2011-2012	30636.10	129759.96
2012-2013	38154.47	147539.47
2013-2014	55701.01	187467.75
2014-2015	78081.93	174775.54
2015-2016	146154.05	208467.65
2016-17	165214.35	278966.67
2017-18(RE)	426200.00	
2018-19(BE)	431471.00	

RE- Revised Estimate
BE- Budget Estimate.

Appendix 12.5

CATEGORYWISE WHOLESALE GODOWNS AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS

Sl. No	District	WHOLESALE GODOWNS					FAIR PRICE SHOP				
		KFCSC	Co-operative Society	Total	%ge		KFCSC	Co-operative Society	Others	Total	%ge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Bagalkote	9	3	12	4.11	0	549	140	689	3.46	
2	Bengaluru Rural	0	5	5	1.71	0	207	163	370	1.86	
3	Bengaluru Urban	3	5	8	2.74	0	204	351	555	2.78	
4	Belagavi	9	10	19	6.51	0	927	788	1715	8.60	
5	Ballari	11	0	11	3.77	1	231	366	598	3.00	
6	Bidar	6	0	6	2.05	0	158	574	732	3.67	
7	Vijayapura	11	0	11	3.77	0	215	610	825	4.14	
8	Chamarajnagar	6	2	8	2.74	2	89	385	476	2.39	
9	Chikkaballapura	5	1	6	2.05	0	189	357	546	2.74	
10	Chikmagalur	7	4	11	3.77	4	319	206	529	2.65	
11	Chitradurga	6	4	10	3.42	4	178	399	581	2.91	
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	3	7	2.40	1	299	161	461	2.31	
13	Davangere	11	1	12	4.11	0	128	653	781	3.92	
14	Dharwad	7	1	8	2.74	0	132	376	508	2.55	
15	Gadag	6	1	7	2.4	0	289	76	365	1.83	
16	Kalaburagi	9	0	9	3.08	0	76	907	983	4.93	
17	Hassan	15	0	15	5.14	0	174	700	874	4.38	
18	Haveri	4	3	7	2.40	0	358	98	456	2.29	
19	Kodagu	2	4	6	2.05	7	185	102	294	1.47	
20	Kolar	6	1	7	2.40	0	273	333	606	3.04	
21	Koppal	4	0	4	1.37	0	107	336	443	2.22	
22	Mandya	5	7	12	4.11	3	320	403	726	3.64	
23	Mysuru	10	7	17	5.82	1	381	637	1019	5.11	
24	Raichur	5	0	5	1.71	0	89	618	707	3.55	
25	Ramanagar	4	4	8	2.74	0	160	396	556	2.79	
26	Shivamogga	10	1	11	3.77	0	234	342	576	2.89	
27	Tumkur	11	4	15	5.14	3	453	648	1104	5.54	
28	Udupi	0	3	3	1.03	0	266	28	294	1.47	
29	Uttara Kannada	5	8	13	4.45	7	288	116	411	2.06	
30	Yadgir	2	1	3	1.03	0	108	291	399	2.00	
31	Bengaluru IRA	13	3	16	5.47	68	382	309	759	3.81	
	TOTAL	206	86	292	100	101	7968	11869	19938	100	

Source: District Deputy Director Office, Food and Civil Supplies Department

Appendix 12.6

KEROSENE CARD COUNT AND WILLINGNESS REGISTERED CARDS

Sl No	District	Kerosene Card Count (Non-gas cards in urban and rural areas)	Willing ness regd cards (Gas cards in rural areas)
1	BAGALKOTE	157310	14445
2	BENGALURU URBAN	0	0
3	BENGALURU RURAL	13	40419
4	BELAGAVI	344029	169486
5	BALLARI	114016	9452
6	BIDAR	130351	3064
7	VIJAYAPURA	192945	4129
8	CHAMARAJANAGARA	60965	59627
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	65510	41264
10	CHITRADURGA	82039	5454
11	DAKSHINA KANNADA	57311	72070
12	DAVANAGERE	22681	4122
13	DHARWAR	51595	32110
14	GADAG	101161	2172
15	KALABURAGI	231586	54
16	HASSAN	104847	96855
17	HAVERI	112138	51628
18	KODAGU	26507	28803
19	KOLAR	56118	34377
20	KOPPAL	144996	1190
21	MANDYA	78033	197189
22	MYSURU	17781	342779
23	RAICHUR	146905	6062
24	SHIVAMOGGA	39	129136
25	TUMAKURU	133780	131559
26	UDUPI	30549	71369
27	UTTARA KANNADA	113198	76528
28	CHIKKABALLAPURA	90662	36406
29	RAMANAGARA	54893	48228
30	YADGIR	128321	116
31	BENGALURU IRA	0	0
	Total	2850279	1710093

Source: District Deputy Director Office, Food and Civil Supplies Department

Appendix 12.7
GODOWN DETAILS OF THE STATE

Sl. No	District	KFCSC	Co-operative Society	Capacity (in MTs)
1	Bagalkote	8	4	10027
2	Bangalore Urban	0	6	12650
3	Bangalore Rural	1	5	5050
4	Belagavi	7	11	18250
5	Bellary	11	0	6800
6	Bidar	6	0	5400
7	Bijapur	10	2	7400
8	Chamrajnagar	6	2	6450
9	Chikkamagalur	6	2	8200
10	Chikkaballapur	5	2	5200
11	Chitradurga	6	4	7440
12	Dakshina kannada	5	4	3800
13	Davangere	11	1	11105
14	Dharwad	7	1	4550
15	Gadag	6	1	7200
16	Gulbarga	9	0	18000
17	Haveri	4	3	8100
18	Hassan	11	0	7390
19	Kodagu	0	4	3620
20	Kolar	6	1	9040
21	Koppal	4	0	43500
22	Mandya	6	7	13880
23	Mysore	13	7	12164
24	Ramnagar	4	3	7545
25	Raichur	5	0	7250
26	Shimogga	10	1	14640
27	Tumkur	9	4	18560
28	Udupi	0	3	2250
29	Uttara Kannada	4	10	6010
30	Yadgir	2	1	60000
31	Bangalore IRA	16	8	127700
TOTAL		198	97	479171

Source: District Deputy Director Offices.

Appendix 12.8 Health Institutions in Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	District Hospital		Other Hospitals under HFW		Autonomous & Teaching		Taluk Hospitals		Community Health Centres		Total		Primary Health Centres		Maternity Home		Mobile Medical Unit (8 NUHM)	Sub-Centres
		Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds		
1	BAGALKOTE	1	300			0	0	5	500	8	280	14	1080	49	290			2	234
2	BANGALORE (R)					0	0	4	400	2	60	6	460	148	848			0	167
3	BANGALORE (U)			6	1475	15	6793	3	300	5	150	29	8718	73	502	25	498	6	195
4	BELGAUM					1	740	9	900	16	500	26	2140	96	688			6	549
5	BELLARY	1	300	1	288	3	1027	6	600	11	350	22	2565	48	321	1	15	3	272
6	BIDAR					1	500	4	400	8	240	13	1140	58	334			2	280
7	BIJAPUR	1	400			0	0	4	400	9	270	14	1070	67	366			3	309
8	CHAMARAJINAGA R					1	300	3	350	3	90	7	740	64	434			2	245
9	CHIKBALLAPUR	1	100			0	0	5	510	2	60	8	670	60	393			2	199
10	CHIKMAGALUR	1	400			0	0	6	600	5	150	12	1150	90	624			2	375
11	CHITRADURGA	1	450			0	0	5	500	11	330	17	1280	82	510			5	283
12	D. KANNADA	1	965	1	100	0	0	4	400	8	240	14	1705	72	416			3	440
13	DAVANAGERE	1	1030			0	0	5	500	6	210	12	1740	101	686			4	301
14	DHARWAD	1	250			2	1575	3	300	0	0	6	2125	45	214	1	50	2	194
15	GADAG					1	350	4	400	2	60	7	810	39	244			2	168
16	GULBARGA					1	340	6	600	16	480	23	1420	94	518			4	347
17	HASSAN					1	750	7	950	15	450	23	2150	136	894			2	456
18	HAVERI	1	250			0	0	6	600	5	150	12	1000	69	414			2	303
19	KODAGU					1	410	2	360	7	330	10	1100	29	275			2	206
20	KOLAR	1	400	2	305	0	0	4	400	2	60	9	1165	69	458			2	275
21	KOPPAL					1	340	3	300	9	270	13	910	49	296			3	185
22	MANDYA					1	650	6	600	10	300	17	1550	115	871			2	385
23	MYSORE			1	50	3	1940	6	600	10	300	20	2890	147	905	9	138	4	438
24	RAICHUR					2	870	4	400	6	180	12	1450	52	330	1	8	6	223
25	RAMANAGARA	1	100			0	0	3	300	4	120	8	520	63	429			0	230
26	SHIMOGA					1	950	6	650	7	210	14	1810	110	654			2	305
27	TUMKUR	1	400			0	0	9	900	4	120	14	1420	147	998			3	487
28	U. KANNADA					0	0	10	1000	3	110	13	1110	62	458			4	343
29	UDUPI	1	350			1	300	2	200	6	180	10	1030	83	538			2	301
30	YADGIR	1	100			0	0	2	200	6	180	9	480	42	284			2	176
	STATE TOTAL	15	5795	11	2218	36	17835	146	15120	206	6430	414	47398	2359	15192	37	709	84	8871

Appendix 16.1 Details of Aspirant registrations on Kaushalkar.com as on 31 Dec 2018
Age (18 to 50 Years)

SI No	District	Registrations	Female	Male	Other	Minority	General	SC	ST	Specially Abled
1	BAGALKOTE	44391	16971	27405	15	6351	11400	8922	2553	635
2	BENGALURU RURAL	14520	5530	8986	4	1011	4549	4560	916	153
3	BELAGAVI	51091	13958	37097	35	8719	16513	8567	3390	2129
4	BALLARI	54229	15105	39115	9	6124	8841	13406	10209	598
5	BENGALURU URBAN	50444	19381	31049	14	4638	19078	13694	1696	891
6	BIDAR	30309	8822	21472	15	5032	7278	8988	4224	249
7	VIJAYAPURA	25855	5925	19922	8	3872	8271	6346	551	255
8	CHAMARAJANAGAR	11832	5300	6532		714	839	5485	1358	182
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	21508	8605	12899	4	2178	4617	6583	2773	148
10	CHIKKAMAGALUR	21190	9240	11942	8	2633	4719	5879	1176	192
11	CHITRADURGA	24325	10415	13901	9	1992	4198	7320	4683	255
12	DAKSHIN KANNADA	23257	13198	10049	10	4211	4642	2147	1364	105
13	DAVANGERE	20571	9038	11526	7	2255	4158	5190	2657	237
14	DHARWAD	35368	14565	20794	9	8239	11522	5313	1851	354
15	GADAG	38410	17768	20594	48	5818	12985	6060	2574	392
16	KALABURAGI	74122	34946	39132	44	11163	13405	20613	1494	681
17	HASSAN	27479	12861	14612	6	2152	4469	7739	860	192
18	HAVERI	25045	9481	15546	18	4430	6472	4424	2644	340
19	KODAGU	5740	3122	2617	1	831	1007	1177	448	69
20	KOLAR	23754	9006	14745	3	2242	6149	7685	1271	78
21	KOPPAL	22422	7885	14524	13	3139	3675	4067	2476	361
22	MANDYA	21744	11276	10463	5	1300	5399	5258	554	159
23	MYSURU	45351	19820	25505	26	3746	8279	12990	6270	588
24	RAICHUR	70778	18332	52416	30	12539	19630	14415	8523	386
25	RAMANAGARA	12052	4106	7945	1	987	3358	3120	524	405
26	SHIVAMMOGA	20952	8345	12601	6	2335	5701	4598	1115	185
27	TUMKUR	38512	17242	21259	11	4893	10075	9955	3564	418
28	UDUPI	11084	5989	5093	2	884	2088	1397	978	90
29	UTTAR KANNADA	16892	7331	9552	9	1989	2730	1872	509	104
30	YADGIRI	15063	4888	10167	8	2216	2927	3394	1642	156
	Total	898291	348451	549461	378	118633	218974	211165	74847	10987

**Appendix 16.2 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)-2018-19
(Physical & Financial Target Achievement) (November-2018)**

Sl. No	Name of the Component	Physical Target	%		Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)		Remarks	
			Achievement	%	Target	Achievement		
1	Social Mobilization & Institutional Development	SHG-4000	1863	46.57			1. 1863 SHGs are formed with 18630 Members	
		ALF-200	93	46.50			2. 93 ALF are formed with 3720 members, Revolving fund issued to 40 ALF	
		SHG Revolving Fund-4000	619	15.47	2160.00	199.79	9.24	3. Revolving fund given to 619 SHGs 4. Exposure visit 5. Registers are given to SHGs
2	Employment through Skill Training & Placement	15650	5965	38.11	1917.13	770.51	40.19	1. Total trained candidates -5965 & Total No of candidates under going training - 13059 (Total 19024) 2. Total Placement - 330 (Wage employment - 157 and Self employment-173) under various sector, Total Certificates issued -2894.
3	Self Employment Programme (Individual & Group)	SEP Individual-4000	2257	56.42	495.60	290.73	58.66	2257 beneficiaries are provided subsidy
		SEP Group-250	89	35.60				1854 beneficiaries are benefited through SHGs credit linkage.
		SHG Credit Linkage-1080	427	39.53				The training has given to the all district level Lead bankers about SEP.
4	Capacity Building and Training	SMMU-6 MTOs-2 CMMU-122 MTOs-67, training-670, training equipment materials -67 cities	0	0	1055.39	51.82	4.91	The various capacity building & training has been conducted to the Urban local bodies officers such as Commissioner, Municipal Commissioner, Chief Officers, Mission Managers, Community Affairs Officers, Community Organizers, & Elected Members. The training mainly focused on about DAY-NULM, Shelter for Urban Homeless, Street Vendor Act-2014, About CRP Concept, MIS Data & etc., Totally 3610 candidates have undergone training
5	Shelter for Urban Homeless							
	New Construction	10	0					
	Operational & Maintenance – O&M	40	0		878.00	145.32	16.55	Total 8872 are beneficiaries Identified. 8th PSC has approved Rs. 175 lakhs for construction of 4 new shelters and Rs. 91.41 lakhs for O&M of 15 shelters on 23-10-2018. Releasing the grant to the ULBs is under process.
6	Support to Urban Street Vendor	Survey - 83000, Geo location & smart card-83000, training - 25000 street vendors	42822	22.41	373.04	39.09	10.47	Total 42822 Street Vendors are identified. 9016 Street Vendors were received ID Cards. Total 1477 basic saving accounts have opened for street vendors . Total 114 financial literacy camps organized for street vendors.
7	A&OE				143.4	71.60	50.06	
8	IEC				169.50	0.00		
		Total			7192.06	1568.86		

Appendix 16.3 DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED AND EXPENDITURE TOWARDS PROCUREMENT OF LAND, BUILDING AND MACHINERY FOR THE YEAR 2014.15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 AND 2018-19 UNDER DIFFERENT SCHEMES/SDP, SDP- NABARD

		RS. IN LAKHS										
SI No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 till date	TOTAL	Expenditure	Status	
SDP												
1	Humnabad	Work Shop	393.92	37.50	98.92	-	-	-	136.42	87.50	Work Completed	
2	Humnabad	Training Block	293.00	293.00	-	-	-	-	293.00	293.00	Work Completed	
3	Humnabad	Civil (Canteen)	125.00	-	125.00	-	-	-	125.00	97.17	Work Completed	
4	Gulbarga	Training Block	490.00	131.37	70.00	188.63	-	-	390.00	390.00	Work Completed	
5	Gulbarga	Civil Work (Canteen) and Developmental works	181.08	-	181.08	-	-	-	181.08	103.41	Finishing work under progress	
6	Gulbarga	CFC	210.00	30.00	30.00	-	-	-	60.00	60.00	Work Completed	
7	Kanakapura	Civil, Additional Class Room, Furniture & Lab	200.00	75.00	25.00	-	-	-	100.00	62.30	Work Completed	
8	Kanakapura	Hostel Building	174.00	44.00	-	-	-	-	44.00	44.00	Work Completed	
9	Lingasaguru	Hostel Building	184.84	74.84	-	-	-	-	74.84	74.84	Work Completed	
10	GOKAK	Canteen & Development works	190.62	-	-	190.62	-	-	190.62	6.07	Work under progress	
11	Gouribidanuru	Civil & Development works	231.00	231.00	-	-	-	-	231.00	231.00	Work Completed	
12	Gouribidanuru	Machinery	700.00	-	225.00	375.00	-	25.00	625.00	242.15	Procurement under progress	
13	Gouribidanuru	Canteen	125.00	125.00	-	-	-	-	125.00	93.76	Work under progress	
14	Gundlupet	Work Shop	344.00	225.00	112.60	-	-	-	337.60	337.60	Work Completed	
15	Gundlupet	Training Block	***681.59	-	106.00	225.00	-	69.75	-	249.67	Work under progress	
16	Hunsur	Procurement of Machinery	490.00	-	-	150.00	-	-	-	0.91	Tender called	
17	Koppal	Procurement of land	60.00	-	-	59.98	-	-	-	57.25	Land procured	
18	Kudalasangama	Electronic Lab	150.00	68.75	81.25	0	-	-	-	85.72	Procurement under progress	
19	Kudalasangama	Training Block	350.00	121.87	40.63	0	-	-	162.50	162.50	Work Completed	
20	Kudalasangama	Hostel Building	178.12	-	178.12	109.38	-	-	287.50	38.49	Work under progress	
21	Lingasaguru	Canteen	125.00	-	125.00	-	-	-	125.00	72.21	Plastering work under progress	
22	Yadgir	Land & Development works	201.37	-	-	-	-	-	201.37	119.66	Work under progress	
23	Kalburgi	COE Centre	5233.00	-	-	-	-	750.00	-	-	-	
24	Kalburgi	Hostel	342.97	-	-	-	-	85.75	-	-	-	
SDP NABARD												
1	GOKAK	Work Shop & Training Block	1052.00	-	-	-	975.00	-	975.00	119.67	Work order issued	
2	Hunsur	Training block	847	-	-	-	825.00	-	825.00	-	tendering work under progress	
3	Koppal	Work shop	433.00	-	-	-	03.00	-	403.00	0.00	Work order issued	
4	Koppal	Training block	801.00	-	-	30.00	05.00	-	235.00	5.16	tendering work under progress	
5	Yadgir	Work shop	417.00	-	-	30.00	387.00	-	417.00	35.34	work under progress	
6	Yadgir	Training block	841.00	-	-	-	05.00	-	205.00	0.95	tendering work under progress	
TOTAL			10469.54	1332.33	1523.60	1559.98	3000.00	930.50	8346.41	3070.33		

***681.59=ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH SCP/TSP AND SDP

* 1052 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH NABARD AND SDP-NABARD SCHEME

Appendix 16.4 DETAILS OF PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 2014.15, 2015-16, 2016-17 AND 2017-18 UNDER NABARD

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	RS. IN LAKHS										Status
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 till date	TOTAL	Expenditure	TOTAL			
1	Belgaum	Training block	742.00	-	-	36.08	213.00	123.23	372.31	122.97	work under progress			
2	Chitradurga	Work Shop & Training Block	*998	-	30.00	-	-	75.00	105.00	3.46	Tender called			
3	Dandeli	Training block	787.00	-	36.08	213.00	134.49	383.57	36.11	work under progress				
4	GOKAK	Work Shop & Training Block	*1052	-	30.00	-	-	-	30.00	3.30	work under progress			
5	Gouribidanuru	Work Shop & Training Block	1001.00	-	200.00	611.16	189.84	-	1001.00	986.65	Work Completed			
6	Harihara	Work Shop & Training Block	750.00	281.25	100.00	201.49	167.26	-	750.00	613.29	Work Completed			
7	Mangalore	Work Shop	221.00	-	100.00	66.20	54.90	-	221.10	173.01	Work Completed			
8	Udupi	Work Shop & Training Block	1100.00	-	-	30.00	450.00	155.00	635.00	101.40	work under progress			
9	Kadur	Training block	723.00	-	-	-	150.00	53.03	203.03	-	-			
10	Maddur	Training block	992.00	-	-	-	150.00	53.50	203.50	-	-			
11	Tumkur	Training block	758.00	-	-	-	150.00	53.50	203.50	-	-			
12	Yadgir	Training block	841.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00	-	-			
13	Koppal	Training block	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00	-	-			
TOTAL			6651.00	281.25	400.00	1041.01	1738.00	747.75	4208.01	2040.19				

* 1052 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH NABARD AND SDP-NABARD SCHEME ** 998.00 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH NABARD AND TSP-NABARD SCHEME

Appendix 16.5 DETAILS OF PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 2014.15, 2015-16, 2016-17 AND 2017-18 UNDER SCP /TSP

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	RS. IN LAKHS						TOTAL
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 till date	TOTAL	
1	Bangalore	Machinery & Equipments	272.70	-	-	392.8	-	-	392.8	
2	Hubbali	Machinery & Equipments	143.30	-	-	143.3	-	-	143.3	
3	Chitradurga	Work Shop & Training Block	**998	-	-	-	154.96	-	154.96	
4	Gundlupet	Training Block	***681.59	-	-	-	71.56	-	71.56	
5	Gundlupet	Development works	112.00	-	-	-	-	28.00	28.00	
6	Belgaum(TSP)	Development works	75.00	-	-	-	-	18.75	18.75	
TOTAL			2095.59	-	-	536.1	226.52	46.75	809.37	

** 998 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH NABARD AND TSP-NABARD SCHEME

***681.59 = ESTIMATED COST IS FOR BOTH SCP/TSP AND SDP

Appendix 16.6 PROGRESS UNDER KAIGARIKE VIKAS YOJANA(KVY)

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimated Cost	RS. IN LAKHS						TOTAL	Expenditure
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till date	2018-19 till date	TOTAL		
1	Kanakapura	Canteen block with furniture	125.00	-	-	25.00	-	-	25.00	25.00	
TOTAL			125.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	

Appendix 16.7 PROGRESS UNDER SPECIALISED SKILL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS (SSDI)

Sl No.	Centres	Project Name	Estimat ed Cost	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 till date	TOTAL	Expendi ture	Status	RS. IN LAKHS
												SSDI
1	Bangalore	Hostel, Civil & Elec.	45.00	45.00	-	-	-	-	45.00	45.00	Work Completed	
2	Bangalore	Procurement of Computers	350.00	350.00	100.00	250.00	-	-	350.00	-	Tender to be called	
3	Bangalore	Lift facility & renovation works	80.00	80.00	80.00	-	-	-	80.00	4.69	Work order issued	
4	Bangalore	Additional training block	500.00	50.00	50.00	300.00	37.50	-	387.50	0.59	Tender to be called	
5	Bangalore	Electrical [Power Distribution works]	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00	Work Completed	
6	Bangalore	GTTC, Centres Library books	200.00	200.00	-	200.00	-	-	200.00	-	Tender called	
7	Chitradurga	Procurement of land	55.52	55.52	-	55.52	-	-	55.52	55.52	Land procured	
8	Dandeli	Canteen and Furniture & Fixtures for Training Block	207.00	207.00	-	-	-	-	207.00	119.49	Work completed, Furniture tender to called	
9	Harihara	Land & Machinery	195.00	195.00	195.00	-	-	-	195.00	73.97	Funds released to KIADB, Tender called for machinery	
10	Hassan	Canteen & Development works	150.00	150.00	150.00	-	-	-	150.00	0.97	Work order issued	
11	Mangalore	Procurement of machinery	200.00	200.00	100.00	-	-	-	100.00	8.46	Tender to be called	
12	Shivamogga	Compound Wall and Developmental works	135.00	105.75	-	-	-	-	105.75	105.75	Work Completed	
13	Hubli	Multi skill	650.00	650.00	-	200.00	112.50	-	312.50	-	-	
14	Kolar	Training block	600.00	600.00	-	220.00	95.00	-	315.00	-	-	
15	Naragund	Land and work shop	750.00	750.00	-	300.00	112.50	-	412.50	-	-	
16	Harihara	Development works	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	-	-	100.00	-	-	
17	GTTC Centres	ISO Certification	30.00	30.00	-	30.00	-	-	30.00	-	-	
18	COE Mysore	COE Centre at Mysore	5230.00	4000.00	-	4000.00	-	-	4000.00	-	-	
19	4 COE Centres	Infrastructures Dev. Works for 4 COE	1000.00	1000.00	-	1000.00	-	-	1000.00	-	-	
20	Hassan	Training block & Hostel building	614.00	125.00	187.90	116.90	-	-	429.80	312.90	Work Completed	
21	Hosapete	Civil works & Machinery	1000.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	-	50.00	550.00	500.00	Work Completed	
22	Chikkodi	Civil works & Machinery	2865.00	350.00	-	350.00	800.00	266.25	1766.25	1120.31	Work Completed	
23	Udupi	Developmental works	150.00	150.00	-	-	-	37.50	37.50	-	Work under progress	
24	Dandeli	Developmental works	121.00	121.00	-	-	-	30.25	30.25	-	Work under progress	
25	Maddur	Developmental works	150.00	150.00	-	-	-	37.50	37.50	-	Work under progress	
26	Tumkur	Developmental works	150.00	150.00	-	-	-	37.50	37.50	-	Work under progress	
27	Kadur	Developmental works	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	25.00	25.00	-	Work under progress	
TOTAL			6646.52	675.00	387.90	566.90	800.00	484.00	2913.80	1933.21		

Appendix 16.8 ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNOLOGY TRAINING (AITT)

DESCRIPTION	FUNDS ALLOCATED				RS. IN LAKHS
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
GTTC centres to meet partial training cost	500.00	500.00	500.00	775.15	2018-19 960.00

Appendix 16.9 Cadre strength at GTTC centre

Sl. No.	Cadre Strength	No. of Employees working	Vacancy available
1.	617	315	302

Appendix 16.10 Training programmes

Sl. No	Training programmes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto November 2018)
1	Diploma in Tool & Die Making (1 st Semester to 8 th Semester)	3338	3555	3688	3521	3654
	Diploma in Precision Manufacturing (1 st Semester to 8 th Semester)	572	607	602	501	511
	Diploma in Mechatronics (1 st Semester to 8 th Semester)	152	153	175	215	281
	Diploma in Electronics & Communication Engineering (1 st Semester to 6 th Semester)	133	120	132	115	91
	TOTAL	4245	4435	4597	4452	4537
2	Govt. Sponsored Training Programmes					
	Skill Development training for educated unemployed candidates of SC/ST and other category candidates will be given under SCP, TSP CMKKY.	2190	1256	1667	5308	1082

Appendix 16.1.1 Details of Diploma passed out trainees from 2014 to 2017

Sl. No	Training programmes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Diploma in Tool & Die Making	555	611	674	698
2	Diploma in Precision Manufacturing	71	98	117	106
3	Diploma in Mechatronics	24	23	45	46
4	Diploma in Electronics & Communication Engineering	40	38	38	35
	TOTAL	690	770	874	885

Appendix 16.12 CONSOLIDATED SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROVIDED

Sl. No	Skill initiative through	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	TOTAL
1	Mes training through ATP's	9698	35088	26577	4583	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	76252
2	Sahayog programe in 219 colleges	-	-	14675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14675
3	E-learning lab-50 hostels	-	1600	6812	8340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16752
4	Human resources development centre	-	-	1037	645	2276	7575	1081	-	-	-	-	12614
5	Karnataka employment center	-	-	1130	1380	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	2983
6	Through minority department	-	-	1440	10820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12260
7	Elip training at govt ITI's	-	-	13887	12884	11906	-	-	-	-	-	-	38677
8	Training for engineering candidates	-	-	3347	6055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9402
9	Training – SDP	-	-	439	15380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15819
10	Pre training for airman selection	-	-	793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793
11	Special category training (for disabled)	-	-	-	887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	887
12	Sabala program	-	-	-	4390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4390
13	Through Bharathi Walmart	-	-	-	-	1277	990	-	-	-	-	-	2267
14	NCVT & SCVT (CTS and MDTs)	68438	74676	71275	58675	86821	-	-	-	-	-	-	359885
15	Apprenticeship training (ATS)	8776	8567	9415	8752	20865	-	-	-	-	-	-	56375
16	MSDCS	-	-	-	510	990	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500
17	Urban development – DET	-	-	4100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4100
18	Other line department	29089	25660	-	-	124858	-	-	-	-	-	-	179607
19	Through VTP's (MES)	13402	20374	4425	22179	57215	-	-	-	-	-	-	117595
20	Through KGTTI	-	-	-	-	-	282	108	-	-	-	-	390
21	Special Component plan Training Programme for SC candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2600	-	-	2600
22	Tribal Area sub plan Training Programme for ST candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2330	-	-	2330
23	Special Development Programme, Training Programme for candidates in backward areas (As per Dr. D.M Nanjunadappa's report)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8860	-	-	8860
24	Training Programme for candidates belonging to minority community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	140
25	Skill Training Programme for women only in collaboration with. Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1360	-	-	1360
26	Banjara Training Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75
	TOTAL	129403	165965	159352	155480	306987	8847	1189	-	15365	-	-	941507

Note : Payment for the Training conducted in 2015-16 and 2016-17 are being made in 2018-19



**Planning, Programme
Monitoring and Statistics
Department**

M.S. Building, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi
Bengaluru - 560 001
web: <http://planning.kar.nic.in>
des.kar.nic.in

Department of Printing, Stationery and
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