



# **ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2016-17**

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## **PREFACE**

The Economic Survey is published every year by the State Government, with the 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, academics, 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.

The survey has attempted to identify critical growth sectors such as 'Horticulture', 'Micro Small and Medium Enterprises', 'Animal Husbandry' and 'Sustainable Irrigation' in the coming year. Karnataka is growing as a destination not only for business but also in areas like tourism, skill development, investments in renewable energy etc. This year, for the first time, we have introduced a new feature: "The Economic Survey at a Glance", which will give you a quick snapshot of the highlights of the Survey. It should be very handy for those of you who wish to have critical facts and figures on your fingertips.

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

I would like to acknowledge and thank Mr. K. V. Subramanyam, Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, who has coordinated the preparation of the Economic Survey 2016-17 and Smt. C. H. Vasundhara Devi, Additional Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, for their tireless and excellent work to bring out the Survey 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

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I would also like to appreciate the substantial contribution of Mr. M. A. Basith, in the preparation of the document. Domain experts Prof. Chaya K Degaonkar, Prof. K. Gayithri, Prof. S.R Keshava, and Prof. B.K.Tulasimala Dr. Shiddalingaswami V. Hanagodimath (CMDR, Dharwad) have also greatly enhanced the quality of the final document.

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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.

Happy reading !

**Renuka Chidambaram I.A.S.,**  
Principal 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	2009-10	2011
1	Geographical Area	'000 Sq.Km.	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
	Administrative Setup								
2	Revenue Divisions	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Districts	- do -	19	19	19	20	27	30	30
4	Taluks	- do -	175	175	175	175	175	176	176
5	Inhabited Villages	- do -	26377	26826	27028	27066	27481	27481	27397
6	Uninhabited Villages	- do -	2972	2707	2362	2127	1925	1925	1943
7	Towns	- do -	231	245	281	306	270	270	347
	<b>Population as per Census</b>		<b>1951</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
8	Total	(in 000s)	19401	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
9	Males	- do -	9866	12041	14972	18923	22952	26899	30967
10	Females	- do -	9535	11546	14327	18213	22025	25952	30128
11	Rural	- do -	14945	18320	22177	26406	31069	34889	37469
12	Urban	- do -	4456	5267	7122	10730	13908	17962	23626
13	Scheduled Castes	- do -	2583	583	3850	5595	7369	8564	10475
14	Scheduled Tribes	- do -	80	192	231	1825	1916	3464	4249
15	Density of Population	Per Sq.Km.	262 <sup>a</sup>	123	153	194	235	276	319
16	Literacy Rate	Percentage	19.26 <sup>b</sup>	29.80 <sup>b</sup>	36.83 <sup>b</sup>	46.21 <sup>c</sup>	56.04 <sup>c</sup>	66.60 <sup>c</sup>	75.40 <sup>c</sup>
17	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	966	959	957	963	960	965	973
18	Urban Population	Percentage	22.96	22.33	24.3	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.7
	<b>State Income - at Current Prices</b>		<b>1960-61</b>	<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2015-16<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2016-17<sup>e</sup></b>
19	State Income	Rs.Crore	751	2016	5587	20551	96348	1027068	1133194
20	Primary Sector	-do-	432	1063	2573	7626	31473	112199	121439
21	Secondary Sector	-do-	122	418	1160	4734	18684	222597	233211
22	Tertiary Sector	-do-	197	535	1854	8191	46191	583227	648256
23	Percapita Income	Rupees	321	696	1520	4598	18344	146416	159893
	<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>1960-61</b>	<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
24	Net Area Sown	'000 Ha.	10228	10248	9899	10381	10410	9923	10044
25	Gross Cropped Area	-do-	10588	10887	10660	11759	12284	12267	12247
26	Gross Irrigated Area	-do-	NA	1355	1676	2598	3271	4112	4186
27	Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	Percentage	NA	12.45	15.72	22.09	26.63	33.52	34.18
	<b>Area under Principal Crops</b>		<b>1960-61</b>	<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
28	Rice	'000 Ha.	1028	1170	1114	1173	1483	1326	1110
29	Wheat	-do-	324	343	322	198	266	198	174
30	Jowar	-do-	2969	2224	1991	2155	1782	1047	1104
31	Bajra	-do-	500	562	564	425	462	234	166
32	All Cereals	-do-	6274	5971	5573	5415	5757	4873	4507
33	All Pulses	-do-	1306	1444	1531	1621	2047	2320	2831
34	Total Foodgrains	-do-	7579	7416	7104	7036	7804	7193	7338
35	Sugarcane Harvested Area	-do-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	480	450
36	Cotton	-do-	984	1142	1012	596	552	875	642
37	Groundnut	-do-	915	1027	790	1212	1063	654	570

## KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

Production of Principal Crops		1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2014-15	2015-16	
38	Rice	'000 tonnes	1328	2000	2258	2428	3847	4025	3021
39	Wheat	-do-	77	130	174	123	250	261	156
40	Jowar	-do-	1154	1565	1506	1282	1547	1174	796
41	Bajra	-do-	129	211	192	203	342	248	111
42	All Cereals	-do-	3578	5235	5714	5705	10004	11232	8592
43	All Pulses	-do-	352	511	488	539	956	1390	1052
44	Total Foodgrains	-do-	3930	5746	6202	6244	10960	12622	9644
45	Sugarcane	-do-	5184	8106	12127	20750	42924	43776	36314
46	Cotton d	-do-	382	570	597	640	855	2312	1152
47	Groundnut	-do-	448	780	475	816	1081	502	396
Agricultural Census		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2010-11	
48	No. of Operational Holdings	'000s	3551	4309	5776	7029	7581	7832	7832
49	Area of Operational Holdings	-do-	11368	11746	12321	12307	12385	12162	12162
50	Average size of Operational Holdings	Ha.	3.2	2.73	2.13	1.74	1.63	1.55	1.55
Live Stock Census		1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2007	2012	
51	Total Livestock	'000s	21965	21800	24680	24968	30688	32883	29001
52	Total Poultry	-do-	10163	9696	12096	15694	21399	42433	53442
Forest		1962-63	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2014-15	2015-16	
53	Forest Area	'000 Ha.	3522	3621	3838	3872	3828	4335	4335
Factories		1971	1981	1991	2001	2009	2015 *	2016 *	
54	Working Factories	No.	3668	4985	7768	9440	11983	15515	16037
55	Employees	-do-	252074	434202	777900	903895	1079681	1646670	1654204
56	Employees per lakh population	-do-	860	1169	1730	1710	1785	2745	2757
Industrial		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2014-15	2015-16	
Project investments - Rs.3 crore to Rs.50 crore									
57	Projects Approved	No.	871	727	310	359	439	72	252
58	Investments	Rs. Crore	11511	10267	5182	7750	6880	199633	1360063
59	Employments	No.	612620	349015	135623	115932	110505	24248	79960
Project investments - above Rs.50 crore									
60	Projects Approved	No.	66	108	50	110	186	36	28
61	Investments	Rs. Crore	92056	160523	105266	288549	187186	52148	89770
62	Employments	No.	781966	1996504	410842	284934	580161	31819	171324
Electricity		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (P)	
63	Total Generation	Mu	4833	6389	12431	21985	47112	62035	64227
64	Total Consumption	-do-	3187	5189	12182	17860	37202	59760 \$	61956
65	Industrial Consumption	-do-	2488	3864	5429	4882	8425	9935	9720
66	Agricultural Consumption	-do-	179	384	4486	7350	12802	17872	18962
67	Domestic Consumption	-do-	217	696	1803	3909	7893	10620	11243
Banking		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2012-13 #	2016-17	
68	Scheduled Commercial Banks	No.	1190	2823	4245	4758	6291	7361	9746
69	Deposits	Rs. Crore	369	2042	9665	55592	349009	4646394	727000
70	Advances	-do-	275	1524	7985	32984	253121	3315402	546682
Education		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2014-15	2015-16	
71	Primary Schools	No.	32630	35143	40208	50340	59428	60882	60913
72	Enrolment	'000s	4064	4974	6922	8581	7425	8345	8340
73	High Schools	No.	2002	2381	5020	8928	13447	14930	15140
74	Enrolment	'000s	483	713	1334	1955	2604	1767	1774

## KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

<b>Health</b>			<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
75	Hospitals	No.	195	233	293	297	382	415	418
76	Dispensaries	-do-	791	1730	208e	847	659	672	658
77	Beds per lakh population	-do-	89	94	104	105	112	78	79
<b>Demographic Status</b>			<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2016</b>
78	Birth Rate	'000s	31.7	28.3	26.9	22.2	19.5	18.5	18.1
79	Death Rate	'000s	12.1	9.1	9.0	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.8
80	Infant Mortality Rate Per	1000 Live Births	69	69	77	58	41	32	29
<b>Transport</b>			<b>1970-71</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
81	Railway Route Length	Kms.	2806	2875	3093	3172	3172	3172	3172
82	Total Road Length	-do-	70383	109551	130924	154204	222431	231767	253602
83	Motor Vehicles	'000s	123	400	1433	3691	9930	10644	11768
<b>Co-operation</b>			<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
84	Primary Agricultural Credit	No.	4871	4350	4388	4866	4914	5351	5399
<b>Co-Operative Societies</b>									
85	Membership	'000s	3692	4469	5245	9613	8992	6117	6233
86	Total No. of Co-operative Societies	No.	23159	25083	29930	34927	35502	39627	40658
87	Total Membership	'000s	8289	11800	16167	19904	21534	22399	23565
<b>Local bodies</b>			<b>1990-91</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
88	Zilla Parishat/Panchayat	No.	20	27	27	29	29	30	30
89	Gram Panchayats	-do-	2532f	5692	5628	5628	5628	6692	6019
90	Taluk Panchyats	-do-	175	175	176	176	176	176	176
91	Municipalities and Corporations	-do-	177	209	219	219	219	219	274

Source:

1. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1960-61, 1967-68, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1983-84, 1993-94, 2000-05, 2005-11.
  2. Karnataka at a Glance: 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, 2009-10, 2011 Census, 2014-15 & 2015-16.
    - a. Per Sq.Mile
    - b. Population aged 5 years and above
    - c. Population aged 7 years and above
    - d. Bales of 170 Kgs. In lint form
- \* April-September.
- P. Provisional
- \$. Including HKRECS.(Hukeri Rural Electrical Co-operative Societs)
- #. Rs. in Millions.
- e. Excluding Allopathy dispensaries.
- g. Total of Primary and Tertiary does not equal to State Income.
- f. Mandal Panchayats

## KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Karnataka	India
	<b>Population as per 2011 Census:</b>			
1	Total	'000s	61095	1210570
2	Males	-do-	30967	623122
3	Females	-do-	30128	587448
4	Rural Population	-do-	37469	833463
5	% of Rural Population		61.3	68.8
6	Urban Population	'000s	23626	377106
7	% of Urban Population		38.7	31.2
8	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	943
9	2001-2011 Decadal Growth of Population	Percent	15.6	17.7
10	Literacy Rate	Percent	75.40	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 (2012-13)	'000 ha.	9793	139932 (P)
15	Gross Cropped Area (2012-13)	-do-	11748	194399 (P)
16	Gross Irrigated 2012-13	-do-	4007	92575 (P)
17	% of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area (2010-11)	Percent	34.11	47.62
	<b>Area under Principal Crops (2013-14) :</b>			
18	Paddy	'000 ha.	1340	44136
19	Maize	-do-	1377	9066
20	Jowar	-do-	1139	5793
21	Wheat	-do-	209	30473
22	Bajra	-do-	280	7811
23	All Food Grains	-do-	7538	125040
24	Total Pulses	-do-	2498	25211
25	Sugarcane	-do-	420	4993
26	Cotton	-do-	662	11960
27	Groundnut	-do-	655	5505
28	Total Livestock - 2012	'000s	27702	512057
29	Forest Area -2013	'000 ha.	3828	77182
30	Total Electricity Generation (2013-14)P	G.W.H	51612	1027221
31	Total Electricity Consumption (2013-14) P	K.W.H	53716.25	742088.95
32	Electricity Consumption in Industries (2013-14) P	G.W.H	16057.70	256310.20
33	% of Industrial Consumption to Total Consumption		29.89	34.54
34	Banking Offices (March 2013)	No.	7361	104647
	<b>State/Nation Income at Current Prices 2016-17 (2011-12 Series)</b>			
35	Gross Income	Rs.Crore	1133194	15251028
36	Net Income	-do-	1037706	13653519
37	Per Capita Income at current prices	Rs.	159893	103818
38	Per capita Income at constant prices	-do-	122306	82112

P: Provisional FRI: First Revised Estimates.

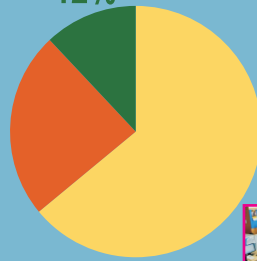
# ECONOMIC SURVEY AT A GLANCE 2016-17

**GSDP (In cr.)**  
 ₹1133194  
 ↑ 6.9%  
 ₹1027068



Agriculture  
12%

24%  
Industries



64%  
Services



Per Capita Income

₹ 1,59,893



**Fiscal Deficit**  
2.12% of GSDP  
**Total Receipts**  
₹ 1,61,956 Cr  
**Total Outlay**  
₹ 1,63,419 Cr  
**Revenue Receipts**  
₹ 130758.07 Cr  
**Plan Outlay**  
₹ 86230.31 Cr  
**District Plan Outlay**  
₹ 12513 Cr

**Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)**  
 Karnataka : 4121 Million US \$ 10.30%  
 India : 40,001 Million US \$  
**Software/ Service Exports**  
 Karnataka ₹ 1,99,822 Cr.  
 1st in India with 36.96%  
 2015-16 : Total Exports ₹ 3,25,414 Cr  
 31.81% of GSDP.

*Drought hit  
Taluku*

139 Kharif  
160 Rabi

**Food Grain Production**



(lakh tonne)

96.44<sup>2015-16</sup>



91.54<sup>2016-17</sup>

**Irrigation Potential**



40.75 lakh hect  
2016-17



39.80 lakh hect  
2015-16

38<sup>(2010)</sup>  
IMR ↓  
28<sup>(2016)</sup>

178<sup>(2011)</sup>  
MMR ↓  
133<sup>(2016)</sup>

**Worker Population Ratio**  
55.5% (Karnataka)  
50.5% (India)

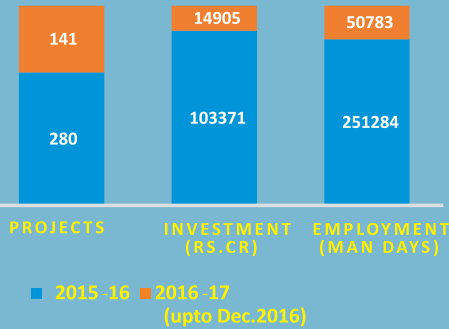


**Namma Metro**

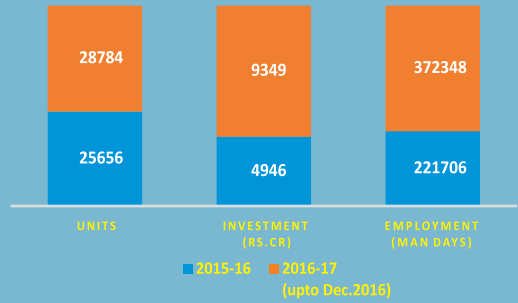
Phase - 1: 43.02 Kms - April 2017

Phase - 2: 72.09 Kms - March 2020

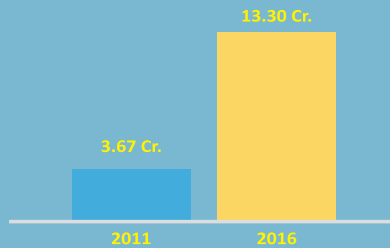
## Approval of Projects



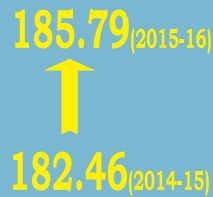
## MSME



## No. of TOURISTS



## Index of Industrial Production



## MGNREGS

592.95 lakh  
Person days



## No. of Houses Constructed



35,18,603  
2000-01 to 2015-17 (upto Dec)  
1,75,518  
2016-17 (upto Dec)

## ENERGY



### T & D Losses

29.6% (2005-06)



16.0% (2016-17)

### Installed Capacity (MW)

17110 (2016-17)



13934 (2012-13)

## IHHL constructed

4.62 lakh



## Redressal of Regional Imbalances

### Special Development Plan

(Upto 2016-17)

Allocation Rs. 25439 Cr

Release\* Rs. 17877 Cr

Spent \* Rs. 16086 Cr

\* Upto Dec. 2016

### HKRDB

(Upto 2016-17)

Allocation

Rs. 2750 Cr.

## Enrollment Ratios

Year	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
2016-17 (upto Dec. 2016)	103.71	96.40	92.90	79.16	84.44	61.76

# CHAPTER 1

## STATE OF KARNATAKA'S ECONOMY - AN OVERVIEW

### 1.1 General Overview

The Economic Survey 2016-17 is a snapshot of the State's recent developmental achievements and concerns in various key economic and social sectors. Over the years, the key objective of Economic Survey has been to provide basic information and data on economic policies and programmes of the state government and overall performance of the State.

Karnataka, India's seventh largest State in terms of geographical area (191791 sq.km) is home to 6.11 crore people (2011 Census) accounting for 5.05% of India's Population. The state's population has grown by 15.7% during the last decade, while 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 19.2 in 2011 (from 22.2 in the year 2000), indicating a decline of about 9%, the death rate has declined at a lower rate of 6.5% from 7.6 in 2000 to 7.1% in 2011. The consequent demographic changes are expected to open up new opportunities as well as challenges for the State. 50.80% of the population is male with a child sex ratio of 943 female to 1000 males in 2011 (as against 946 female to 1000 males in 2001) and the adult sex ratio at 968 female to 1000 males (against 965 female to 1000 males in 2001). It is a matter of concern that there is a perceptible decline in the child sex ratio from 2001 to 2011, especially in some of the districts such as Chamarajanagar (decline of 22 as compared to 2001), Davangere (decline of 15), Chitradurga (decline of 13) and Hassan (decline of 12). There is a significant decline of 2.30% in the state's child population of 0-6 years, but the decline is uneven across the state. In Yadgir district, 0-6 year old children constituted 15.83 % of the population whereas in Udupi, it was just 8.54%, indicating differential developmental needs of districts within the State.

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%. In Karnataka 278.73 lakh persons constituting 45.62% of the total population have enumerated themselves as workers. 59% of the total male population and 31.87% of the total female population are workers. Of the total workers in the State, 83.94% are main workers and 16.06% are marginal workers.

The Economic Survey 2016-17 presents an overview and 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 and Balanced Regional Development. The chapter-wise executive summary of the Economic Survey is presented below.

### 1.2 State Income and Prices

**(i) State Income:** Advance estimates show that Karnataka's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to grow at 6.9% and reach Rs.871995 crore in 2016-17. Due to continuation of drought conditions, this year also 139 taluks during Kharif and 160 taluks during Rabi were declared drought hit. Due to these conditions the food grain production is anticipated to reach 91.54 lakh tonne during 2016-17 compared to 96.44 lakh tonne during 2015-16. However, production of tur and fruits and vegetables is anticipated to increase during 2016-17 compared to previous year. In spite of continuation of drought conditions in the State, the Agriculture and allied sector GSVA is expected to grow by 1.5% during 2016-17 compared to -8.7% during 2015-16. The industry sector (comprising mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply) is expected to grow by 2.2% in 2016-17 as against a growth of 4.9 % during 2015-16. The service sector is expected to grow by 8.5 % during 2016-17 as against a growth of 10.4 % during 2015-16. Public Administration with 13.6%, Other

services (includes Education, Health and other remaining services) with 13.3% and Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings with 8.8% growth are major contributors to achieve 6.9% growth of GSDP in 2016-17, i.e. from Rs.815545 crore in 2015-16 to Rs.871995 crore in 2016-17. Whereas the Advance Estimates of All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices during 2016-17 is expected to grow at 7.0%. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at all India are anticipated to grow at 3.3%, 4.4% and 8.7% respectively.

**(ii) Per capita Income:** Per Capita State Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated at Rs.159893 during 2016-17 as against Rs.146416 in 2015-16 with an increase of 9.2%. The Per Capita National Income is expected to reach Rs.103007 during 2016-17 from Rs.94178 during 2015-16 with an increase of 9.4%. The level of per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2016-17 is estimated to reach Rs.122306 as compared to Rs.115535 achieved in 2015-16.

**(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 11.77% and 24.70% in 2015-16 to 11.68% and 23.68% in 2016-17 respectively. At the same time, a marginal increase in the composition of the service sector from 63.53% to 64.64% is apparent. During the last few years, the services sector has been the largest component of GSDP. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with 32.55% in 2016-17 followed by 'Manufacturing (14.76%)', 'Trade and Repair Services (9.04%)' and 'Crops (8.19%)'.

**(iv) Prices:** During 2016-17, the all India Wholesale Price Index (Base Year:2004-05) of all commodities has moved up from 177.8 in April, 2016 to 182.8 in December 2016, with an increase of 2.81%. During the same period in the previous year the increase was 0.57% (from 176.4 in April, 2015 to 177.4 in December 2015). Group-Wise changes in WPI are as follows, Primary Articles' group has increased by 1.75% with weight of 20.12% during the first nine months of 2016-17. Similarly Fuel group has increase by 9.52% with a weight of 14.91% and Manufactured products group has increased by 1.61% with a weight of 64.97%.

WPI of all commodities during December, 2015 was 177.4 has been increased to 182.8 during December, 2016 with an increase of 3.04%.

During 2016-17, Wholesale Price Index of Karnataka for 33 Agricultural commodities (Base Year: 1981-82=100) has moved up from 1177 in April, 2016 to 1202 in December 2016, with an increase of 2.12%. During the same period of the previous year the increase was 2.80% (from 1178 in April 2015 to 1211 in December 2015), WPI of Karnataka has been decreased by 0.74% i.e. from 1211 in December 2015 to 1202 during December 2016.

During 2016-17, the all India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year: 2001=100) increased by 1.48% during first nine months (from 271 in April 2016 to 275 in December 2016). During the corresponding period of previous year the increase was 5.08% (from 256 in April 2015 to 269 in December 2015). The rate of inflation with regard to CPI was 2.23% during December 2016 (275 during December, 2016 over 269 during December, 2015), whereas the inflation during December 2015 was 6.32% (269 during December, 2015 over 253 during December, 2014).

During 2016-17, among 5 central series centers (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Madikeri, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru) the CPI of Madikeri and Bengaluru centres (compared to April 2016 in December 2016) has increased by 2.54% and 2.20% respectively. The average CPI of Madikeri & Bengaluru centres during 2016-17, is 284 & 280, increase by 4.14% and 3.70% (272 and 270 during 2015-16) respectively over same period of previous year.

During 2016-17, among 11 State series centres, CPI of Ballari and Mandya centers has increased by 1.80% and 1.72% respectively. The increase of these centers during previous years was 7.27% and 4.28%. The food index of Mangaluru and Ballari during 2016-17 has increased by 0.67% and 1.51% respectively compared to previous years increase of 8.17% and 4.91%.

During 2016-17, the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) in Karnataka (general index) (Base Year: 1986-87=100) has recorded an increase of 4.57% in December 2016 over April 2016 as against 3.50% at all India level, whereas the food index of CPI AL in Karnataka showed an increase of 5.17% as against 3.55% at all India level.



Urban Retail Price Index (URPI) (Base Year: 1970=100) during 2016-17, has increased to 3206 in December 2016 from 3164 in April 2016 with an increase of 1.33%.

Rural Retail Price Index (RRPI) (Base Year: 1970=100) during 2016-17, has increased to 4899 in December 2016 from 4815 in April 2016 with an increase of 1.74%.

### 1.3 Fiscal Development and State Finances

**(a) Fiscal Consolidation:** Karnataka's fiscal position is strong and stable. 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 2016-17, the State has estimated: (i) revenue surplus of Rs.522.00 crore, (ii) Fiscal Deficit at 2.12% of GSDP and (iii) outstanding debt at 17.22% 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. The State's fiscal deficit declined marginally from 2.79% in 2015-16(RE) to 2.12% of GSDP in 2016-17(BE), and the capital outlay has declined marginally from 102.79 % in 2015-16(RE) to 100.22% of Fiscal Deficit in 2016-17(BE).

**(b) State Finances:** The State's revenue receipts have increased to 130758.07 crore in 2016-17 from 117730.86 crore in 2015-16 (RE), 11.06% increase in 2016-17 over 15-16 (RE). The growth in Revenue receipts is primarily due to the growth of tax revenue. The State's revenue receipts have decreased from 16.00% of GSDP in 2015-16 (RE) to 10.80% in 2016-17 (BE). The per capita State's own tax revenue has increased from Rs.11666 in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs.12759 in 2016-17(BE). Revenue from Sales tax/VAT is expected to increase from Rs.40614.15 crore in 2015-16(RE) to Rs.46504.10 crore in 2016-17(BE), thus indicating a growth rate of 14.50%. The State continues to have an overall revenue surplus, albeit at reduced levels. As a result in 2016-17 Development Expenditure increased by about 13.30% compared to 2015-16 (RE).

The State's own tax Revenue increased from Rs. 38473.13 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.75568.26

crore in 2015-16(RE) and further to Rs.83864.43 crore in 2016-17, at a CAGR of 13.87 % per annum. The ratio of non-tax revenue to total receipts has not been increasing over the years. Apart from enforcement and monitoring of own tax efforts, special emphasis needs to be given for mobilizing nontax revenues during the coming years. Government is committed to rationalizing user charges and reviewing the same regularly. Karnataka is in better position with respect to proportion of State tax revenue in the revenue receipts.

The per capita development expenditure in Karnataka during 2014-15, 2015-16(RE) and 2016-17(BE) was Rs.12133, Rs.14531 and Rs.15169 respectively as compared to All State's average of Rs.8611, Rs.11991 and Rs.12451. There has been a significant increase in the State plan outlay by Rs.14321 crore from Rs.71054.32 crore in 2015-16(RE) to Rs.85375.32 crore in 2016-17(BE). There has been an increase in plan expenditure as percentage of GSDP from 8.59% in 2010-11 to 9.65% in 2015-16, but decreased to 7.05% in 2016-17(BE). As regards non-plan expenditure as percentage of GSDP, there has been a decline from 11.14% in 2010-11 to 10.35% in 2015-16(RE) and further to 7.01% in 2016-17 (BE). The high percentage of committed revenue expenditure to revenue receipts(79%) in 2015-16(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.

**(c) 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.

Capital (net) outlay as percent of GSDP in expenditure front has decreased from 4.15 in 2009-10 to 2.87 in 2015-16(RE) and further decreased to 2.12 in 2016-17(BE). This poses a great challenge and 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.

The ratio of non-tax revenue to total receipts has been continuously declining over the 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, 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.

The State's borrowings are more expensive than the loans advanced by the government. The recipient boards and corporations are unable to service the loans given to them by the State government in view of low recovery of cost of their services from the consumers.

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 the plan schemes and programmes.

The State is implementing SCP/TSP Act since 2014-15. As per the Act, the allocations made under SCP/TSP are non divertible and non lapsable. The allocations will be made on the basis of SC/ ST population as per 2011 census every year i.e., 17.15% and 6.95% of the outlay will be reserved for SC and ST category respectively. In 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 11773.55 crore and Rs. 4582.73 crore was allocated under SCP and TSP respectively. Similarly, in 2016-17, the amount allocated under SCP is Rs.13976.60 crore and Rs. 5566.36 crore are allocated under TSP.

Karnataka has taken major steps towards promoting gender equality and Gender based budgeting is yet another development in the 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 State Government established a Gender Budget Cell in Finance Department to identify the quantum of resource allocation and expenditure for women and proper translation of policy commitments. Karnataka is one of the three States in India that has implemented Gender based budgeting.

**(d) Goods and Service Tax (GST):** The commitment in the proposed GST Bill for compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of GST

for a period which may extend to five years and creating of GST Council to examine issues relating to GST and make recommendation to the Union and the States on parameters like rates, exemption list and threshold limits not only keeps the fiscal autonomy of the States in tact but heralds progressive approach on the part of the member states to think in terms of healthy competition and co-operative economic federalism.

#### 1.4 Investment and Exports

**(a) Investment:** Karnataka's investor-friendly and responsive administration which is highly proactive in attracting private investment from time to time has introduced many reform initiatives to make Karnataka a competitive and attractive destination for global 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 252 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.13601 crore which intends to create employment for 79960 in 2015-16. Further in 2016-17 (up to December 2016), the committee has approved 134 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.9727 crore which intends to create employment for 25773 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 28 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.89770 crore which intends to create employment for 171324 persons in 2015-16. Further in 2016-17 (up to December 2016), the committee has approved 7 projects with the proposed investment of Rs.5178 crore which intends to create employment for 25010 persons.

**(b) Foreign Direct Investment:** Karnataka is one of the five hot destinations for FDI in India. Hence Karnataka accounts for a significant share in the total FDI that flows into India. Karnataka has attracted US \$ 4121 million in 2015-16 which is 10.30% share in the total FDI inflow into India. Further in 2016-17 (up to December 2016), Karnataka attracted US \$1697 million which is 4.73% of total FDI inflow into India. Karnataka attracted FDI of US \$21938 million during the period of April 2000 to December 2016, constituting 6.76% of FDI inflow into India.

**(c) Information Technology:** Karnataka is the pioneer of the IT Revolution in India. Karnataka, today is home to over 3500 IT companies, contributing to over Rs. 2.20 lakh crore of exports. The industry contributes to over 25% of the State's GSDP. The share of Karnataka in IT exports is nearly 38% of the country's exports. The IT Industry in the State has emerged as one of the largest job providing sector. The Industry provides direct employment to over a million and indirect employment to over 3 million persons.

Bengaluru, is the 4th Best Technology Hub in the world, after Silicon Valley, Boston and London (as per UNDP Report), has become a global brand in the IT space. Almost all the Fortune 500 companies have one or the other of their operations outsourced in Bengaluru. As per the Global Start-up Ecosystem Ranking Report 2015, Bengaluru, is the only Indian city to be ranked within the best 20 Start-up ecosystems across the world. Many global brands such as GE, Texas Instruments, Intel, AMD, SAP, CISCO, Microsoft, Motorola, Nokia Mercedes Benz, Huawei etc., have their R & D activity based in Bengaluru.

Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) is established in Dharwad under the PPP model. The contributions towards establishing the Institute are in the proportion of Government of India (50%), Government of Karnataka (35%) and the private partner - KEONICS (15%). Additionally, the Government of Karnataka has allotted land to the extent of approximately 61.08 acre at Tadasinakoppa, Itigatti village, 6 Km off the Hubballi-Dharwad highway, free of cost. Presently the Institute is functioning at IT Park, Hubballi. The development of the allotted land has commenced.

Karnataka is the first state to roll out multi sector start up policy 2015-2020 in the country

aiming towards a globally competitive start up eco system. The objective is to set-up 20,000 technology Start-ups by 2020. Bengaluru is now also known as the Startup Capital of India and it is reported that nearly 30% of the startups are from Bengaluru.

**(d) Bio Technology:** Karnataka has played a key role in India's emergence as a significant player in the global biotechnology industry. There are over 800 plus biotech units in the country out of which 228 companies and about 65 biotech startups are in Karnataka. This number continues to grow with most of the well-known companies continuing to choose Karnataka for their operations. The biotech export revenues contribution of Karnataka is Rs.3613 crore (USD 530 million). Karnataka has put in place a strong policy framework to provide all requisite resources for enhancing this industry's research and development capabilities. Being the pioneer of the biotechnology industry, the State has built up considerable resources and talent pool that are well suited for the needs of the industry. Karnataka was one of first Indian States to frame an industry-oriented biotechnology policy in 2001. The Policy was revised in 2009. Version 3.0 of the policy is now being worked up for release to integrate adoption of new technologies as well as innovation to meet challenges that continue to persist in the society. Bengaluru Bio Innovation Center which was launched in February 2015 has the capacity to house over 25 SMEs with access to high tech instrumentation facility to provide impetus for innovation. Karnataka is highest in R&D expenditure in South India.

**(e) Exports of Karnataka:** Karnataka has carved out a niche for itself in the global market as the knowledge and technology capital of the Country. Karnataka apart from coffee, spices, silk, cashew nuts, handicrafts and agarbathies is also exporting 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 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.

Karnataka ranks 1st in software/service exports and stands 4th in merchandise exports in the national export basket. Karnataka's

exports amounted to about Rs. 325414 crore in 2015-16 which constituted about 14.5% of the Country's exports in that year. The share of merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 7.37% and software / service exports around 36.96% for the year 2015-16. Karnataka's exports as a percentage of GSDP are increasing. In 1993-94 the share of exports in GSDP was 7.36% which has increased to 31.81% in 2015-16. Exports of electronics and computer software constitute the largest share in the State's exports. Its share was of the order of 61.41% in 2015-16. The other commodities which have substantial share in Karnataka's exports in 2015-16 are gems & jewellery (10.14%), engineering (6.29%) and miscellaneous and others (6.36%). These four commodities account for about 84% of Karnataka's exports. Other commodities with significant share in State exports are readymade garments (4.43%), petroleum and petroleum products (3.67%) and basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics (3.33%). Exports of electronics and computer software, readymade garments, iron ore and minerals, basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, agro and processed food products, gems and jewellery, handicrafts, plastic goods and miscellaneous and others have increased significantly in 2015-16 as compared to their exports in 2014-15.

**(f) Challenges and Initiatives:** Karnataka in order to become more attractive destinations of FDI has to minimise its adversities. The major adversaries for the investors are bureaucratic hassles, infrastructural deficiencies, power shortages. The Government has taken several steps to address these issues.

Bengaluru is leading investment destination in the state. In order to have more balanced regional development, Government has taken many initiatives and among them is to develop the ICT industries in the Tier - 2 / 3 Cities of Hubballi - Dharwad, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Kalaburgi, Bagalkote and Shivamogga.

## 1.5 Rural Development

**(i) Decentralisation:** Karnataka comprises 6022 Gram Panchayats, 176 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. At present the number of schemes in the Panchayat Sector of the budget is 302 (180 plan and 122 non-plan schemes). Minor schemes have been merged into larger ones, giving greater flexibility to panchayats to address their priorities.

The District sector plan size is increasing over the years. The District sector plan size which was at Rs. 8921.50 crore during the year 2013-14 rose to Rs. 10480.71 crore during the year 2014-15 to Rs. 11327.71 crore in 2015-16 and further to Rs 12512.53 crore in 2016-17. 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. It can also be seen that 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 have been made to create awareness among the public through these organisations in rural and backward areas and in urban slums about government programmes and their implementation. Voluntary organisations such as Karuna Trust, JSS, MYRADA, AFRO have been actively involved in organising skill upgrading and capacity building programmes, training of panchayat members and in creating awareness in the fields of women and child development, social welfare, health, education, watershed development programme etc.

**(ii) 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.

**(a) MGNREGA:** The scheme is under implementation in all districts of the State with effect from 1st April 2008. Karnataka State is implementing MGNREGA at the Grama

Panchayat (GP) level, being the first State to transfer funds from State to GPs directly. 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 scheme during 2016-17 is Rs 2403.11 crore, of which, Rs.2081.78 crore has been spent up to December 2016 and 592.95 lakh person days of employment has been generated benefitting 13.89 lakh households.

**(b) Rural Roads:** The total length of rural roads, as on 31.3.2016, in Karnataka is 177542 km of which 63374 km is asphalted, 23059 km have macadam surface, and 91109 km consists of mud roads. 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 PMGSY programme, Rs 4639.40 crore has been spent and 18153 Km of road length has been asphalted up to December 2016. Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane, a sum of Rs.14616 lakh have been provided in the annual budget for 2016-17. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa committee report for maintenance of roads.

**(c) Rural Energy:** Based on the cattle population in the State, 4.43 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which, during up to December 2016 during, 3000 biogas plants have been constructed. Beneficiaries are selected by Grama Panchayat level under National Biogas & Manure Management Programme. Karnataka Biofuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board. Soura Belaku Programme was started in the year 2009-10 for installation of Solar Street Lights at the Grama Panchayat level. The Programme is implemented through e-procurement in one selected pilot district from each revenue division.

**(iii) Housing:** Housing is an important and essential need for every household. Housing is also seen as instrument to provide employment opportunities and in development of the regions. 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), 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, constructed 229807 houses and distributed 10002 sites in 2015-16, Further during 2016-17 as against the target of 3.50 lakh houses and 20,000 sites, RGRHCL has constructed 175518 Houses and distributed 10482 Sites from April 2016 to Dec. 2016.

**(iv) Rural Water Supply:** The drinking water infrastructure of the State comprises 2,24,608 bore wells fitted with hand pumps, 37438 piped water supply schemes and 50470 mini water supply schemes. Bharath Nirman/ National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (under Bharath Nirman Programme) World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Project, Desert Development Programme (DDP), Multi Village Scheme Project are few major programmes under which potable drinking water is supplied to households removing the contamination of water.

Among the 60220 of rural habitations covered under the various schemes, about 8198 (13.61%) of habitations receive above 55 lpcd of water, 49876 (82.82%) receive less than 55 lpcd. The cause of worry is that 2146 (3.56%) are still water quality-affected habitations in the rural areas. The State is geared to cover all rural habitations with adequate potable water supply, along with universal coverage of rural schools and anganwadis. 90% of rural water supply system in the State is based on groundwater sources. Owing to indiscriminate exploitation of groundwater source by different quarters, established public drinking water schemes are becoming defunct, requiring fresh investment. Coupled with this, water quality problem needs to be tackled in a time bound manner.

**(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. During 2016-17 Incentive amount to an extent of Rs.12,000 (Rs.7200.00 from GOI, Rs.4800.00 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. In 2015-16, 7.08 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) were covered. During the current year, up to December 2016, 4.62 lakh IHHL have been covered against a target of 4.29 lakh for 2016-17. Use of toilets cannot be sustained without provision of water supply and safe drinking water cannot be ensured without assured quality sanitation either. Thus, there is a need for convergence between drinking water and sanitation schemes during design and implementation.

### 1.6 Urban Development

The State's cities are under immense pressure to meet the growing demands and aspiration of their citizens in a qualitative, cost economic and sustainable manner. Urbanization in Karnataka increased from 22% in 1951 to 38.6% in 2011. The State is expected to reach an urban population proportion of 50% in 2026. Karnataka is India's 7th most urbanized State in India. Among the districts, Bengaluru is the most urbanised district with 90.94% of its population residing in urban areas followed by Dharwad (56.82%) and Dakshina Kannada (47.67%). The least-urbanised district in the State is Kodagu with 14.61 per cent, preceded by Koppal (16.81%), Mandya (17.08%), Chamarajanagar (17.14%) and Yadgir (18.79%). Urbanization gives rise to various issues like, urban poverty and slum improvement, increased pressure on basic services/civic amenities of housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity, need for focus on urban schooling and healthcare, and proper solid waste management and maintenance of roads. Addressing these concerns is a big challenge for the State Government. There are various agencies under the umbrella of urban development department which are working together to build better cities tomorrow.

**(i) Urban Housing:** 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. The State Government has given greater attention to the problem of housing scarcity and increased the budgetary allocation year after year along with

formulation of facilitating policies and guidelines.

KHB is endeavoring to meet the rise in housing demand by undertaking various measures like layout formation, Construction of houses, land development schemes under the joint venture scheme policy approved by Government of Karnataka and KHB Act. At present KHB is implementing the schemes approved by the Government such as 100 housing scheme, Suvarna Karnataka Housing Scheme and 225 Housing Schemes.

Under Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme, during last 3 years 25,113 houses have been constructed as against the target of 40,000 houses and 2016-17 till December 2016 5,744 houses have been completed as against the target of 25,000. Devraj Urs Housing Scheme started from 2014-15 for special category persons 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. For the year 2015-16, 4754 houses were constructed as against the target of 5000 houses and in 2016-17 till December 2016, 9642 houses have been completed. To meet the housing demand, the Government is also implementing certain schemes such as Nanna Mane, Slum Improvement Programmes, Basic services to the urban poor, Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme, Rajiv Awas Yojana, Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme etc.

**(ii) Urban Infrastructure:** Provision of infrastructure services is fundamental to economic growth and urban development. Urban infrastructure covers, Water supply (for drinking, industrial, commercial and public usages), Sanitation (including Sewerage and Drainage), Domestic Energy, Road Infrastructure and Urban Transport.

**(a) Water Supply:** BWSSB is one of the first water supply & sanitation utilities in India with the jurisdiction of entire Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Area of 800 sq.kms. At present BWSSB is supplying treated Cauvery Water to Bengaluru City under the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) Stage I, II, III & Stage IV, Phase I & II with total installed capacity of 1310 MLD. During 2016-17 action has been taken up to provide water supply facilities to the 110 villages of BBMP areas.

Work of providing sewerage system to be extended areas of erstwhile R.R.Nagar & Kengeri TMC areas under AMRUT work has been taken up. Comprehensive Vision and Strategic master Plan for Water Supply, Sewerage and Asset Management up to 2050 for Bengaluru City (BBMP Areas) has been taken up. The State has prepared a Detailed Project Report for seeking financial assistance from JICA for CWSS Stage V with capacity of 775 MLD for Bengaluru City and the agreement is likely to be signed by June 2017. The challenges faced by BWSSB mainly being, supply management with fresh water resources, engineering solutions to fetch water from far off places and managing the financial resources.

The KUWSDB has implemented assured safe drinking water to 229 urban areas from surface source. The Board is implementing 10 schemes for shifting the source of water from ground water to assured surface source of water. All these schemes would be completed by the year 2017. By the year 2017 only 31 urban areas are left with sub-surface water as source. For the year 2016-17, there are 23 ongoing Water Supply Schemes with the budget allocation of Rs.245.25 crore. It is proposed to commission 11 schemes during 2016-17, among these 5 Water Supply Schemes are commissioned and remaining Schemes are in progress.

**(b) Sanitation (Including Sewerage and Drainage):** At present 56 urban areas are provided with UGD facilities. In most of the urban areas the sewerage system is covered in 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 the urban areas in Karnataka amounting to Rs.13384 crore. The Board aims to provide UGD facilities to all urban areas in phased manner depending upon the availability of funds.

**(c) Urban Land Transport:** 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, 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.

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 Bengaluru, passenger information for TTMCs in Bengaluru etc. Since 2011-12 up to December 2016, an amount of Rs. 293.40 crore was earmarked as against which Rs. 248.80 crore has been released for implementation.

**(iii) Solid Waste Management:** The Government of Karnataka 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. Under Swachh Bharat Mission, MoUD has allocated Rs. 512.52 crore of central share for SWM in 275 ULBs of Karnataka including BBMP.

The Solid Waste processing, treatment and disposal facilities are established in 6 sites besides upgrading the KCDC plant. All necessary waste processing equipment and machineries and waste handling vehicles have been procured. Environmental clearances for all the proposed units have been obtained from State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority of Karnataka. 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.

**(iv) Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA):** BMRDA is an Authority established under the Bangalore 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 Bangalore Metropolitan Region and allied matters. A separate Local Planning Area for Satellite Town Ring Road within Bengaluru Metropolitan

Region is notified by Government on 24.06.2016 under the provisions of KTCP Act 1961. A separate Local Planning Authority is constituted for the Local Planning Area within BMRDA and Declaration of Intention to prepare Master Plan is also advertised. A separate Local Planning Area for Greater Bengaluru-Bidadi Smart City notified by Government on 24.06.2016 under the provisions of KTCP Act 1961

**(v) Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP):** BBMP at present comprises of 8 zones with an area of 800 square kms. It has 198 wards spread across the city. The city is rapidly developing and hence the government is contemplating to bifurcate the BBMP. BBMP has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city. flyovers, underpasses, grade separators, signal free roads etc. Certain roads widening has smoothened the traffic flow of the city. BBMP has taken up certain other major infrastructure works such as Construction of signal free corridors, Tender Sure Works, comprehensive development of lakes, construction of grade separators, Storm Water Drain Works etc.

**(vi) Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL):** Bengaluru Metro Project Phase-1 physical progress is 99.48%. Under Phase-1, Bayyappanahalli to MG Road (6.7 Km), Peenya to Sampige Road (10.3 Km), Jalahalli to Nagasandra, Magadi Road to Mysuru Road terminal (6.5 Km) were thrown open to public for commutation up to the end of last financial year. The section between Magadi Road and M.G.Road (4.9km) was commissioned on 29-04-2016. The entire Phase-1 is expected to completed by end of April 2017.

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 Phase-2 works are started. Presently the process for land acquisition, shifting of utilities and calling of tender for civil works is in progress. Reach-4 Extension (Yelachenahalli to Anjanapura) and Reach-2 Extension (Mysore Road to Kengeri) works are under progress. The entire Phase-2 work is programmed to complete by March -

2020.

**(vii) Bangalore Development Authority (BDA):** BDA established on 16th January 1976 under a separate act of the State Legislature viz the BDA Act 1976. The authority aims at checking the haphazard and regular growth of the city. In this direction it aims at construction of houses, formation of layouts for economically weaker sections, formation of peripheral ring roads, development of lakes etc. 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 SC categories and 4194 sites allotted to ST Categories and 2796 Sites have been allotted to Category-A. And A total of 1317 Civic Amenity sites have been allotted so far. The formation of peripheral Ring Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 5800 crore will be taken up with the financial assistance from JICA. The loan proposal is under process and the sanction is expected. Bangalore Development Authority has proposed the formation of five new layouts with the joint participation of land owners.

**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. The mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (2015-16 to 2019-20). Government of India has announced inclusion of six cities from Karnataka, namely, Davanagere, Shivamogga, Mangaluru, Hubballi-Dharwad, Tumukuru and Belagavi, in the list.

**ix) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):** The Central Government has launched a new scheme is named "Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation" (AMRUT) during July 2015. Under the scheme, 27 towns and Badami city which is selected under HRIDAY scheme is also selected. AMRUT covers all the cities and towns with a population of 1 lakh as per 2011 census and all the cities and towns classified as Heritage cities by MoUD under Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme. About five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT with a total outlay of Rs.50000 crore, for project period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20).

**x) 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 crore for a period of 3 years in the State Budget for the year 2012-13 Rs. 1515.78 crore expenditure is incurred in CMSMTDP phase-2 project up to December 2016 as against the released amount of Rs. 1030.42 crore. Urban Local Bodies have completed 1554 works as against the approved works of 2050.

**(xi) Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA):** DMA is the Nodal Agency to monitor the Administrative, Developmental and Financial Activities of the Corporations & ULBs coming under its jurisdiction. The role and responsibilities of DMA is to regulate day to day governance of 271 ULBs including 10 corporations coming under its purview, 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 service rules and conditions for corporations/municipal employees, recruitment of staff and officers and Regulating service delivery in Corporations & ULBs.

**(xii) State Urban Livelihoods Mission (SULM):** The State Urban Livelihoods Mission will aim “to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment & skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in the livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor”. The main components of the SULM include Social Mobilisation & Institution Development, Capacity Building and Training, Employment through Skill Training & Placement, Self-Employment Programme, Support to Street Vendor.

**(xiii) Externally Aided Projects:** Karnataka has taken up certain externally Aided Projects such as Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP) which is assisted by World Bank, North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP) assisted by Asian Development Bank, Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernisation Project (KUWSMP) assisted by World Bank etc. for the development of urban areas.

## 1.7 Agriculture and Allied Activities including Food Security

### 1.7.1 Agriculture and Allied Activities

The state government through agriculture department has the vision to enhance

productivity and production of agricultural commodities to ensure food security of the State and also to make agriculture a sustainable and viable vocation with emphasis on small farmers.

The Department 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 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.

**(i) Monsoon:** Southwest monsoon advanced over some parts of South Interior Karnataka on 8th June and by 10th June covered all parts of Coastal and South Interior Karnataka and by 19th June covered all parts of North Interior Karnataka. Major parts of the State received excess/normal rainfall, except some parts of Belagavi district. Actual average rain fall was 220 mm as against a normal of 195 mm. During July, major parts of South and North Interior Karnataka received excess/normal rainfall, but rainfall was deficit in Malnad and Coastal parts. Actual average rain fall was 233 mm as against a normal of 280 mm, deficit by 17%. During August, monsoon was weak over entire State (except Belagavi and Uttara Kannada districts). Actual average rain fall was 126 mm as against a normal of 206 mm, deficit by 39%. Long dry spell of more than 4 consecutive weeks in several taluks affected the prospects of rainfed crops. Rain fall was deficit in 101 taluks and scanty in 55 taluks out of total 176 taluks. During September also monsoon continued to be weak over major parts of the State except Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadgir and Raichur districts where the excess rainfall affected the crops like Soyabean, Red gram, Black gram, Jowar etc in an area of about 3.79 lakh hectares. The actual rainfall was 109 mm as against a normal of 159 mm, deficit by 31%. Cumulative rainfall from 1st June to 30th September was 688 mm as

against a normal of 839 mm (-18%) and the deficiency in Malnad and Coastal regions was as high as 29% and 21%, respectively.

Rainfall for northeast monsoon was scanty in all districts during October, except in Bidar where it was normal and Uttara Kannada districts where it was deficit. Even during November, rainfall continued to be scanty in all districts except Dakshina Kannada district where it was deficit. Overall, the State witnessed sixth consecutive drought situation during 2016 due to poor rains during August, September, October and November. Failure of rains and long dry spell affected kharif crops in an area of about 35.41 lakh hectares. Rabi crops are also suffering due to deficit/scanty rains and long dry spell during October - November in the Northern districts.

**(ii) Agricultural Area and Production:** The average area under agricultural crops grown in three seasons' viz. Kharif (69.20 lakh ha.), Rabi (30.30 lakh ha.) & summer (5.90 lakh ha.) is 105.40 lakh hectares. Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco account for 49%, 24%, 15%, 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, Ragi etc. are witnessing declining trend.

Advance estimates of agricultural production are worked out considering the progress in area coverage under various kharif and Rabi crops, likely decline in coverage during summer due to inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs/tanks, likely loss in yield on account of failure of rains in major parts of the State. The estimates indicate production of 76.46 lakh tonne Cereals and 13.55 lakh tonne of Pulses against the target of 124 and 16 lakh tonne respectively. Oilseeds production is estimated to be 7.15 lakh tonne against the target of 15 lakh tonne. Production of cotton is likely to be 10.47 lakh bale against the target of 16.50 lakh bale. The short fall in production can be attributed to severe drought situation in major parts of the State, inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs and depleted ground water Table.

**(iii) Land Utilization and Operational Holdings:** As per the land utilization statistics for 2014-15, out of the total 190.50 lakh hectare geographical area of the State, the net cropped area was 100.44 lakh hectare

accounting to 52.7% of the total geographical area. Gross cropped area was 122.47 lakh hectare including 22.03 lakh hectare area sown more than once, this works out to 122% cropping intensity. Around 16% of the area was covered under forests, 6.67% area was under non-agricultural uses, 4.13% land was barren and uncultivable land and 2.15% land was cultivable waste. Permanent pastures, grazing land and miscellaneous tree crops constituted 6.20% of the total geographical area. About 11% of the total area falls under current fallow and other fallow land.

2010-11 Agriculture Census shows 78.32 lakh farm holdings operating 121.61 lakh hectare. Small and marginal holdings account for 76.44% of total holdings and operate only 40.05% of the total operated area, while semi-medium, medium and large holdings account for 23.57% of the total holdings and their operational land holding is 59.95% out of the total operational area.

**(iv) Distribution of Inputs:** For Kharif 2016, the State Government has projected the requirement of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India had allocated 21.75 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-4.00 lakh tonne, MOP - 2.00 lakh tonne, Complex-7.00 lakh tonne, Urea-8.50 lakh tonne and SSP - 0.75 lakh tonne. The State had received 21.74 lakh tonne of different grades of fertilizers by the end of Kharif 2016 consisting DAP - 4.30 lakh tonne, MOP-1.16 lakh tonne, Complexes - 6.75 lakh tonne, Urea - 8.21 lakh tonne and others - 1.32 lakh tonne.

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). 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.

During Kharif 2016, it was programmed to distribute 14 crop seeds viz., Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Navane, Cowpea, Green gram, Black gram, Red gram, Groundnut, Sunflower, Soybean and Cotton crops in subsidy for L1 rates to farmers under State sectors Seeds Supply and other investments Scheme. Totally 4.49 lakh qtls seeds have been distributed and Rs. 7909.22 lakh subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose. Totally, 14.91 lakh farmers have been benefited. During Rabi/Summer 2016-17, it is programmed to distribute seeds of 12 crops under subsidy. Up to 30-11-2016, totally 1.72 lakh qtls seeds have been distributed and Rs. 4210.82 lakh subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 3.59 lakh farmers have been benefited.

**(v) Watershed Development:** The geographical area of the State is 190.50 lakh hectare, out of which 129.70 lakh hectare are available for watershed development. 70% of the cultivable land in Karnataka is depending on low and erratic rainfall. 63.71 lakh hectare of area has already been treated under different watershed projects by the end of March-2016 and remaining 65.99 lakh hectare (out of which 11.78 lakh hectare under ongoing) of land is yet to be treated stage by stage in future years.

Implementation of soil and water conservation programmes in watershed areas has resulted in the significance increase in the underground water level through recharge. As a result of implementation of watershed development projects farmers have realized several benefits compared to non watershed project areas. Among them there is a shift/diversification from agriculture to agro-horticulture and agro-forestry, with this farmers have got significant increase in their income and there is also up-gradation of environment. Implementation of soil and water conservation programmes in watershed areas has resulted in the significance increase in the underground level water through recharge.

**(vi) Agricultural Marketing:** The state has 161 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 of the Department. 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 e-initiatives in the state. Since department has provided infrastructure facilities for better marketing of the commodities, the value of total arrivals in the regulated markets in the state has increased from Rs. 34,047.65 crore during 2014-15 to Rs.39,707.69 crore during 2015-16.

So far, 152 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. Approximately Rs.33,757.00 crore value agricultural commodities have been traded under online platform. Nearly 58.00 lakh lots have been traded under Unified market Platform.

A National level seminar on Agriculture Marketing Reforms was organized in 2015 July at Hubballi, Hon'ble Agricultural Minister of Government of India participated. 26 State's Ministers and Dignitaries of state and central Government officers also participated. Unanimous decision has been taken to adopt "Karnataka Model" on Agricultural Marketing Reforms in the country.

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. In this regard, Keonics has been appointed as "Project management Consultancy".

**(vii) Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development:** In Karnataka, the Animal Husbandry and Livestock Sector has been playing a significant role in rural economy. During 2015-16, the share of Animal Husbandry in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Agriculture and Allied activities was 18.78%. As per 19th Livestock Census, the share of Karnataka in all India livestock and poultry population was 5.41% and 7.33% respectively. The density of livestock in the state was estimated at 151.21 per sq.km and 47468 per lakh human population.

In milk production India ranks second in the world and during 2015-16, Karnataka State ranks eleventh among Indian States. The production of milk in the State was 6.34 million MT during the year 2015-16.

During 2015-16, the livestock and poultry are rendered by health services through a network of 4215 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of 30 District Poly Clinic, 664 Veterinary Hospitals, 1833 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1512 Primary Veterinary Centers and 176 mobile veterinary clinics. Further 362 Artificial Insemination Centers and 64 other Veterinary Institutions are also rendering services. During 2015-16, 125.43 lakh cases were treated for various diseases and during 2016-17, 79.55 lakh cases were treated for various diseases up to the end of December-2016. In 2015-16, 622 lakh vaccinations were carried out. During 2016-17, up to the end of December-2016, 455.24 lakh vaccinations were carried out as preventive measure for various diseases.

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. During 2015-16, under State Disaster Management funds 12 lakh fodder mini-kits worth of Rs.30 crore have been distributed to the farmers of drought prone taluks from which 70 to 75 lakh metric tonne green fodder yield is expected.

Karnataka Milk Federation 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 Federation has 22 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 56.80 lakh liters / day. Organization has 45 chilling centers to process 20.45 lakh liters of milk and also 5 milk product dairies which manufacture 100 MT milk powder every day. The Karnataka Milk Federation in its jurisdiction has 5 cattle feed plants which produce 45000 MT of cattle feed / month. The plants have ISO 9001/2000 certification for quality production and supply of cattle feed to producers. At present, 13484 dairy co-operative societies are functioning, within the limit of 14 district milk federation, 23.78 lakh farmers are enrolled as members, out of which, 8.37 lakh farmers are active members.

**(viii) Fisheries:** Karnataka State has 320 km long coast line along with 27000 sq. km continental shelf area, 5.65 lakh hectare of various inland water resources and has vast scope for fisheries development. The brackish water area of 8000 hectare 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 2015-16, the total fish production of the state is 5.80 lakh tonne. 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 2016-17, up to end of December 2016 is 3.93 lakh tonne. The annual fish production in Karnataka has shown a considerable increase from 2.51 lakh metric tonne in 2004-05 to 5.80 lakh metric tonne in 2015-16.

**(ix) 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 crops cover an area of 20.37 lakh hectare and the annual production is 173.60 lakh metric tonne. The average Productivity of Horticultural crops in the state is 8.52 metric tonne per hectare. The annual value of Horticultural products produced in the state is Rs.40002 crore and constitutes 35.94% of the total income from entire agriculture sector. The share of Horticultural produces in total GSDP of the state is 4.41%.

"Mechanization in Horticulture" is being implemented under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas 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 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.605.53 lakh was made, out of which Rs. 595.52 lakh have been spent and subsidy is given for 3293 equipments. During the year 2016-17, a budgetary provision of Rs.2105.00 lakh has been made for this programme. As on December 2016, an amount of Rs. 1805.00 lakh has been released, out of which Rs.1212.08 lakh expenditure has been incurred with a physical achievement of 5850 number of beneficiaries availing subsidy under this project.

### 1.7.2 Food and Nutrition

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. Under PDS system in Karnataka there are around 3.07 crore beneficiaries. Depending on the topography and existing cardholders, there is one Fair Price Shop (FPS) in every revenue village and currently, 19,303 FPS are operating in the State. For the first time in the nation, State Government is introduced the SMS system freely to the card holders to know the entitlement of quantity of food articles and the amount to be paid to FPS.

PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The Central Government, through FCI, has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments. Essential Commodity Act, 1955 is implemented by the Food and Civil Supplies Department. The Act empowers the Central and State Governments concurrently to control production, supply and distribution of certain commodities including pricing, stock holding etc. Departmental officers and public can visit department's Karnataka PDS Data Centre website <http://ahara.kar.nic.in> and see the foodgrain details, stocks etc., and stock supplied to the Fair Price Shops from wholesale godowns in the State.

Food and Civil Supplies Department implements Targeted Public Distribution System which is one of the strategy for Food Security to population Below Poverty Line. The other programmes implemented are Anthyodaya Anna Yojane for poorest of BPL population, Anna Bhagya Yojane for BPL card holders and Padithara Khatari Scheme, which guarantees the availability of foodgrains from the first of every month. The Department of Legal Metrology aims at protecting the interest of the consumers in respect of weights and measurement. It enforces the Legal Metrology (packaged Commodity) Rules, 2011.

## **1.8 Natural Resources**

### **1.8.1 Forest and Biodiversity**

Karnataka's geographical area of 191,791 sq. km. constitutes 5.83% of India's area, and accounts for the second largest land use after agriculture. Forests are of immense importance to all life forms. As per Annual Report of 2015-16, the total forests cover in the state is 43,356.47 sq. km. Thus, about 22.61% of the State's geographical area is under forest

cover. Of this, the reserve forest constitutes 15.48%, protected forest constitutes 1.85%, village forest constitutes 0.03%, unclassified forest constitutes 5.23% and private forest constitutes 0.03%. The forest resources of the State are under severe pressure with drastic fall in the area of dense forest cover between 2001 and 2015. The dense forest cover was estimated at about 26156 sq. km (70%) in 2001 and declined to 21844 sq. km (83%) in 2015, which is a 10% decline over 15 years. However, the open forest cover increased from 10835 sq. km. to 14577 sq. km. during this period. The forest cover (%) of the State has slightly declined when compared to the Country's forest cover (%) during the period

To protect and develop biodiversity, the state has formed 4467 Biodiversity Management Committees at Grama Pachayat level. Biodiversity heritage sites (such as the 400-year old tamarind grove at Nallur, Devanahalli taluk) are being protected to conserve and develop the unique genetic bio-diversity. 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. 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 12 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve comprising of 466.582 sq. kms. All these areas form 23.19% of the total forest area. These are spread over evergreen to scrub forests, representing different ecosystems with rare and endangered species of plants, animals and birds. With about 6072 wild elephants and nearly 406 tigers, Karnataka ranks first in the tiger population of India. About 4500 species of flowering plants, 500 species of birds, 120 species of reptiles, 70 species of frogs and 800 species of fish are in the State forests.

The State has been active in formulating and implementing various programmes for development of forests and protection of its natural environment. Among the schemes of the Forest Department concerning wildlife and national parks, Long Term Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict attracted the greatest expenditure of 52.79%, Project Tiger 12.62%, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats 3.5%, Nature conservation activities attracted 7.49% and Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks 10.98% of total expenditure during 2015-16.

Forest resources significantly contribute to the State's Gross Domestic Product by being a major source of timber, medicinal plants, non-timber forest produce, grazing, recreational activities, carbon sequestration etc., The State has realized revenue to the tune of Rs.15546.83 lakh during 2015-16 from marketing of forest produce such as timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos, canes and other non timber forest produce.

Further, today, environmental sustainability is a cardinal issue to be addressed. Short-term goals of growth and development may lead to new environmental challenges. Afforestation, human-animal conflict, improvement in air quality, soil and water conservation, prudent use of natural resources and developing the alternate source of energy is a daunting task. The state is constitutionally duty bound to ensure environment protection. With this objective, the Department of Ecology and Environment oversees the formulation and implementation of the laws, rules, regulations for the protection of environment with assistance of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), Karnataka Biodiversity Board (KBB), Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority (KLCDA), Environment Management & Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority (KSCZMA) and State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

### 1.8.2 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 hectare in 1980-81 to 35.86 lakh hectare in 2014-15. Similarly, gross irrigated area which was 16.76 lakh hectare in 1980-81, has increased to 41.86 lakh hectare in 2014-15. The gross irrigated area (122.67 lakh hectare) as percentage of total cultivated area has doubled from 16% in 1980-81 to 34% in 2014-15.

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 is expected to reach 40.75 lakh hectare in 2016-17 as against 39.80 lakh hectare in 2015-16, registering an increase of 2.39%.

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II has passed an award in December, 2010 allocating 177 TMC of water to Karnataka State. Out of this, 130.90 TMC is the share of UKP Stage -III. Irrigation will be provided for 5.30 lakh hectare of command area falling under Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Gadag districts of Northern Karnataka.

Among all irrigation sources, tube wells/bore wells accounted for the highest proportion of 39.06% of the net irrigated area followed by canals (32.80%) and dug wells (10.56%). The share of tanks, which were historically a major source of irrigation, has accounted for only about 4.4% of the net irrigated area.

### 1.8.3 Mines

Karnataka is rich in mineral resources and has a dominant position on the mineral map of the country. Karnataka State is abundant 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. Besides these ores, chromium (chromite), Aluminum (Bauxite), copper (malachite) are also found. State is also 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.

During the year 2016-17, 154 building stone leases (up to December 2016) have been granted for an extent of 405.12 acre. Department has realized revenues of Rs.1702.65 crore as against the annual target of 2400.00 crore for the year 2016-17.

As per the new sand policy up to December 2016, 823 sand blocks had been identified in the State. Out of which, for 583 sand blocks Environmental Clearance has been obtained, till the end of December 2016. The availability of sand stood at 14.48 million tonne from 124 M-Sand units and 6.5 million tonne from river sand blocks. The production stood at 20.98 million tonne against a demand for 23 million tonne a year.

#### 1.8.4 Climate Change and Mitigation Measures

India responded to the challenge of climate change in 2008 with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). It sets out the pursuit of development goals that offer growth with long-term “climate change co-benefits”. Through eight sectoral missions, the NAPCC focuses on key sectors impacted by or impacting climate change, including agriculture, water, forestry, energy and urban planning. Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) prepared the Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change (KSAPCC)-1st Assessment. The report covers key sectors like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Water Resources, Biodiversity, Forestry, Urbanization and Health. An action plan has been proposed for every sector as roadmap for the concerned state departments.

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has also established a state unit of climate change in EMPRI under the Capacity Building for Climate Change programme. The purpose of the capacity building at the state level is to strengthen the capacity at State level to address climate issues and to integrate climate change and development imperative in policy, plans and programmes in various sectors. The coordination committee on State Action Plan on Climate Change headed by Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner has designated EMPRI as the nodal agency for providing technical support in conducting research, trainings and capacity building in climate change programs.

A New Scheme on Climate Change has been implemented by Govt. of Karnataka since 2015-16 for strengthening the capacity of EMPRI to steer the climate change policy and initiate strengthening of the existing climate change cell at EMPRI with necessary technical manpower and infrastructure. During the year 2016-17, Government of Karnataka has allocated grant of Rs. 1.00 crore for strengthening the centre for climate change and undertaking research and training activities. The aim is to create and generate awareness among various stakeholders, to evolve strategies and policies for implementation, to impart training, capacity building and manpower development and also to coordinate with different universities, research institutions, Government Departments and NGOs to pursue theme based scientific research on climate change and its

impacts. Karnataka took initiative first of its kind in the country to create awareness among all stakeholders and also to frame adaptation/mitigation strategies to combat Climate change in the State.

#### 1.9 Industry

Industries play an important role in the economic development of the state. 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 2015-16 stood at 185.79. The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 1.83% growth in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. Within the organized industrial sector, Mining sector shows the highest growth of 19.74% followed by the manufacturing sector 2.34% and electricity sector registered negative growth of 4.41%. As a result of this moderate growth was observed in industrial sector.

The compounded average growth rate (CAGR) for this period for the entire organized industry was about 5.7% whereas it was 6.2% for manufacturing and 6.3% for electricity. A decline of 5.2% was seen in the output of the State's mining sector. In 2015-16, with reference to the use-based classification of industries among the four broad groups, Consumer goods registered the highest growth of 2.66% followed by Capital goods at 2.60%, Intermediate goods at 2.48% & Basic goods 1.66%.

**(b) Annual Survey of Industries:** The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) statistics indicates that Karnataka accounted for 5.39% of the total number of registered factories in 2013-14 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 7.05% of total fixed capital, 6.78% of total output and 6.35% 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 2015-16, 25656 MSME Units have been registered in the State with an investment of Rs.494592 lakh and providing employment to 221706 persons. As compared to 2014-15, there is 12% decrease in the number of units registered in 2015-16 but 43.53% increase in investment and 20.85% increase in number of persons employed during 2015-16.

**(d) Nuthana Javali Neethi:** Karnataka is the first State in the Country to launch State Textile Policy known as “Nuthana Javali Neethi 2013-18”, which aims to attract Rs.10000 crore of investments by 2018 and creating employment to nearly 5 lakh persons, being implemented after completion of Suvarna Vastra Neethi 2008-13. In 2016-17 (up to September 2016) 32.50 million meters of handloom textiles was produced in Karnataka providing employment to 0.90 lakh persons, whereas during 2015-16, 25.79 million meters of handloom textiles was produced in Karnataka providing employment to 0.71 lakh persons.

**(e) 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 92687 hectares at the end of September 2016, which is higher than the area under mulberry cultivation in 2015-16 with 52.28 metric tons of cocoons production, 24.41 metric tons of cocoons marketed, 7.31 metric tons of raw silk produced and 11.94 lakh of employment generated. During 2015-16, the estimated mulberry silk production in India was about 20478 MTs of which Karnataka's share was 9823 MTs. During 2015-16 the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd has made a turnover of Rs.1145 lakh as against the turnover Rs.2310 lakh in the previous year. During this year upto November 2016 the turnover was Rs.520 lakh.

**(f) 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 with over 4000 services. 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 in an 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, the Government gives Annual 'Chief Minister's Ratna Award' for the three best performing Public Sector Enterprises, every year. Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation, Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Limited and Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (Keonics) are the winners during 2016-17.

**(g) Tourism:** The tourist flow in to the State has continuously been increasing steadily from 3.67 crore in 2006 to 13.30 crore in 2016, which indicates comprehensive increase in arrivals. For development of Golf Tourism in the State, the Department is supporting by creating tourist infrastructure facilities at various golf clubs in the State.

Karnataka Tourism has won the best awards of Travel Leisure Magazine under reader's choice category as Best Cultural Destination. Karnataka Tourism has been conferred with 3rd place for the Best State/UT under Comprehensive Development of Tourism category by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India. Safari India South Asia has awarded Karnataka as the Best State for All season. For integrated development of Tourism in the State Department of Tourism has introduced new tourism policy “2015-20”. It is envisaged that during the policy period Rs 54000 crore investments will be made which will generate around 30 lakh employment. More investment is expected from the private sector or under PPP. World Travel and Tourism Council reports that the contribution of tourism sector to India's GDP was 6.7% during the year 2014.

### 1.10 Employment and Labour Welfare

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 indicators in social and economic area. Low LFPR primarily implies high dependency ratio. Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2015-16 of Labour Bureau, Government of India is fifth in the series. The Usual Principal Status (UPS) and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or (PS+SS) approaches are considered for each parameter. The parameters considered are Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Proportion of Unemployed (PU) and Unemployment Rate (UR).

**(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, whereas this is 52.4% for India. 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 much more than 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 more than all India average of 50.5%. Highest WPR in Karnataka is 78.5% i.e., for rural male and for rural 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.

**(c) Unemployment:** 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%. 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. 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 (63.4%), highest rate of employment is found among people with just below primary education.

**(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 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 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 of employment exchanges was 3.34 lakh in December-2016 compared to 3.41 lakh at the end of March-2016, a decrease of 1.9%. As compared to previous year, there is an increase of 1.3% in Diploma Registrants. However there has been 11.7% decrease in the registrants of Post-Graduates followed by Below Matriculates (-10.9%), Graduates (-1.2%), Matriculates and Stenographers (-0.6%), I.T.I., Apprenticeship & Other Certificate Holders (-0.3%) on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka.

**(h) State Government Initiatives:** The Government of Karnataka has established various institutions and implemented projects for promotion of social security for unorganised workers, training for self employment, skill development, implementation of labour laws, maintenance of

industrial relations and management of industrial safety.

### 1.11 Economic Infrastructure

Infrastructure development is a pre-condition for propelling growth of an economy. It mainly comprises of Energy, Transport, Telecommunication, Banking and Finance. The Government continues to attach high priority to infrastructure development through several ongoing and pipeline projects. A brief summary of these sectors is presented below.

#### 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. Both the peak demand and peak energy supply per day are showing increasing trends since 2007-08. Karnataka was one among first few Indian States to implement 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 31st December 2016 was 17110.34 MW, which was 8.56% higher than the previous year. The installed capacity in the public sector was 10035 MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share was 7075.34 MW. The status of the installed capacity of power generation as on 31-12-2016 suggests the continued domination of hydro power in the State with a share of 21.43% in total installed capacity. It may be observed that out of the total installed capacity of 17110.34 MW, the renewable energy accounts for 5904.33 MW with a share of 34.51%.

The anticipated capacity addition during 2016-17 is 2800.00 MW, of which 632.46 MW is under renewable energy. The addition to the installed capacity during 2015-16 was 943.43 MW (including CGS of 248 MW) of which 431.65 MW was under renewable energy. There were a few major Independent Private Power Producers (IPPs) whose contribution during 2015-16 was 6442.88 MW and during 2016-17, IPPs are expected to add about 632.46 MW.

The peak demand met during 2015-16 was 9508 MW, and in 2016-17 the anticipated peak demand is likely to be around 9850 MW. The

Generation of electricity during the current year was 25949.69 MU up to December 2016. The total power generation in 2015-16 was 46398 MU, which was higher than 46204 MU in 2014-15, an increase of 194 MU. The Hydro: Thermal mix in generation in public sector including Central Generating Share is in the ratio of about 2:3. 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 29.6% (in 2005-06) to 16.34 % by 2015-16, which will further be reduced to 16% by March 2017. The utilities in the sector are making planned investment for strengthening and augmenting the network for reduction of technical losses. The Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses during 2005-06 were 38%, which were brought down to 17.10% in 2015-16.

To improve distribution of power, two new CSS schemes have been launched viz. Integrated Power Development Scheme and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana. In the year 2015-16, the agricultural sector accounted for highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 37.67% with domestic occupying a distant second position with a share of 21.63%. There are a total of 23,95,214 Bhagya Jyothi/Kutira Jyothi connections and 23,69,001 irrigation pumpsets in the State as of December 2016. In the State almost all the villages have been electrified except a few for which extending the grid is extremely difficult. Electrification of such villages is being taken up by concerned ESCOMs through Decentralised Distributed Generation under RGGVY scheme. During 2016-17, up to December 2016, 1612 Hamlets/Harijan Bastis, Thandas are electrified.

The entire cost of supply of free power to agricultural sector has been made good by the State Government through subsidy. The subsidy provided by the State Government during 2015-16 amounted to Rs.8143.29 crore and in 2016-17 (Up to December 2016) it was Rs.4280.00 crore.

To provide a big push to solar energy, the Government published its Solar Policy for 2014-2021 for giving impetus to exploitation of solar energy. The installed capacity of renewable source of energy is 5684.66 MW, as at the end of March 2016, while the capacity addition during 2016-17 (up to December

2016) is 632.46 MW.

### 1.11.2 Road, Transport & Communications

**(a) Road Development:** In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq.km area is 40.07 Km. Among the districts, the road length per 100 sq.km in Mandya district is highest at 69.34 Km and Kalaburagi district has the lowest length of 26.02 Km. Further, the road length per 100 sq.km in Chamarajanagar, Raichur, Bidar, Chikkaballapura, Vijayapura, D.Kannada, Yadgir, Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu, Chitradurga, U.Kannada, Ballari, Shivamogga, Kolar, Koppal & Udupi districts are below the State average. 99.4 per cent of National Highways and large extent of State Highways are covered with Asphalt (B.T) and 93.4% of Major District Roads are covered with Asphalt. 18% of National Highways and 1% of State Highways have four lane widths. Similarly, 62% of NH, 17% of SH and 1.4% of MDRs have two lane width.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been implemented in the State to build all-weather surface roads. Under this programme 18153 km of road length has been asphalted as on December-2016. In the State 1771 habitations (population between 250-499) & 10269 habitations (population less than 250) do not have road connectivity.

Under KSHIP-II, Phase-I, it is proposed to develop 856 km of roads with the assistance of World Bank and under the Asian Development Bank component, 615 km road length is proposed to be developed. Road length of 961 km has been developed since inception incurring an expenditure of Rs.1816 crore.

KRDCL constructed 661 bridges and 1445 km length of road have been completed. Further, the development of 9 State highways for a length of 388 km is taken up at an amount of Rs.1142.50 crore, out of which 6 projects have been completed and the remaining 3 projects are under various stages of progresses. Under PPP, a length of 102 km is being developed. Further, 360 km State Highway will be improved with World Bank co-finance (annuity).

**(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 KSRTC into four separate Corporations to fulfil the diverse needs of

commuters through effective and efficient control by distributing areas.

BMTC is operating in 25 kms radius from BBMP area of Bengaluru, with a workforce of 34628 and 6188 fleet. BMTC is operating 11.47 lakh kms, earning daily Rs.4.90 crore, carrying around 50.74 lakh commuters and providing services to commuters in and around suburbs of Bengaluru city. KSRTC operates in seventeen southern districts of Karnataka and provides services to 14320 villages out of 20005 villages, the percentage service provided being 71.6. It operated 7774 schedules utilizing 8333 vehicles, operating 26.65 lakh kms/day and earning gross revenue of Rs.782.65 lakh. It carries 25.6 lakh commuters daily with workforce of 36892 employees. North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NEKRTC) is having 9 Divisions, 50 Depots. The Corporation has jurisdiction of 7 districts namely Kalaburagi, Yadgiri, Raichuru, Bidar, Koppala, Ballari and Vijayapura. During the year, the Corporation operated 4021 schedules utilizing 4349 vehicles, inducted 106 new vehicles and scrapped 178 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. The Corporation is earning daily revenue of Rs.3.98 lakh. North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC) covers six Districts in the State. During 2016-17 the Corporation had a workforce of about 23902 employees, operated 15.85 lakh Kms daily by utilizing fleet strength of 4861, catering to 22.65 lakh passengers on an average and earning Rs. 457.75 lakh daily. NWKRTC has extended services to 4473 villages out of 4609 villages (97.5%) which are in the nationalized routes.

As on December 2016, out of 174 lakh vehicles on road in the State, 16 lakh vehicles are transport vehicles, and 158 lakh vehicles are Non-Transport vehicles. Out of 158 lakh Non-Transport Vehicles, 80 % or 126 lakh vehicles are Two Wheelers. From April 2016 to December 2016, total 11.49 lakh new vehicles have been registered.

**(c) Other Transport:** Ports and Inland Water Transport department constructed 1000 m long Seawall at severe erosion places of 3 coastal districts during 2015-16. During 2016-17, 1000 m length of long term sea wall is under construction. Ports and Inland Water Transport handled significant volumes of cargo and by the end of March 2017, it is likely to reach the target of 1000 Metric Tons, registering an increase of 22.70% comparec to previous year.

**(d) Railways:** Karnataka has the lowest rail route and broad gauge densities as compared to other Southern States. The rail density in the State is 16.60 km per 1000 km. 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. Under Munirabad - Mehbhoobnagar, Tumakuru - Davanagere, Tumakuru - Rayadurga, Chikkmagaluru - Sakaleshpur, Gadag - Wadi, Hejjala - Chamarajnagar projects land acquisition process is in progress.

Under Ramanagara-Mysuru railway doubling line project, except a small stretch of about 1.5 km, the entire line of over 125 km has been completed and commissioned. The Bidar-Kalaburagi, Bagalkot-Kuduchi and Bengaluru-Hassan new Railway lines are in progress and likely to be opened for traffic shortly. Govt of Karnataka has approved setting up Railway Fiat Coach Factory at Yadagiri. 150 acres of land has been handed over to Railways for this, factory is in completion stage and targeted to be started shortly. For setting up of Kolar Coach factory in Kolar district, MoU has been entered into between railways and Government of Karnataka. The project report is under scrutiny.

**(e) 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. 2353 crore at Devanahalli near Bengaluru. Presently, it is handling around 15.40 million passengers annually. With the aim of establishing Kempegowda International Airport as India's leading airport in terms of quality and efficiency and to set a benchmark for the future amongst Indian airports, Planning and preparatory works of construction of second parallel runway and terminal 2 has been taken up. With this, the airport would have the capacity to handle 45 million passengers per annum.

**(f) Telecommunication:** The overall teledensity of the State (i.e. number of telephone connections per 100 population) is 102.25, which is higher than the national average of 83.20. In the State there is also a wide gap between rural and urban teledensity. The rural teledensity as on 30-6-2016 stood at 53.36, while the urban teledensity was 178.88.

The number of telephone exchanges has increased over the years. In the last 8 years, 142 new exchanges were added in the State. Though the number of exchanges has increased, 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. The number of post offices which were 9826 in 2007-08 were reduced to 9661 in 2015-16. This may be due to merger of post offices in urban areas.

### 1.11.3 Banking and Finance including Co-operatives

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. Currently, twenty six public sector banks, sixteen private commercial banks and three regional rural banks are operating in the State. As on March 2016, the State had 10502 branches. The population per branch in Karnataka is 7748 which is less than national average and also many states. The aggregate deposits of all the banks (Commercial, RRBs and Cooperative) stood at Rs.687935 crore as at end of March 2016 and total outstanding advances of all the banks in the state stood at Rs.522155 crore. The credit-deposit ratio (C-D ratio) of the state as on March 2016 is 75.90%, which is marginally lower compared to last year.

The Priority sector advances of all banks in the State amounted to Rs.219763 crore in March 2016 as against Rs.184503 crore as at March 2015 showing an increase of Rs.35260 crore and recording a growth of 19.11%. It contributed to 42.09% in total advances, which is marginally higher than the benchmark level of 40% stipulated by RBI. The agricultural advances as on March 2016 were to the tune of Rs. 106368 crore and advances to weaker section stood at Rs. 74048 crore. The advances to Small & Marginal farmers was to the tune of Rs. 68382 crore. The advances paid to Minority communities amounted to Rs.24317 crore. Advances to SCs/STs were Rs.13512 crore as on March 2016. Credit disbursed by banks to MSME sectors in the state in March 2016 is Rs.68382 crore, up from Rs.66925 crore in the previous year.

In Karnataka, till December 2016 an aggregate amount of Rs.6725.52 crore has been sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under various tranches of RIDF. The normative allocation to the state for financial year 2016-17 was Rs.800 crore towards implementation of works under RIDF-XXII. The rate of interest charged on loans to State Government is at 5.25% with effect from 04.10.2016.

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) has extended assistance to the extent of 67% for Small Scale Industries, 54% for Development of Backward Areas and 51% for the promotion of First Generation Entrepreneurs, as at end of 31st March 2016. During 2015-16, the Corporation Sanctioned 73193.59 lakh, Disbursed 56636.72 lakh & Recovered 84248.08 lakh and during 2016-17 (up to December 2016), KSFC has assisted 727 cases to an extent of Rs.52377.79 lakh, disbursed Rs.44003.21 lakh and recovered 61539.06 lakh.

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, 372.79 crore and 262.50 crore respectively as against Rs.9285.99 crore, Rs.292.95 crore and Rs.317.66 crore issued a year ago indicating a marked improvement in the issue of all type of Agricultural loans.

## 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 reforms in education sector.

**(a) Literacy:** The literacy rate in Karnataka has increased to 75.60% in 2011 from 66.64% in 2001 exhibiting significant achievement. Urban male literacy rate has crossed 90%, however, rural female literacy rate is yet to cross 60 %. 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 81.23% of the lower and 63.40% higher

primary schools being managed by the Department. However, Department's participation is low in secondary education with only 29.73% 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 62194 Elementary schools in the State, of which 26696 are LPS, 35498 are HPS during 2016-17. The State Rules under the RTE Act were notified in 2011. Over the years, the enrolment has decreased marginally in the primary stage. Enrolment during 2016-17 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage is estimated to be 54.49 lakh and 29.20 lakh respectively. The number of SC / ST children in class I to VII in the State is 2001868. During 2016-17, GER and NER at lower primary are 103.71 and 96.40 respectively and at higher primary stage, these are 92.90 and 79.16 respectively. The dropout rate in LPS and HPS during the year 2016-17 is 1.03% and 2.30% respectively. A total of 284832 teachers of the sanctioned 321171 teachers (87.70%) are working in the LPSs and HPSs under the State Government (2015-16). In addition 16640 teachers sanctioned out of 22230 teachers are working in aided schools at the elementary stage. The average Pupil-Teacher Ratio is 1: 23.18 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 15773 secondary schools of which 4689 schools are run by the DoE, 615 SW and LB schools, 3844 by aided managements, 6530 by private unaided managements and 95 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. 39.56% of girls are enrolled in Govt. schools, and only 27.40% of them study in private unaided schools. A total of 37182 out of 108380 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 with one year pre-university course having been converted into a two year pre-university course. 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. The number of PU-colleges has been increasing over the years with increase in enrolment rate. It is observed that there is an attrition of around 17% to 20% between I and II years of PU-education.

**(d) Collegiate and Technical Education:** The Department of Collegiate Education oversees the administration of 412 Government First Grade Colleges and 321 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 505485. The average strength in each government college is 720.33 and each aided degree colleges is 650.19. Enrolments for degree courses are not increasing year by year with negative growth being observed in case of boys since 2010-11. This is certainly not a case of improvement in gender parity. Enrolment in Science courses is also very poor.

In 2015-16 there are 605 institutes across the State ranging from Degree to Diploma, Junior Technical Schools and Fine Arts Schools/Colleges. In order 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. 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 55 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State with a summated intake capacity of 8125 students. 16 colleges are run by the Government along with seven other Super Speciality Institutions. The Governments presence is visible in nominal strength in other system. Relatively, the turnout of Ayurvedic doctors (GCIM) is quite significant. 5670 Doctors graduate from 85 Ayurvedic colleges. Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Doctors serve rural India in larger proportions. There are 248 Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing

Council with a turnout of 13840 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:** The Saakshar Bharath Programme is implemented with central and state grants in 20 districts of the state where female literacy is less than 50 %. The aim is to provide literacy to rural non literates of 15+ age group with priority to women, SC, ST, Minority and General categories. Saakshar Samithis, 117 Taluk Loka Shikshana Samithis and 3788 Gram Panchayats Loka Shikshana Samithis implemented this programme. For implementation of this programme, Centre Share of grant is 60% and State Share is 40%. As per the grant received, about 51.80 lakh illiterates are being targeted to make literates. By the end of December 2016, 33.66 lakh learners enrolled have completed learning. During 2016-17, a target of 17.86 lakh is fixed. 423 Resource Persons, 8020 Master trainers, 176339 Volunteer teachers are trained and learning centres have started. 17.63 lakh learners are enrolled and the learning process is under progress.

**(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

'Better health is central to human happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and save more' (WHO, 2016). The Government of Karnataka has given major impetus to provide quality health service to all. 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.

Health Infrastructure; Karnataka has made significant progress in improving the health status of its people in the last few decades. 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 21

district Hospitals, 11 other Hospitals and 34 Autonomous and Teaching Hospitals and 146 Taluk / General 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. There are 8871 sub-centers, 2355 primary health centers, 206 community health centers and 146 taluk hospitals catering to the health needs of the rural population. Added to it there are 80 Government, Government Aided, and Un-aided AYUSH Medical Institutions functioning in the state.

However, despite the progress, the State has a long way to go in achieving the desired health goals. The public expenditure on Health was less than one percent (0.9%) of GSDP during the 11th five plan period.

**Few Demographic Indices:** The progress of the health indicators has been encouraging in the State during the last few years. The death rate has reduced to 6.8 per thousand by September 2016 and birth rate is declining at fast pace and is at 18.1 per thousand by September 2016. MMR has been reduced from 178 in 2007-09 to 133 for 100000 live births during 2015-16

Karnataka has performed relatively better on population control. The Govt. of India had set a target of total fertility rate of 1.9 to be achieved by 2016. This has already been achieved in 2013 itself. Though the IMR reduced from 38 per 1000 live births in 2010 to 28 per 1000 live births in 2016, but the target of 24 per 1000 live births set for the year 2012 is not attained. Hence, considering these imminent challenges, the State has been at the forefront of introducing several programmes to reduce IMR further.

**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 increased moderately to 71% by 2015-16 whereas during same period, the achievement of target in IUD declined marginally from 61% to 59%. The other positive achievement was Institutional delivery for 2015-16 is 99.43%.

**Decrease in Malaria, TB Incidence:** The State is witnessing the downward trend of Malaria incidence. An overall decrease of 80% in total malaria cases and 90% in PF cases is achieved during 2015 as compared to 2006. 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 dropped from 40/10000 population in the year 1986 to 0.40/10000 population in 2016. The only district which has relatively higher prevalence rate when compared with other districts of the state is Ballari, which has prevalence rate of less than 1.20/10000 population.

**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 Prasuti, Aaraike, Madilu, TayiBhagya, Janani Suraksha Yojane, Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya, Arogya Kavacha, Arogya Sahayavani-104 Nagu-Magu Dialysis Centres, Vajpayee Arogyashree, Telemedicine,. Rajiv Arogya Bhagya for APL families, Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme for State Government Employees, Rastriya Swasthya BhimaYojane (RSBY) for secondary care.

State also is pioneer in introducing few innovative programmes like Bike Ambulances (First Response Unit), Vatsalya Vani, Mukhyamantri gala Santhwana Harish Yojane.

**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 health care 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.

**AYUSH (Ayurveda, 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 life style 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 these systems accessible to the people in general and patients in particular.

### 1.12.3 Human and Gender Development

This chapter takes a brief account of human development scenario in Karnataka over the years, along with the special emphasis on the engendering perspective of human development. 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 and the third State HDR is under preparation and is expected to be brought out shortly. On pilot basis, four District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for the districts of Kalaburagi, Mysuru, Udupi and Vijayapura 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. For the first time in the Country, Grama Panchayat Human Development Index was also computed for all the 5898 Grama Panchayats in the State and presented through a report titled, 'Human

Development: Performance of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka – 2015'.

The engendering scenario in Karnataka has, of course, been gradually improving, with noteworthy significant healthy signs of female population, empowerment and representation in some areas like demography, life expectancy, household decision making, PRIs, etc. However, there are certainly still many other 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. They need to be addressed with greater focus to ensure gender equality.

The Third Gender Community or the Trans-genders' Community has been a most neglected section of the society. Even proper estimates are also not done as to their population not only in India but also in Karnataka. 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

The main focus of Social Sector development is to improve the conditions of the weaker sections, the disadvantaged and the differently abled persons.

#### 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. 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 Karnataka (3.46%) and other Southern States.

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 emphasis is on helping women to become self sufficient and economically independent with the help of training and income generating



activities so as to enhance their earning capacity and to bring up their status in life.

Women and Child Development Department has 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 endeavors necessary for their individual advancement and well being.

In the recent years, the issue of women's empowerment as a development objective has become very important. Hence Government of Karnataka's Department of Women and Child Development has designed many schemes that aim, not only on empowering women, but also for their well-being in various spheres. The details of the important schemes are presented below.

For economic empowerment, it is necessary for a woman to have access to and control over productive resources to ensure some degree of financial autonomy. The Stree Shakthi programme launched in 2000-01, aims at empowering rural women through the formation of self help groups (SHGs). Up to December 2016 an amount of Rs. 3617.25 lakh revolving fund has been released by the Government to 72345 SHGs groups to take up income generating activities. So far 1.50 lakh groups have been formed with 22.13 lakh women members. Out of which, 4.07 lakh are SC members, 1.62 lakh are ST members and 1.51 lakh belongs to minority communities. These groups have so far mobilized savings of Rs. 2120.44 crore since inception.

Santhwana is a scheme aimed at rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment, etc. 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 through 185 Santhwana Centers, which are run with assistance from various NGOs.

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 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 333.66 crore has been provided, out of which Rs. 235.10 crore has been spent and 122362 beneficiaries have been covered up to the end of December 2016. 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 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. Now it has been decided to expand the programme 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 were functioning. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Supplementary nutrition will be provided every day.

Karnataka is the first state in the Country to introduce "Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane" scheme for the empowerment of women. The scheme is to earmark 1/3rd of resources for women in individual beneficiary oriented schemes and labour intensive schemes of the various departments of the Government. During 2016-17, 721 schemes are involved in the Yojane across Central, State and Districts Sectors. Allocation towards K MAY for the current financial year is Rs.

19584.34 crore, of which 1/3 allocation for women is Rs. 7880.74 crore. An amount of Rs. 4742.86 crore was spent up to December 2016.

Bhagyalakshmi, Kishori Shakthi Yojane, Stree Shakthi, Balasanjivini, Sabala are some of the popular women and child development programmes implemented by the state government. These schemes are very helpful and contributed for the socio-economic development of women and child. No doubt the Government programmes which are meant for women and child development bring changes in their social and economic status. The Bhagyalakshmi programme helps every girl child to empower herself with deposited amount, parents also concentrate on girls education and it helps to restrain the child marriages, which is in practice in rural areas.

Through Kishori Shakti programme the pre-matured girls avail valuable and useful training and develop good health with supplementary health practices. The implemented programmes increase the standard of living of selected beneficiaries. The training programme provides a platform for women who are interested in home and small scale industries and improve their participation in public functions, seminars and to exhibit their production without any hesitation. The programme like Stree Shakti increases the capabilities of women in various ways. The economic contribution of Government and beneficiaries are helpful to bring the stability in life. It is useful to improve economic and social status in changing society.

### **1.13.2 Welfare Programmes for SC's, ST's, BC's, Minorities, Disabled and Senior Citizens**

In its endeavor towards ensuring “faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth”, the Government of Karnataka has committed itself to improving 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 programmes for welfare of SCs, STs, BCs, minorities, the disabled and senior citizens and thereby placing them on the path of mainstream development.

#### **(i) Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Castes:**

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.

In order to encourage children belonging to SC households, whose annual income is less than Rs. 2.00 lakh, a Pre-Matric scholarship of Rs. 750 for boys and Rs.850 for girls studying from 1st to 5th standards, Rs. 900 for boys and Rs.1000 for girls studying from 6th to 7th standards and Rs. 1000 for boys and Rs. 1100 for girls studying 8th standard is being sanctioned annually. The scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students is sanctioned by Central Government. The State has provided pre-metric scholarships to 7.47 lakh students in 2015-16 as compared to 8.43 lakh students in 2014-15.

Post-matric scholarship is sanctioned for children whose parents' household annual income is less than Rs. 2.5 lakh. Maintenance allowance of day scholars will be credited directly to the student's bank account. The State has provided post-matric scholarships to 2.94 lakh students in 2015-16 as compared to 3.13 lakh students in 2014-15.

The progress of the scheme for prize money to meritorious students has increased from year to year. 65137 students have benefited from the scheme in 2016-17 (up to December 2016) compared to 66571 students in 2015-16. Pre-matric hostel facilities are being provided for students studying from 5th to 10th standards. 58567 students have benefited from the scheme in 2016-17 (up to December 2016) compared to 82676 students in 2015-16. The Government is running 566 post-matric hostels by accommodating 55552 eligible students.

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.

A new scheme is being implemented from 2015-16 for construction of one lakh houses in urban areas and 50,000 houses in rural areas

at the cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs. The 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.

**(ii) 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 through Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare and Karnataka 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. 1614 students in the State were benefited during 2015-16 while it was 1422 during 2014-15. In the current year up to December 2016, 200 students are already benefited.

An amount of Rs.750 for boy students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 900 for those studying from 6th to 7th and Rs.1000 for those studying 8th standard will be provided annually. Similarly Rs.850 for girl students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 1000 for those studying from 6th to 7th standard and Rs.1100 for those studying 8th standard is being sanctioned annually as pre-matric scholarship. During 2016-17 (up to December 2016), 177790 students are benefited under this scheme.

Financial assistance is being provided to ST students whose family income is less than Rs.2.50 lakh 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. For continuation of the college education, a cash incentives schemes to ST students is being implemented since 2009-10. The progress of the scheme has increased drastically from year to year. 23881 students have benefited from the scheme in 2016-17 (up to Dec. 2016) compared to 20754 students in 2015-16.

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, Ganga Kalyana Scheme & Micro Credit Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes households in the State. During 2016-17 (up to December 2016), 3477, 223, 2433 and 10474 persons, were benefitted under these schemes respectively.

**(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 class students whose annual family income is not more than Rs. 44,500. During 2015-16, 1600401 students were benefited while the students benefited in 2014-15 were 697070.

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 annum, 133 Morarji desai residential schools have been established in the State. During 2015-16, 31650 students were benefited while the students benefited and during 2016-17 up to the end of December 2016, the students benefited were 31734.

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. 255175 students in the State were benefited during 2015-16 while it was 159735 during 2014-15.

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. 331189 students in the State were benefited during 2015-16 while 654276 students have benefited during the current year, up to December 2016. 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. 16860 students in the State were benefited during 2015-16 while it was 18726 during 2014-15.

Department has started a new scheme for the students with annual household income limit of Rs.1,44,000 to take up 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.10.00 lakh per annum. During 2016-17 (up to December 2016), 59 students have availed the benefits.

Department has also taken up different skill 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. 45692 persons in the group were benefited during 2015-16 while it was 11921 during 2014-15.

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 2015-16, 10660 beneficiaries were benefited while it was 10528 during 2014-15. 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 for women.

**(iv) Welfare Programmes for Minorities:** In order to Promote and uplift Minority Communities of Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhist and Parses 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. 9375 students were benefited in the State during 2015-16.

To enable unemployed boys/girls of minorities to take up self-employment activities, skill development programmes in nursing and Training in Call Centre, Animation, BPO and Tally is being implemented. 1655 beneficiaries were covered during 2015-16. During 2016-17 up to December 2016, the number of

beneficiaries was 125.

For the upliftment of the religious minorities, specially for economic upliftment, Minorities Development Corporation Limited is implementing various development programmes like Shramashakti Scheme, Micro Loan Scheme, Ganga Kalyan Scheme and Arivu Loan Scheme. In 2015-16 a large number of minorities were benefited under these schemes.

Similarly, for the development of Christian Community, Directorate of Minorities is implementing various schemes through KMDC such as Arivu (Educational) Loan Scheme, Shrama Shakthi Scheme, Micro Loan with subsidy Scheme and Interest subsidy Scheme for housing loans. During 2015-16 thousands of persons were benefited under these schemes.

**(v) Welfare Programmes for Differently Abled & Senior Citizens:** The Government is facilitating Disabled Persons 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.500 per month and with disability percentage 75 and above are entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs.1200 per month. During 2015-15, 771548 persons were benefited by the scheme while it was 751324 during 2014-15. Similarly, during 2015-16, 2341 persons were benefitted under Aids & Appliances & 51 persons were benefitted under Medical Relief Fund. Under District Sector Scheme NGO's are given grants to run Special Schools and vocational training centres. 1587 persons were benefited during 2015-16, when compared to 1682 in 2014-15.

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 2015-16, 24320 persons were benefitted while it was 26002 in 2014-15. Similarly Sadhane and Prathibhe, Grameena Punarvasthi Yojane, Aadhara, etc., have also been implemented for their safeguard.

During 2015-16, two new schemes were implemented by the Department for the welfare of Disabled people. Laptops were provided to 711 Visually Impaired Students. Motorized two wheelers were given to the 1120 persons in the

age group of 20-60 years with severe physical disabilities and hailing from families with income less than Rs. 2 lakh per annum.

## **1.14 Balanced Regional Development**

### **1.14.1 Area Development Programmes**

The State Government has constituted two autonomous boards to address issues in the overall development of certain areas of the state viz., Malnad area and Maidan area. The thrust is on development of infrastructure viz., roads and bridges, schools, colleges, hospitals and hostel buildings, rural and urban water supply schemes, minor irrigation works and rural electrification programs. In addition to these Area Development Boards, the State has constituted the Karavali Development Authority for preparation of Detailed Project Reports, Feasibility Reports for comprehensive development of coastal regions.

The Malnad Area Development Board since its inception in May 1993, up to December 2016, has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 563.56 crore completing 19428 works. The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board since its inception in 1995, up to December 2016, has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 192.59 crore completing 5638 works.

The Government is implementing Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) since 2001-12. 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. For the Financial year 2016-17 an allocation of Rs.600.00 crore is provided in the budget. An amount Rs.296.50 crore has been released and an expenditure of Rs. 390.47 crore (including opening balance) has been incurred up to December 2016.

A special grant of Rs.50 crore each is provided for taking-up developmental works in the newly formed Yadgir and Chikkaballapur districts. Out of which Rs 48.85 crore to Yadgir district and Rs.32.84 crore to Chikkaballapur has been released so far. A grant of Rs.5 crore each was provided to 9 naxal affected taluks for taking-up developmental works. Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 45 crore, Rs. 44.69 crore has been released so far.

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 to be 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 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 Member of Parliament concerned. Under this programme, an amount of Rs.2066.00 crore was released and an expenditure of Rs.1877.58 crore was incurred since inception up to the December 2016.

### **1.14.2 Special Development Plan**

The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI), popularly known as Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, submitted its report in June 2002. 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. 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 are in South Karnataka.

As recommended by HPCRRI, Special Development Plan is being implemented from 2007-08. The amount provided for various programmes under SDP has been increasing. To begin with, an amount of Rs. 1571.50 crore was provided in the financial year 2007-08 across various sectors of development. For the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.3000 crore has been proposed. The total allocation from 2007-08 to 2016-17 works out to Rs.25438.61 crore. The amount released up to December 2016 was Rs. 17876.49 crore. The amount released is 63.23% of the planned allocations, but the utilization at Rs.16085.63 crore, i.e. 89.98% 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. A Committee is constituted on 9th November 2016 under the Chairmanship of Shri N.Y. Gopalkrishna to implement the recommendations of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Report. 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. The Special Cell provides necessary assistance for conducting review meetings. Government has appointed Deputy Commissioners concerned as Nodal Officer and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayat concerned as Additional Nodal Officer of the respective Districts. Management Information System is developed with the help of NIC for online monitoring of taluk wise physical and financial progress of SDP schemes.

#### **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 depicts 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

In order to speed up the development in the HK region, additional allocations have been provided amounting to Rs.100 crore, Rs.600 crore and Rs.1500 crore respectively during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. 70% of allocation is earmarked for bridging infrastructure gaps whereas 30% is for institutional gaps. 4% of institutional allocation is reserved for administrative charges. For the development of this region, the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Development Board (HKRDB) finalized the action plan of 2016-17 for Rs.1000 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka during May 2016. Since inception,

9182 works are approved under which 2982 works completed, 3178 works are under progress and 3027 works are at the different stages of implementation as at the end of December 2016.

The HKRDB in its first meeting of 2016-17 held on 22.8.2016 proposes to implement certain ambitious projects mentioned below, which will help in creating awareness to the people of that region:

1. Conducting Training programme on CET & NEET exams for the students of HK Region
2. Continuation of sponsoring of AIR Weekly Magazine Programme
  - a) “Eshanyada Aisiri” broadcast through AIR Kalaburagi
  - b) “Vijayanagarada Aisiri” broadcast through AIR Hosapete covering Ballari & Koppal Dist.

Action is being taken to fill in all the vacant posts in the Government offices located in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region consequent to granting 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. In this direction recruitment has been made for about 13,135 posts in different Departments and Boards through direct recruitment.

#### **1.15 Evaluation of Government Programmes/Schemes**

Evaluation of programmes and schemes is done by Karnataka Evaluation Authority in accordance with the State Evaluation Policy 2011. The main functions of Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) are to supervise, facilitate, build capacity and handhold departments for effective Planning, Monitoring and fine tuning the policies, programmes and schemes and disseminate the findings of evaluation studies.

In 2016-17, Karnataka Evaluation Authority approved the Terms of Reference of 14 evaluation studies and completed 20 evaluations up to the end of December 2016. Karnataka Evaluation Authority empanelled 56 Consultant Evaluation Organizations for undertaking various Evaluation Studies and 10 Independent Assessors for finalization of Draft Final Evaluation Reports.

## CHAPTER 2

## STATE INCOME AND PRICES

### 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 191791 sq. kms. which constitutes 5.83 per cent of the total geographical area of 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.

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 into 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 Gross State Domestic Product-Overview for 2016-17

Karnataka has released the GSDP estimates for the year 2016-17(AE). In accordance to the estimates, the GSDP is estimated to be Rs.1133194 crore and is anticipated to grow at 10.3% at current prices. At constant (2011-12) prices GSDP is Rs.871995 crore with an expected growth of 6.9%.

#### 2.1.3 Comparison of Gross State Domestic Product and Gross Domestic Product

In 2016-17, the GSDP of Karnataka is anticipated to grow at 6.9% whereas the GDP at national level is 7.0% at constant(2011-12) prices. The table of growth rates below gives a comparison of GSDP and GDP from 2011-12 to 2016-17. **(Table 2.1)**

The anticipated GSDP at Market Prices in the State during 2016-17 is expected to reach Rs.1133194 crore with a growth of 10.3%. At current prices, the anticipated GDP is equal to Rs.15251028 crore in 2016-17 with a growth rate of 11.5%. The share of Karnataka's GSDP in All India GDP is 7.5% during 2016-17. The growth rates of GSDP and GDP at current (2011-12) prices from 2011-12 to 2016-17 are presented in **Table 2.2.**

#### 2.1.4. Comparison between Advance Estimates of 2016-17 and First Revised Estimates of 2015-16

The Gross State Domestic Product of Karnataka at constant (2011-12) prices for the year is anticipated to grow by 6.9%. Due to continuation of drought conditions, this year also 139 taluks during Kharif and 160 taluks during Rabi declared drought hit. Due to these conditions the food grain production is anticipated to reach 91.54 lakh tonne during 2016-17 compared to 96.44 lakh tonne during

**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	603778	-	8736040	-
2012-13	641212	6.2	9215125	5.5
2013-14	708623	10.5	9817820	6.5
2014-15	760282	7.3	10522689	7.2
2015-16	815545	7.3	11357529	7.9
2016-17	871995	6.9	12165481	7.1

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.  
2. Central Statistics 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	603778	-	8736040	-
2012-13	691700	14.6	9946637	13.9
2013-14	817885	18.2	11236637	13.0
2014-15	921788	12.7	12433749	10.7
2015-16	1027068	11.4	13675331	10.0
2016-17	1133194	10.3	15251028	11.4

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

2015-16. However, production of tur and fruits and vegetables is anticipated to increase during 2016-17 compared to previous year. In spite of continuation of drought conditions in the State, the Agriculture and allied sector GSVA is expected to grow by 1.5% during 2016-17 compared to -8.7% during 2015-16.

Industry sector (comprising Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Remediation Services) is estimated to increase by 2.2% during 2016-17, which is less than the growth of 4.9% during 2015-16.

Service sector is expected to grow at 8.5% during 2016-17, which is less compared to 10.4% during 2015-16. Public Administration with 13.6%, Other services (includes Education, Health and other remaining services) with 13.3% and Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of

Dwellings with 8.8% growth are major contributors to achieve Services and Over all State economy growth rate.

Whereas the Advance Estimates of All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2016-17 is expected to grow at 7.0%. The sectoral growth rate of Agriculture, Industry and Services at all India are anticipated to grow at 3.3%, 4.4% and 8.7% 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 2016-17 at current prices, NSVA growth of agriculture & allied activities, industry and service sectors are



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

Sl. No	Sector	2015-16 F.R.E.	2016-17 A.E.
1	Crops	-13.1	1.4
2	Livestock	3.8	2.7
3	Forestry and Logging	-1.0	-2.0
4	Fishing	-4.9	3.5
	<b>Agriculture and Allied Sector</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
5	Mining and Quarrying	-16.0	2.1
6	Manufacturing	6.4	1.9
7	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Remediation Services	0.6	0.5
8	Construction	5.5	3.1
	<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
9	Trade & Repair Services	4.8	7.2
10	Hotels and Restaurants	8.3	-1.6
11	Railways	23.5	6.0
12	Road transport	10.1	6.1
13	Water transport	-0.4	1.3
14	Air transport	33.2	28.9
15	Services incidental to transport	12.8	8.6
16	Storage	8.0	9.5
17	Communication	18.7	5.0
18	Financial Services	6.7	6.6
19	Real Estate, Professional Services & Ownership of Dwellings	12.9	8.8
20	Public Administration	0.2	13.6
21	Other services	11.9	13.3
	<b>Services Sector</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
	<b>Product Tax</b>	9.8	10.4
	<b>Product Subsidies</b>	-4.7	-9.7
	<b>Total GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

expected at 7.8%, 4.8% and 11.1% respectively which has lead the NSDP to Rs.1037706 crore, showing a growth of 10.4% against 11.4% in 2015-16. Similarly at constant (2011-12) prices the NSDP is estimated at Rs.793764 crore showing a growth of 7.0% (**Table 2.4**). The NSVA growth of Agriculture & allied activities, Industry and Service sectors are

expected to be 1.2%, 2.2% and 8.4 % respectively.

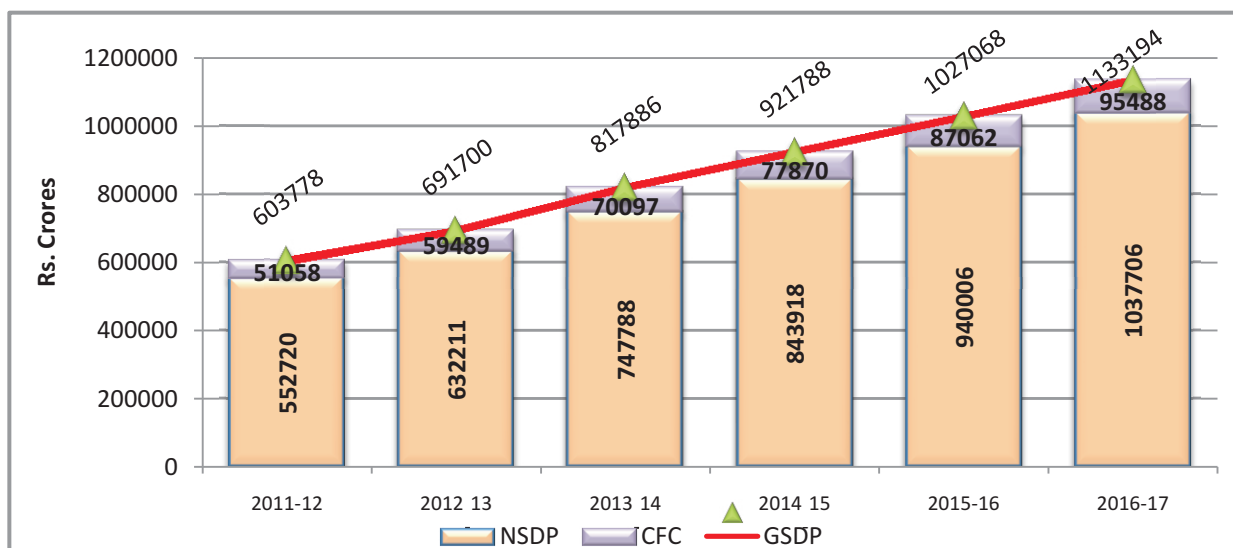
**Figure 2.1** shows the GSDP, NSDP and CFC at current prices from 2011-12 to 2016-17. The difference in GSDP and NSDP indicates the extent of consumption of fixed capital or depreciation.

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

Sectors	NSDP at Current Prices		NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	2015-16 F.R.E.	2016-17 A.E.	2015-16 F.R.E.	2016-17 A.E.
Agriculture	98073	105722	65640	66406
Industry	195373	204689	171354	175196
Services	537515	597007	417694	452961
<b>NSVA at Basic Price</b>	<b>830961</b>	<b>907418</b>	<b>654688</b>	<b>694564</b>
Product Tax	128107	148377	102296	112959
Product Subsidies	19063	18090	15240	13759
<b>NSDP at Market Price</b>	<b>940006</b>	<b>1037706</b>	<b>741744</b>	<b>793764</b>

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**

### 2.1.6. Sectoral Composition of Gross State Domestic Product

The contribution of Agriculture & allied activities and Industry sector to the overall GSDP (from 11.77% to 11.68% and 24.70% to 23.68%, respectively) saw a marginal decrease in 2016-17 as against 2015-16. 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 63.53% in 2015-16 to 64.64% in 2016-17. The contribution of 'Real estate, Professional

Services & Ownership of Dwellings' is highest with 32.55% in 2016-17 followed by 'Manufacturing (14.76%)', 'Trade and Repair Services (9.04%)' and 'Crops (8.19%)'.

The sectoral composition of GSDP in 2015-16 and 2016-17 at current prices is given in **Table 2.5**. The sectoral composition of GSDP is shown in **Figure 2.2** by 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

**Table 2.5: Sectoral shares of GSDP at Current Prices**

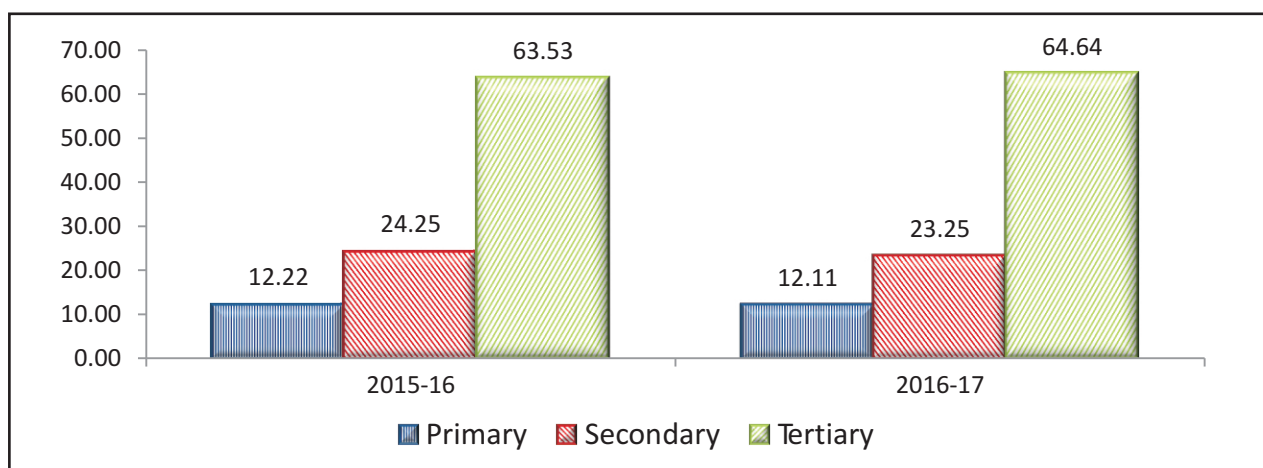
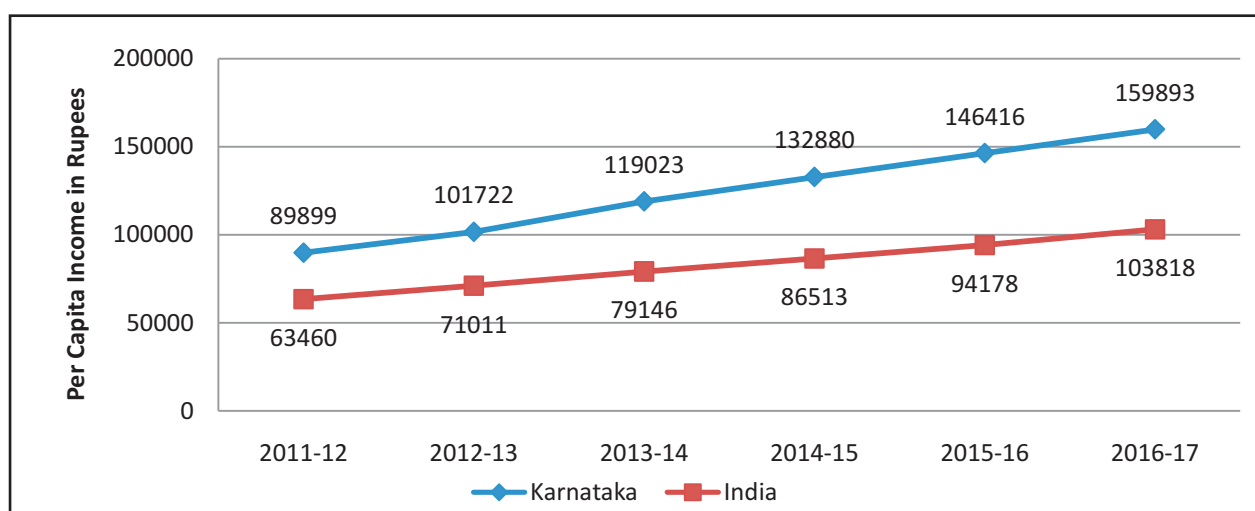
Sl. No	Sector	2015-16 F.R.E.	2016-17 A.E.
1	Crops	8.19	8.19
2	Livestock	2.31	2.25
3	Forestry and Logging	0.79	0.74
4	Fishing	0.49	0.50
	<b>Agriculture and Allied Sector</b>	<b>11.77</b>	<b>11.68</b>
5	Mining and Quarrying	0.45	0.43
6	Manufacturing	15.44	14.76
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1.64	1.58
8	Construction	7.17	6.92
	<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>24.70</b>	<b>23.68</b>
9	Trade & Repair Services	8.97	9.04
10	Hotels and Restaurants	1.81	1.67
11	Railways	0.37	0.36
12	Road Transport	4.12	4.11
13	Water Transport	0.03	0.02
14	Air Transport	0.25	0.30
15	Services Incidental to Transport	0.07	0.07
16	Storage	0.05	0.05
17	Communication	1.74	1.71
18	Financial Services	4.88	4.73
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	31.84	32.55
20	Public Administration	2.59	2.76
21	Other services	6.83	7.26
	<b>Services Sector</b>	<b>63.53</b>	<b>64.64</b>
	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Capita State Income (i.e. per capita NSDP) of Karnataka at current prices is estimated to increase by 9.2% to touch Rs.159893 during 2016-17, as against Rs.146416 in 2015-16. All India Per capita income for 2016-17 is Rs.103818, Karnataka's per capita income is higher by 54%. **Figure 2.3** provides comparison of Per capita Income of Karnataka and All India from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

On comparison, the level of per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices is also expected to grow from Rs.115535 during 2015-16 to Rs.122306 for the year 2016-17 with an increase of 5.9%. Sector wise details of GSDP and NSDP for the years 2011-12 to 2016-17, both at current and constant (2011-12) prices are presented in **Appendices 2.1 to 2.4**.

**Figure 2.2: Sectoral composition of GSVA at Current Prices****Figure 2.3: Comparison of Per Capita Income**

### 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 2016-17 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 2015-16 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) prices including Per Capita Net District Domestic Product at current prices for the year 2014-15 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**.

**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	1858	641
1980-81	5587	1520
1990-91	20551	4598
2000-01	96348	18344
2010-11	368338	62251
2011-12	552720	89899
2012-13	632211	101722
2013-14	747788	119023
2014-15 (S.R.E.)	843918	132880
2015-16 (F.R.E.)	940006	146416
2016-17 (A.E.)	1037706	159893

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	603376	4	107532	5
2	Bihar	413503	8	34168	10
3	Jharkand	241955	10	62816	8
<b>4</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>1027068</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>146416</b>	<b>2</b>
5	Madhya Pradesh	565053	6	65388	7
6	Odisha	332329	9	66890	6
7	Tamil Nadu	1212668	1	143547	3
8	Telangana	583117	5	143023	4
9	Uttar Pradesh	1153795	2	48520	9
10	Delhi	558745	7	280142	1
<b>All India</b>		<b>13675331</b>		<b>94178</b>	

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

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

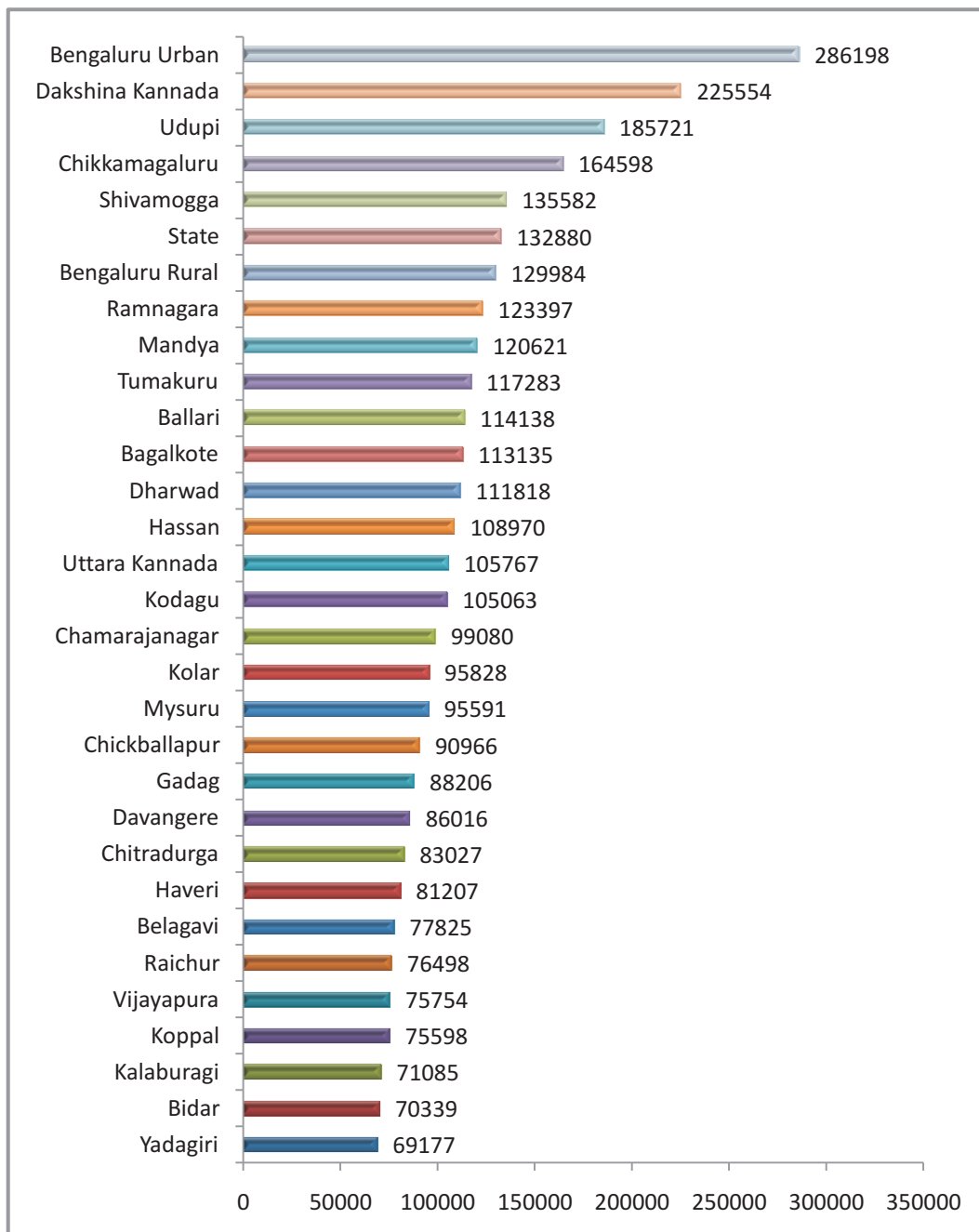
Bangalore Urban District stood first in the total District Income as well as per capita district income for the year 2014-15. Bengaluru Urban District contributes 33.87% to GSDP at current Prices followed by Dakshina Kannada (5.88%), Belagavi (4.58%).

At constant (2011-12) prices, contribution of Belagavi district to the primary sector GSDP is highest in 2014-15, due to a higher contribution in agriculture. 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 2014-15 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 2.4: District wise Per Capita Income (in rupees) for the year 2014-15**



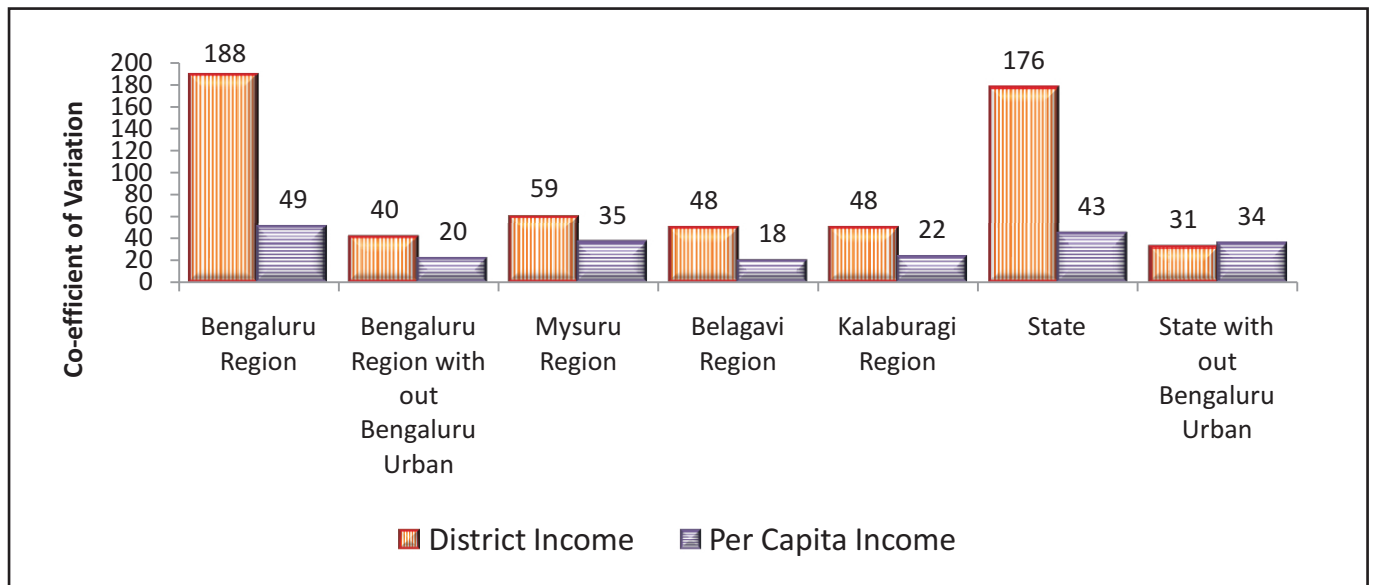
**Figure 2.5** shows these computed values across the four divisions and at the State level.

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 also to be included. Excluding Bengaluru Urban, 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

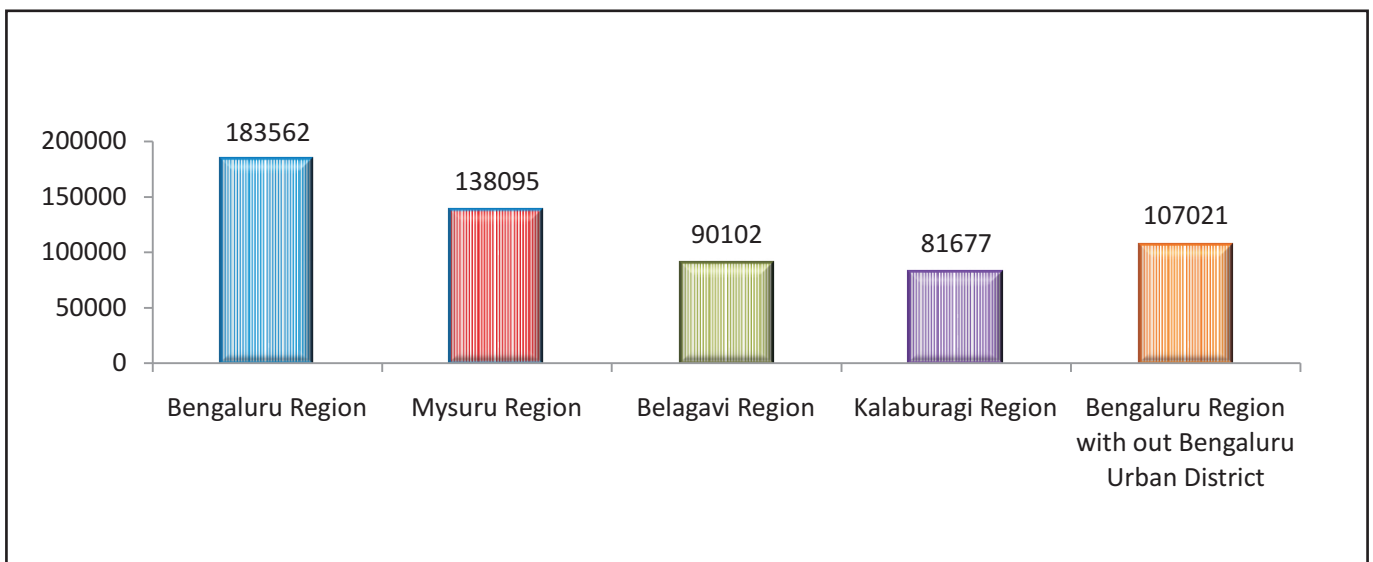
a source of broader inter-regional disparities in the process of State's economic development. However, a low coefficient of variation as such, does not necessarily imply either a higher or a lower district economic growth or regional disparity.

It can be observed from **Figure 2.6** that Kalaburgi the revenue region (comprising Ballari, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Raichuru and Yadagiri districts), stood lowest in the per capita income. Kalaburgi 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 Per Capita Income by Divisions in Karnataka for 2014-15**



**Figure 2.6: Division wise Per Capita Income (Rs.)**



## 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.

**During 2016 -17**, based on inflation rate of All India **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is increased to 2.81% in 9 (April-December) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 0.57% only.

**During 2016-17**, based on inflation rate of All India level **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is increased to 1.48% in 9 (April-December) months. During the corresponding period of previous year inflation rate was increased by 5.08%.

### 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.

**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 2004-5=100. For better representation and wider coverage, 676 commodities have been covered which includes 102 primary article's, 19 fuel

and power items and 555 manufactured products.

#### **During 2015-16 and 2016-17 Whole sale price index analysis given below.**

- During 2016-17, the Index of all commodities is increased from 177.8 in April to 182.8 in December 2016, showing an increase of 2.81%.
- During 2015-16, the index of all commodities is increased from 176.4 in April to 177.4 in December 2015, showing an increase of 0.57%.
- the index of all commodities in December 2016 is 182.8 and during the corresponding month of previous year was 177.4, showing an increase of 3.04%

#### **During 2016-17 (April-December) Group-Wise changes in WPI are as follows.**

- Primary Articles' group with 20.12 % weight, this group index is increased in 9 months by 1.75%.
- Fuel and Power group with 14.91% weight, this group index is increased in 9 months' by 9.52%
- Manufactured Products group with 64.97% weight, this group index is increased in 9 months by 1.61%.

April to December of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 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**.

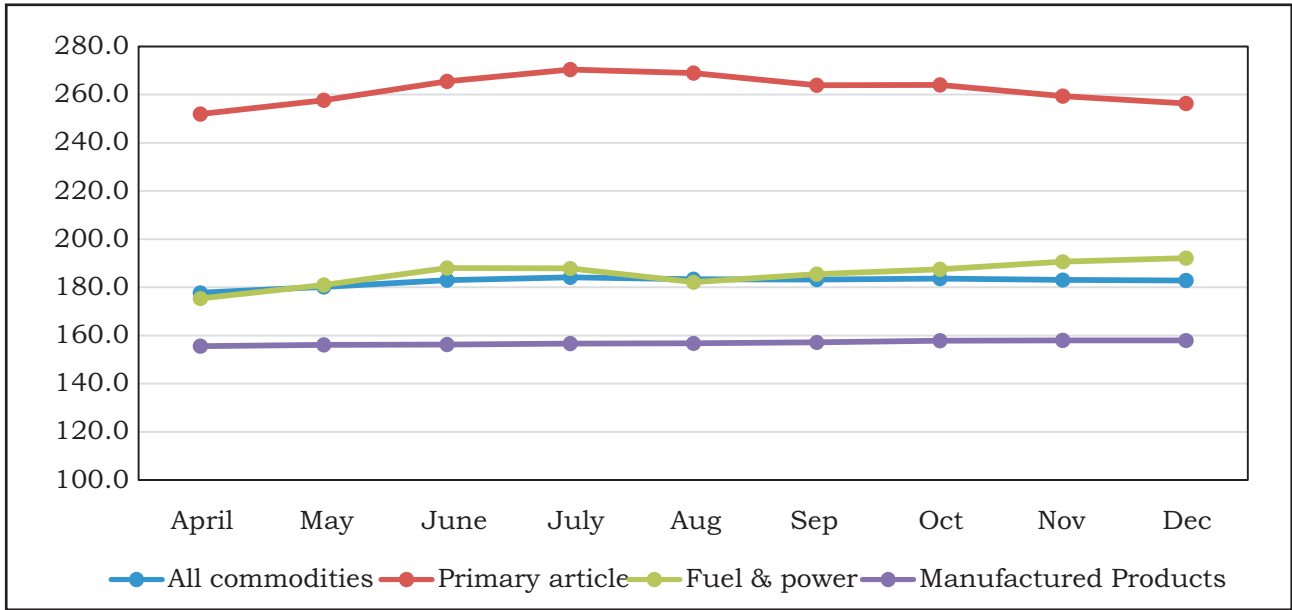
### **2.2.3.2. Wholesale Price index of 33 Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka State:**

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



**Figure: 2.7 Group wise changes in WPI**



for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in **Appendix 2.11**. The trend of WPI for 33 agricultural commodities in Karnataka for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are shown in

**Figure 2.8** and **Figure 2.9** shows the trends of Ragi, Gram, Tur, Potato and Coconut in Karnataka.

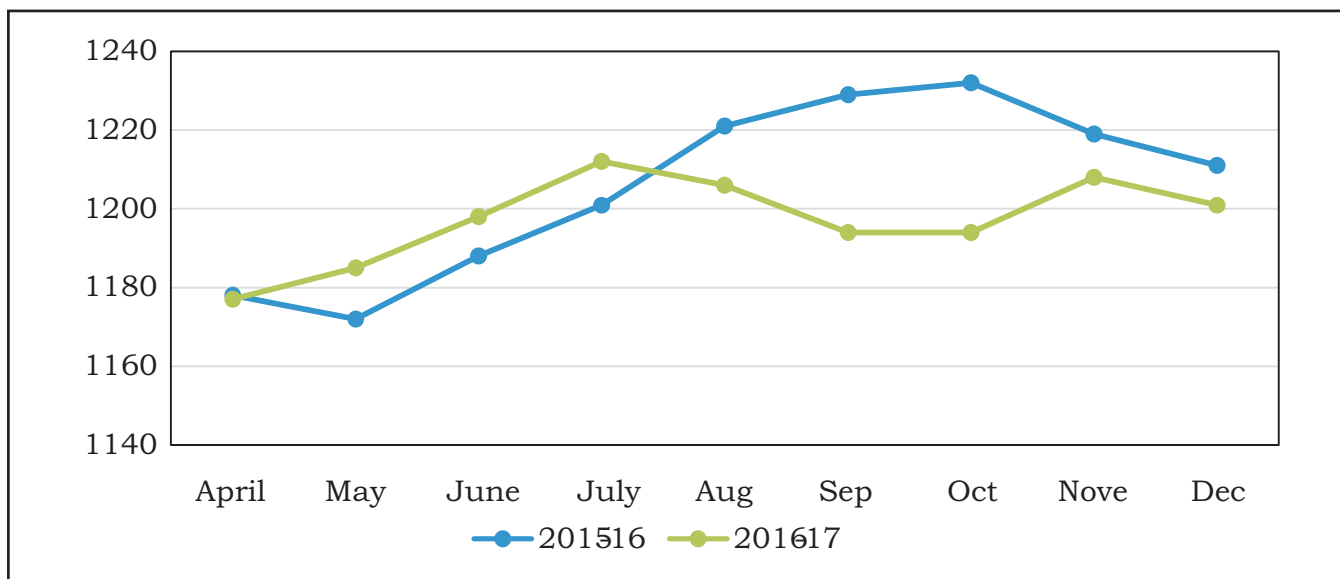
**During 2015-16 and 2016-17 (April- December) 33 agricultural commodities Wholesale Price index of Karnataka State analysis given below.**

- During 2016-17, the Index of Wholesale price is increased from 1177 in April to 1202 in December 2016, showing an increase of 2.12% in 9 months.
- During this year, from April to December 9 month's average is 1186 points.
- During 2015-16, the Index of Wholesale price index is increased from 1178 in April to 1211 in December 2015, showing an increase of 2.80% in 9 months.
- During this year, from April to December 9 month's average is 1250 points.
- In 2016, December index is 1202 and compared to 2015 December index (1211) the annual Index decreased to 0.74%.

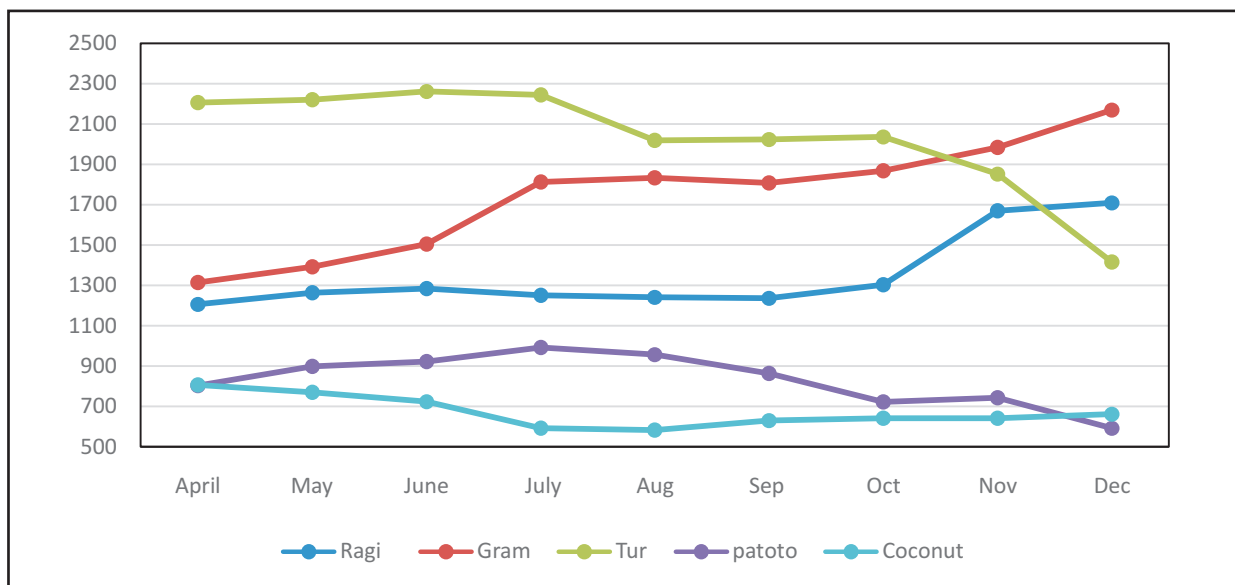
**During 2016-17 (April-December) Group-Wise changes in WPI are as follows.**

- During 2016, compared to April index to December index, index is increased to 2.12%. Gur and Sugar group index is increased by 7.24%, Fiber and group increased by 5.12%, misilenious group index increased by 9.50%, cereles group index is increased by 5.15%, spices and condiments index group index increased by 0.62%., has resulted in the increase of the State index.
- Whereas, Pulses group index and Oil and Fats group index are decreased by 17.35% and 8.87% respectively.
- During April-December 2016, Onion, Arecanut, Coffee and Tobacco commodities prices are increased by 10.5%, 5.6%, 13.7%, 25.8% respectively.
- Ragi and Maize prices are increased by 38.20%, and 17.41% respectively in cereals group.
- April to December 2016 index of Gur and Sugar group increased by 7.24%. In this group sugar and Gur Index is increased by 15.48% and 5.03% respectively.
- During April to December 2016, in Pulses group, Gram price increased by 65.14% and Horse gram price increased by 24.62% and Green gram, Tur prices are decreased by 32.30%, 35.81% respectively.

**Figure. 2.8 Average Trend of WPI in Karnataka**



**Figure 2.9 shows the trends of Ragi, Gram, Tur, Potato and Coconut in Karnataka.**



**2.2.4. Consumer price Index:**

In order to study the changes in the retail prices of a 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 Laborer's (CPI-AL) (c) Rural Laborer'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 Statistics Office (CSO), New Delhi. In Karnataka, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics constructs and releases only CPI-IW for State series every month, whereas the

remaining three indices are not being constructed by the State Directorate.

**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 center's based in Karnataka (Bengaluru, Belgavi, Hubbli-Dharwad, Madikeri and Mysuru). The base

year for CPI-IW is 2001=100. Base year revision work is in progress. The trend of all India CPI-IW of 2015-16 and 2016-17 is shown in **Figure 2.10**.

**During 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, All India consumer price Index for industrial workers analysis given below.**

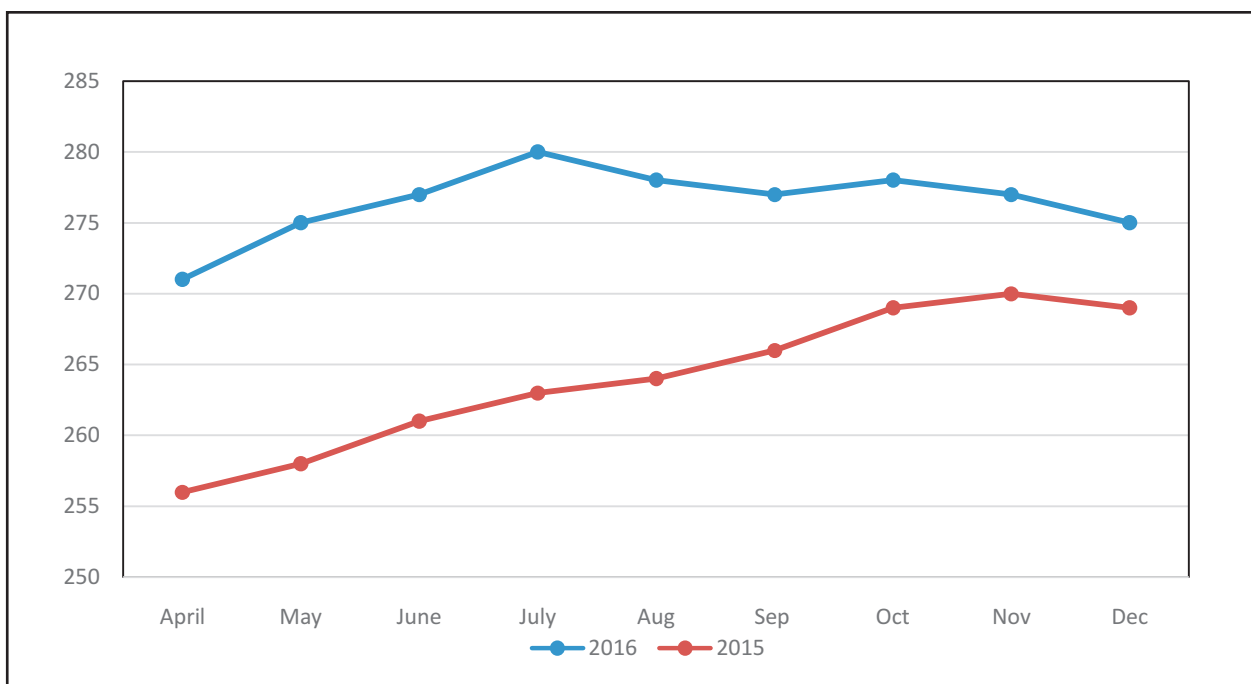
- All India level consumer price Index of December 2015 was 269 points, corresponding period of this year the points moved to 275, annual inflation rate increased by 2.23%. During 2014-15, index of December 2014 was 253 points, corresponding period of December 2015 the points moved to 269, annual inflation rate was 6.32%.
- During 2016-17 April-December 9 months average index is 276 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 264 and inflation rate increased by 4.54%. During 2015-16 April-December 9 months average index was 264 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index was 250 and inflation rate increased by 5.6%

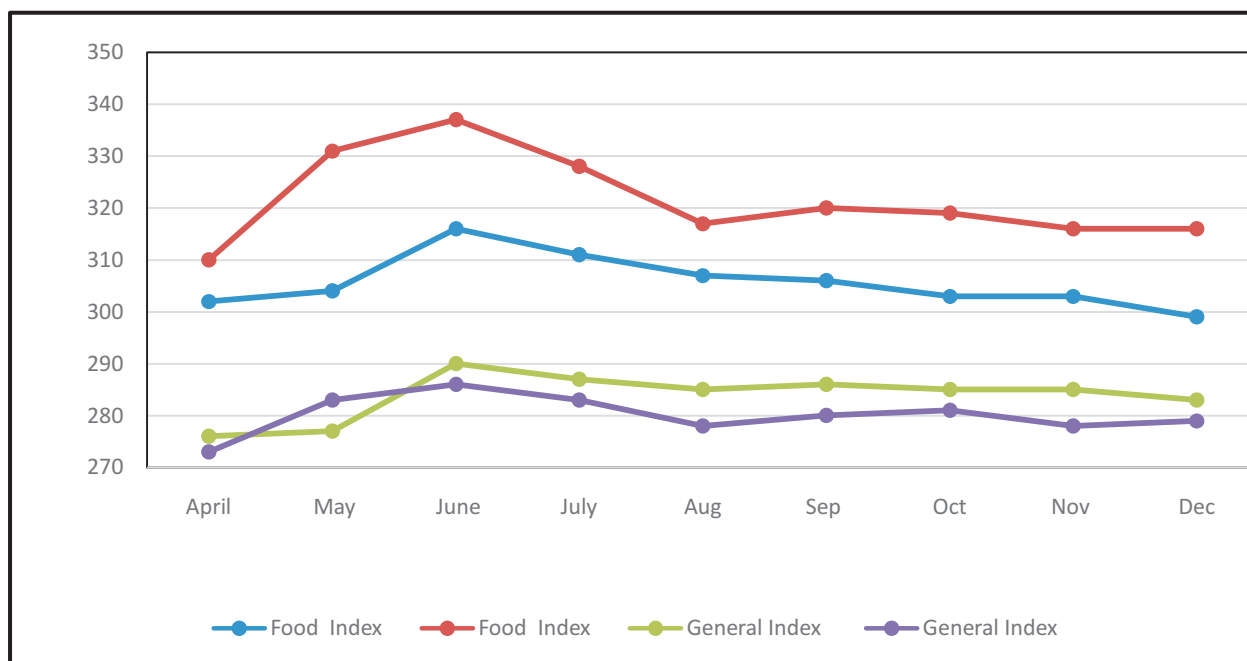
During 2016-17, among 5 centers (Bengaluru, Belagavi, Madikeri, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mysuru) the index of Madikeri and Bengaluru centres, compared to April 2016 in December 2016 increased by 2.54% and 2.20% respectively. During 2016-17, the Index of Madikeri centre from 276 in April to 283 in December 2016, from April to December 9 month's average is 284 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 272, showing an increase of 4.41%.

The general index Bengaluru centre, from 273 in April to 279 in December 2016, from April to December 9 month's average is 280 points, compared to corresponding period of the previous year average index is 270, has increased by 3.70%. While that of food group index decreased by 0.9% in Madikeri centre and at Bengaluru centre food index increased by 1.93%

The details of food and general index during 2015-16 till December 2016 is depicted in **Figure-2.11**. CPI-IW in April & December for the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 in Karnataka and all India are presented in **Appendex-2.12**.

**Figure- 2.10: All India Consumer Price Index**



**Figure-2.11. Food and general index of Madikeri and Bengaluru**

#### 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, Kalaburgi, Harihara, Hassan, Mandya, Mangaluru, Raichuru and Tumakuru. The base year for these State series index is 1987-88=100.

During 2016-17, among the 11 State series centres, General index of Ballari and Mandya centres increased by 1.80% and 1.72% respectively. During 2016-17, the general Index of Ballari centre is increased from 722 in April to 735 in December 2016, from April to December 9 months average is 737 points showing an increase of 1.80% compared to corresponding period of previous year this centre average index (687) increased by 7.27%. Ballari centre Food index increased from 885 in April to 891 in December 2016, 9 months average index (900) showing an increase of 0.67% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year average index (832) increased by 8.17%.

Mandya centre recorded the highest increase from 815 in April 2016 to 829 in December 2016. The average general index from April 2016 to December 2016 of Mandya centre (827) has increased by 1.72%, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the general index of this centre (793) is increased by 4.28%. During 2016-17, Mandya centre food index increased from 988 to 1003 of April

to December this 9 months average index is 1003 points, showing increase of 1.51%, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year the index (956) was increased by 4.91%. Food and general index of Ballari and Mandya centres illustrate in Figure 2.12. Details of the CPI-IW for all India and Karnataka are presented in **Appendix-2.13 to 2.15.**

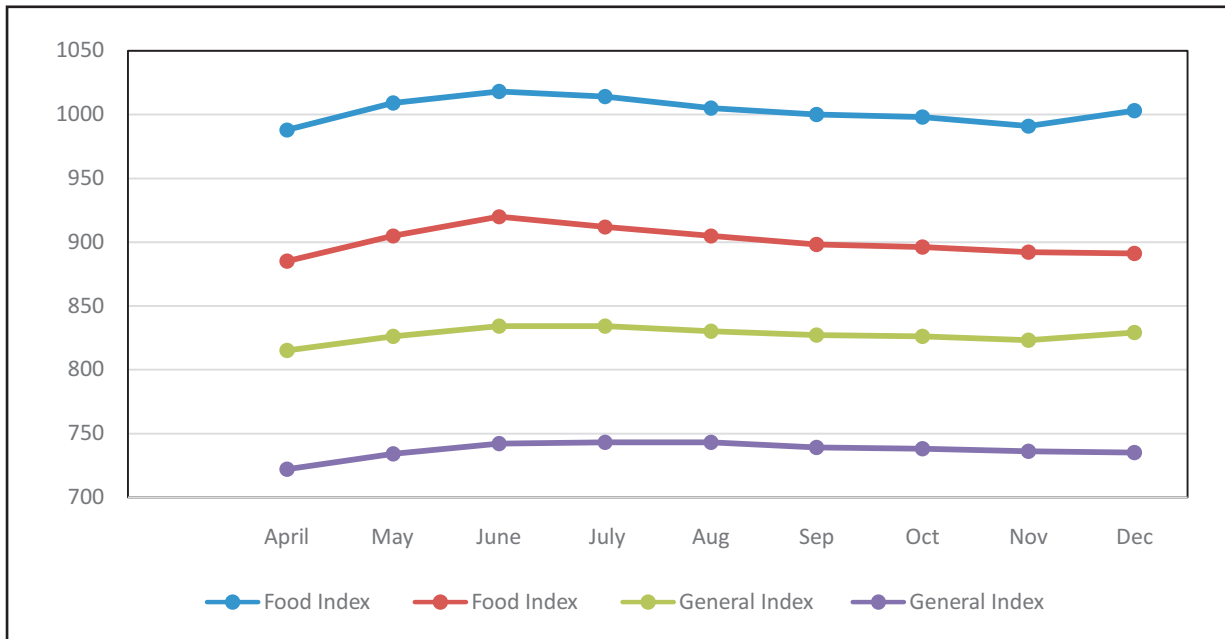
#### 2.2.4.3 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

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 in Karnataka recorded an increase of 4.57% in December 2016 over April 2016 as against 3.30% at all India level, whereas the food index in Karnataka showed an increase of 5.17% as against 3.55% at all India level.

During 2016-17 (upto December 2016), in Karnataka, the average general index moved to 921 from 994 during same period of 2015-16, thus showing an increase of 7.9%. At the all India level, this increase was 4.56%. The average food index in the State stood at 1000 and at all India level it was 845, indicating an

**Figure 2.12 Food and general index of Ballari and Mandya centers**



increase of 8.3% and 4.97% respectively over the previous year.

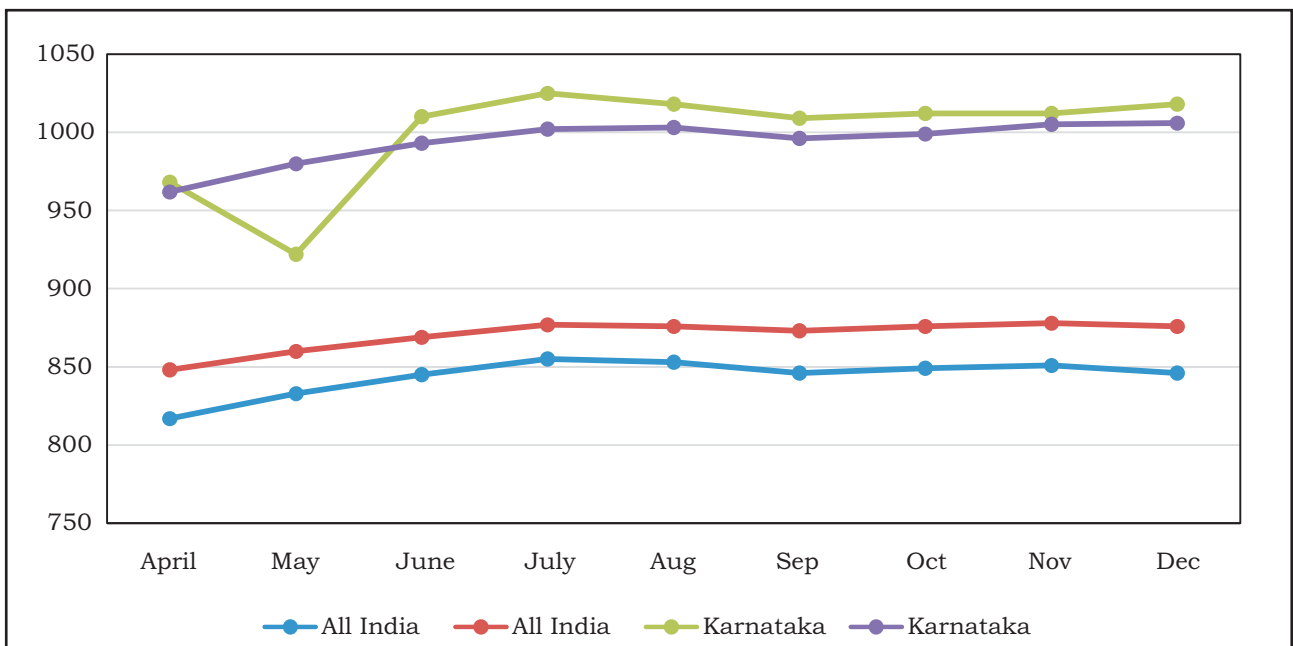
Food and General Index during 2016-17 is illustrated in Figure. 2.13. CPI-AL in April & December for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are presented in **Appendix -2.16** and CPI-AL at all India and Karnataka from 2000-01 are given in **Appendix -2.17**.

**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.

**Figure. 2.13. Food and General Index of Agricultural Labourers**

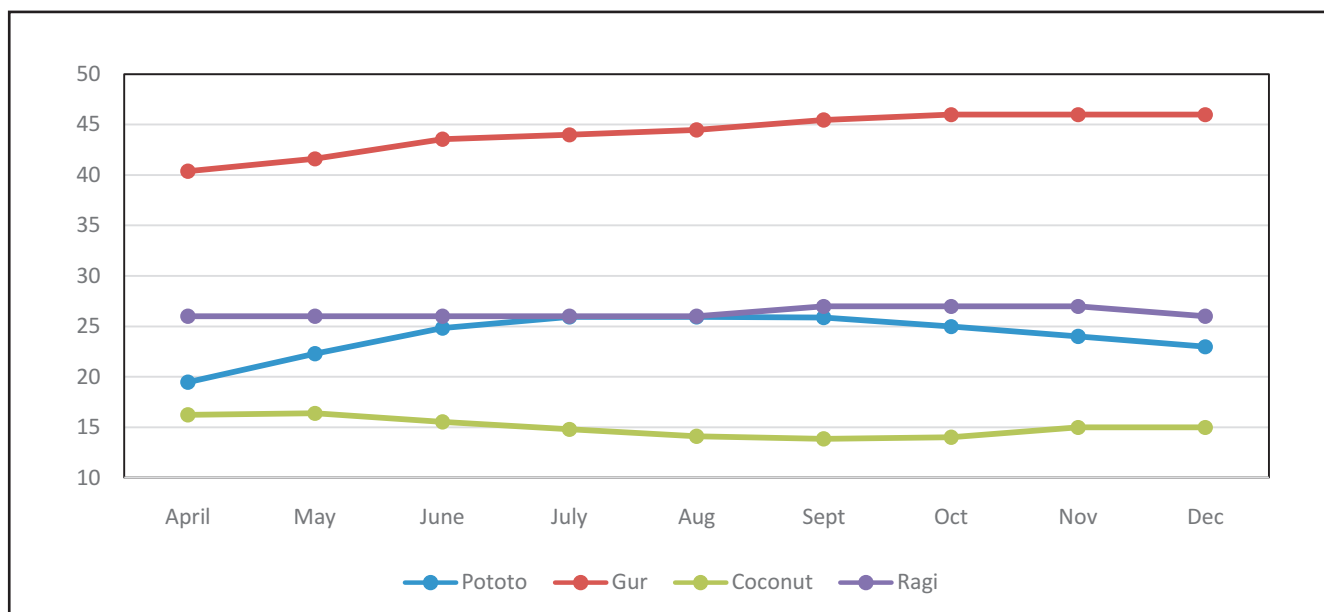


**(a) Price Situation in Urban Areas**

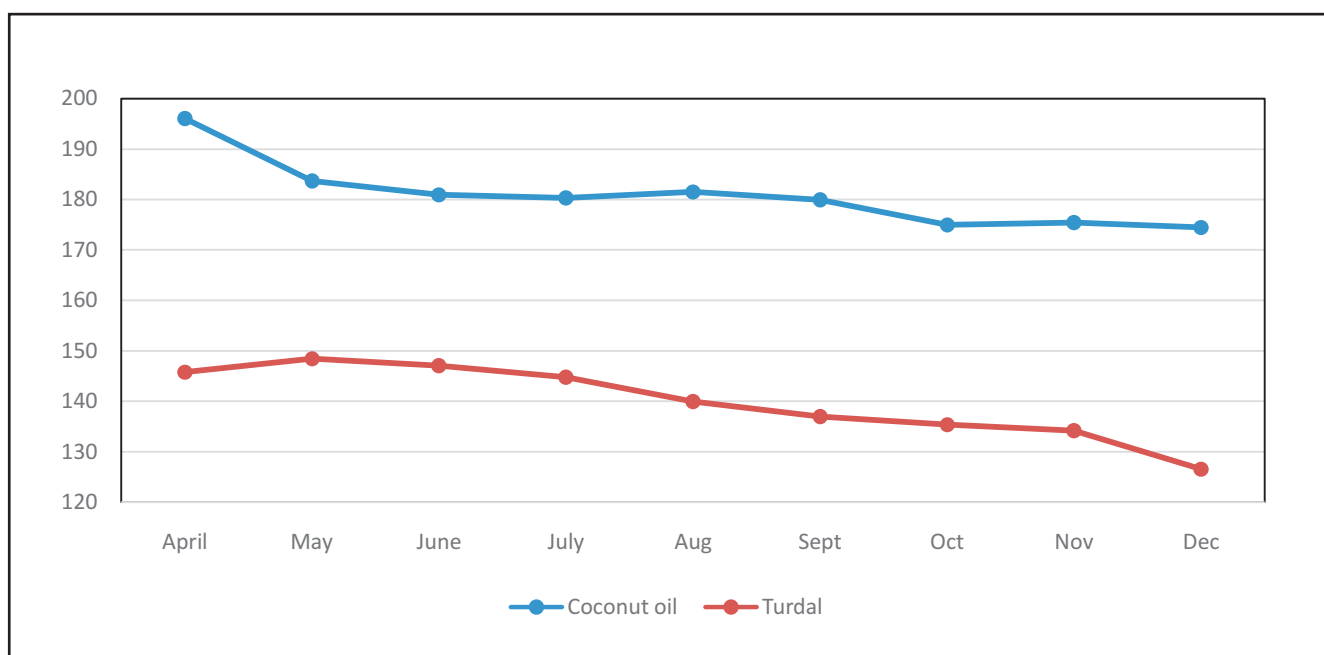
Every week, retail prices of 20 important commodities are collected from 20 urban centre's in the State in order to construct Urban Retail Price Index (URPI). During 2016-17, the URPI which was 3164 in April 2016 rose to 3206 in December 2016 showing an increase

of 1.33%. The rise in index is attributed to the increase in prices of potato (19.62%), Gur (14.14%), Ragi (14.71%) and Groundnut Oil (6.43%). During this period Coconut, Coconut Oil, Turdal decreased by 9.18%, 11.16%, 13.29%. The price trends of these commodities are graphically illustrated in **Figure. 2.14 and 2.15.**

**Figure 2.14 The price trends potato, Gur, Coconut, Ragi**



**Figure 2.15 Price trends Coconut oil and Tur dal**



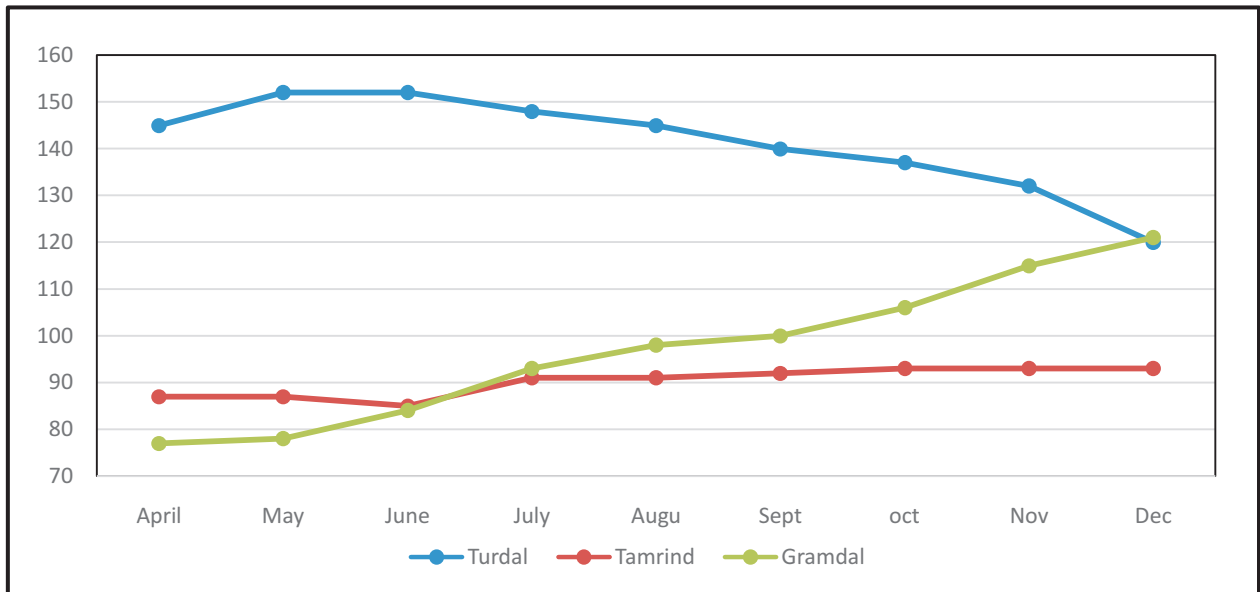
During 2016-17 (up to December 2016), the average URPI (3202) decreased by 2.37% over the corresponding period of the previous year (3280). Urban Retail Price Index numbers in Karnataka are presented in **Appendix 2.18**.

**(b) Price Situation in Rural Areas**

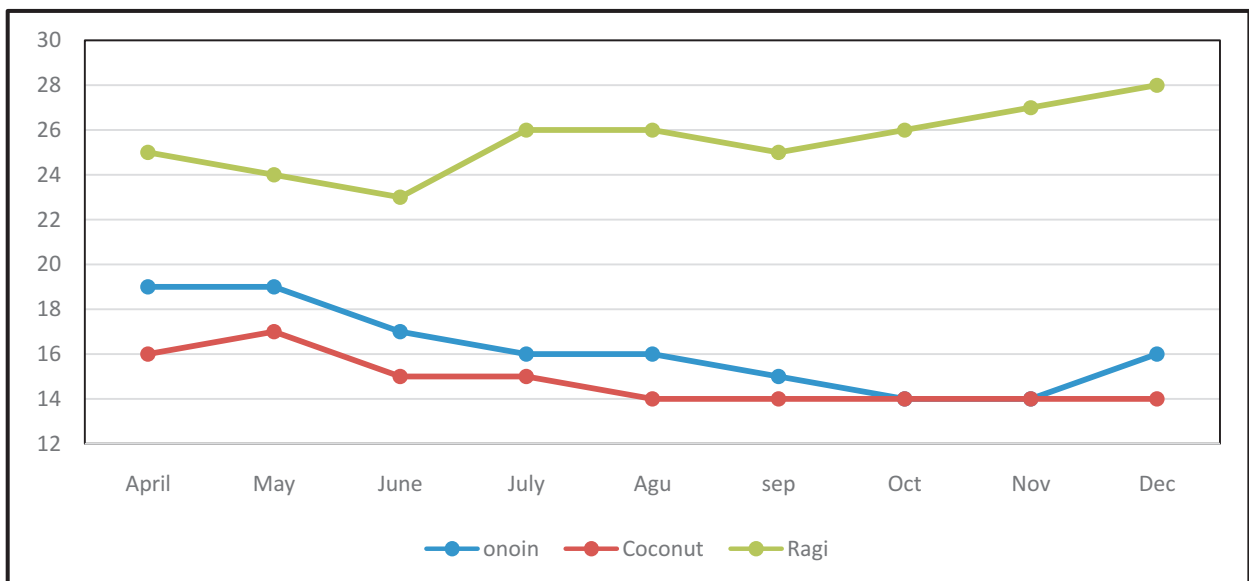
In the State, for construction of monthly Rural Retail Price Index (RRPI), retail prices of 29 essential commodities are collected from 352 villages every month. During 2016-17, the index shows a continuous increase from 4815 in April 2016 to 4899 in December 2016, thus

showing an overall increase of 1.74%. This rise was mainly due to increase in prices of Gramdal (56.41%), Ragi (11.72%), Tamarind (7.59%) and Whereas Onion, Coconut, Turdal have decreased by 17.11%, 11.36%, 17.17% respectively. Price trends of these commodities are shown in **Figure. 2.16 & 2.17**. Upto December 2016-17, the average RRPI was 4879, recording an increase of 5.30% over the RRPI level (4633) of the corresponding period of the previous year. Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka are given in **Appendix - 2.19**.

**Figure 2.16 Price trends Tur dal, Tamrind and Gram**



**Figure 2.17 Price trends Onion, Coconut and Ragi**







# CHAPTER 3

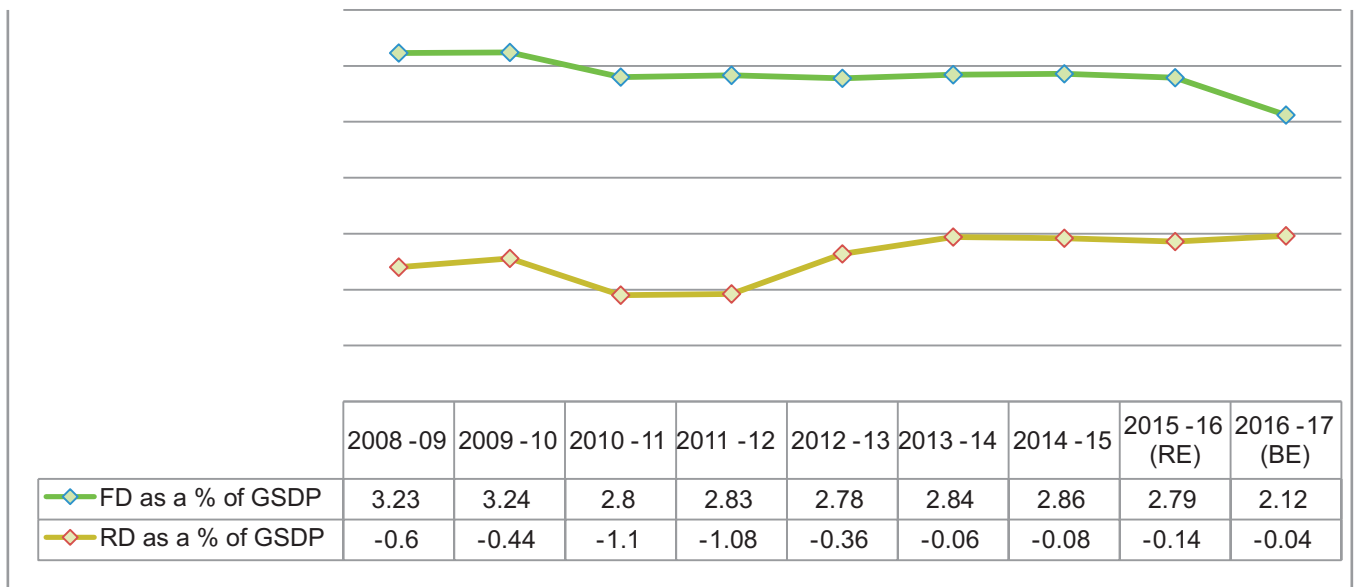
## FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

Driven by various fiscal consolidation measures, Karnataka has managed its expenditure well even while enhancing its revenues. The State's fiscal deficit has declined marginally from 2.79% in 2015-16 (RE) to the level of 2.12% of GSDP in 2016-17 (BE), while the capital outlay has increased marginally from Rs. 21133.91 crore in 2015-16(RE) to Rs. 25715.90 crore in 2016-17(BE). This indicates that entire borrowings is invested under capital outlay. The State's revenue receipts have increased to Rs.130758.07 crore in 2016-17 (BE) from Rs.117730.86 crore in 2015-16 (RE). The State continues to have an overall revenue surplus, albeit at reduced levels. In 2016-17 (BE) development expenditure has slightly increased to Rs. 114417.38 crore compared to Rs. 100987.31 crore in 2015-16 (RE). Non tax-revenues has slightly increased from Rs. 5411.37 crore in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs. 6220.45 crore in 2016-17 (BE). Education, Water resources, Social Security & Social welfare, Agriculture 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. It is to the credit of the State that even during the economic slow down period (2008-10) revenue surplus was continuously maintained. Over the last few years, the fiscal deficit could also be maintained within 3% of GSDP as mandated by the KFRA, except in 2008-09 and 2009-10 when it went up to 3.2%, as a result of additional expenditure for economic stimulation prompted by the Government of India. Time trends in fiscal and revenue deficits for the period 2008-09 to 2016-17(BE) are presented in **Figure 3.1**

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



### 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 101.68% in the GFD as compared to 110.37 % of all States average in 2015-16 (BE). The fact that the almost entire fiscal deficits devoted to capital Expenditure is welcome as it helps sustain rapid growth. However, the State has a challenging task of restoring the larger revenue 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.

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

### 3.3 STATE FINANCES

The State's fiscal consolidation efforts have been largely revenue led owing to the tax

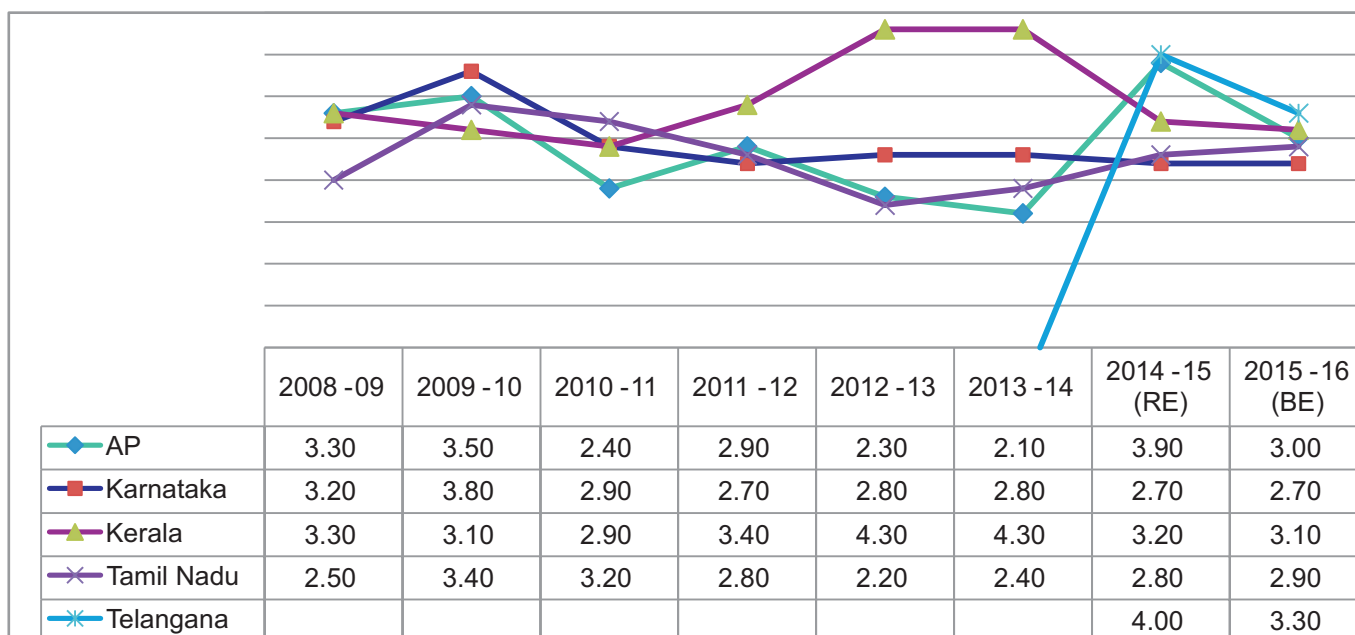
**Table 3.1: Major Fiscal Indicators of Karnataka**

Fiscal Indicators	2010-11 (Accounts)		2011-12 (Accounts)		2012-13 (Accounts) (RE)		2013-14 (Accounts)		2014-15(RE)		2015-16(BE)	
	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States	KAR	All States
<b>RD/GFD</b>	-39.00	-1.90	-38.13	-14.23	12.98	10.40	-2.04	4.26	-0.84	5.01	-4.50	-16.10
<b>Capital Outlay/ GFD</b>	125.00	94.10	126.10	101.72	106.69	98.83	99.18	88.98	99.21	90.84	101.68	110.37
<b>Non-devpt. Expenditure/ Aggregate disbursement</b>	20.20	30.80	20.00	29.70	21.50	28.80	23.00	29.60	21.40	26.60	22.80	28.20
<b>STR/RE</b>	<b>71.20</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>88.38</b>	<b>75.66</b>	<b>87.03</b>	<b>76.81</b>	<b>74.70</b>	<b>61.20</b>	<b>67.10</b>	<b>53.60</b>	<b>70.70</b>	<b>57.10</b>

RD = Revenue Deficit, GFD = Gross Fiscal Deficit, STR =State Tax Revenue, RE = Revenue Expenditure

Source: RBI-Study of budget, 2015-16, Statement-1, 4, Appendix-1 and 2

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



Source: Economic Survey 2015-16, Planning Department, GoK and RBI report on a Study of Budgets, 2015-16

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. 117730.86 crore in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs. 130758.07 crore in 2016-17 (BE) (**Table 3.2**).

On the expenditure front, capital outlay (outside the revenue account) as percent of GSDP has decreased from 3.50% in 2009-10 to 2.41% in 2016-17 (BE). 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 the 2009-10 to 2016-17(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

**Table 3.2 : Receipts and expenditure of Karnataka**

(Rs.crore)

Items/ Years	2009-10 (A/C)	2010-11 (A/C)	2011-12 (A/C)	2012-13 (A/C)	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
Revenue receipts	49155.70	58206.23	69806.27	78176.22	89542.53	104142.15	117730.86	130758.07
Revenue expenditure	47536.92	54033.84	65115.07	76293.26	89189.57	103614.29	116732.17	130236.06
Capital receipts	12942.68	12143.83	15228.35	16845.47	19445.49	21983.89	21023.39	28427.11
Capital Disbursements	14310.68	16865.67	19259.41	18663.49	19868.12	22603.25	22497.29	29201.29
Capital outlay (outside the revenue account)	12066.89	13283.36	15416.47	15445.43	16946.86	19622.30	21133.91	25715.90
% to GSDP								
Revenue receipts	14.26	15.28	16.07	14.96	14.57	15.20	16.00	10.80
Revenue expenditure	13.79	14.19	14.99	14.60	14.51	15.12	15.86	10.75
Capital receipts	3.76	3.19	3.51	3.22	3.16	3.21	2.86	2.35
Capital Disbursements	3.50	4.43	3.55	2.96	3.23	3.30	3.06	2.41
Capital outlay (outside the revenue account)	4.15	3.49	4.43	3.57	2.76	2.86	2.87	2.12

Source: (i) Economic Survey 2015-16, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Annual Financial Statement 2016-17 (iii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan, Finance Department, GoK 2016-2020.

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

Year	2009-10 (A/C)	2010-11 (A/C)	2011-12 (A/C)	2012-13 (A/C)	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
State taxes	8.87	10.10	10.70	10.28	10.19	10.23	10.27	6.92
Share of central taxes	2.14	2.50	2.55	2.42	2.25	2.14	3.26	2.23
Grants from centre	2.29	1.80	1.88	1.49	1.48	2.13	1.73	1.13
Non-Tax Revenue	0.97	0.88	0.94	0.76	0.66	0.68	0.74	0.51

Source : (i) Economic Survey 2015-16, Planning Department, GoK (ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan (2016-20), Finance Department, GoK

8.87% of GSDP in 2009-10 to 10.27% of GSDP in 2015-16 (RE). There is also increase in the share of central taxes from 2.14% of GSDP in 2009-10 to 3.26 % of GSDP in 2015-16 (RE). Share of grants from the central Government has decreased from 2.29% of GSDP to 1.73% of GSDP during the same reference period. However, these ratios have shown declining trends in 2016-17(BE), this decrease is because of huge increase in GSDP in 2016-17(BE) compared to previous years. Non-tax revenue has revealed a decline and warrants attention.

**Liabilities**

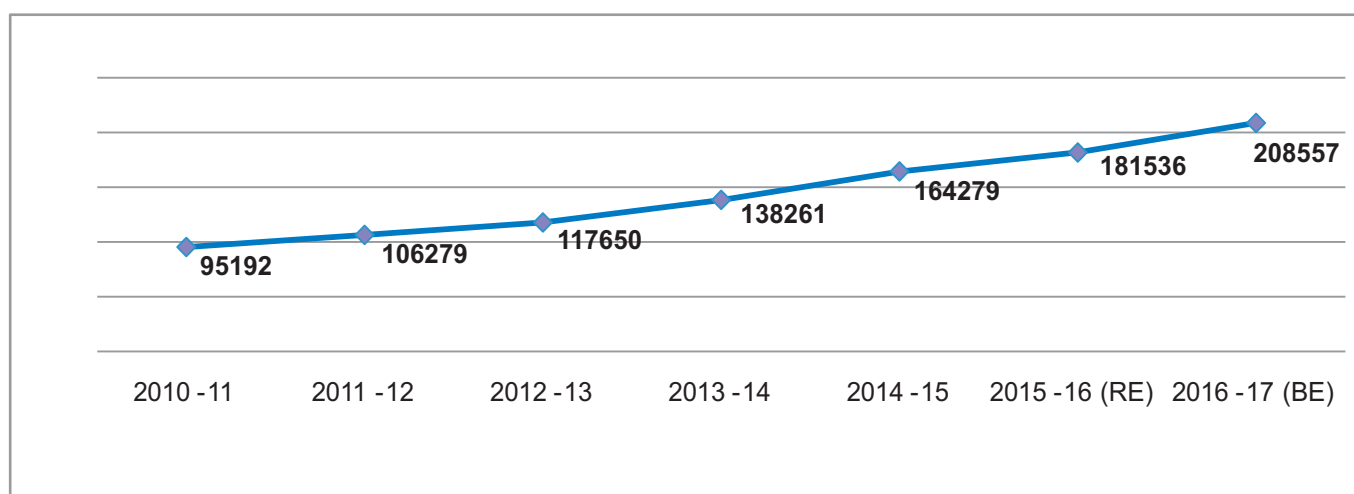
The total liabilities of the State Government increased from Rs. 95192 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 208557 crore in 2016-17(BE) at a CAGR of 13.96%. The total liabilities are however, within the limit of 25% of GSDP (prescribed by the 13th Finance Commission) (Figures 3.3 & 3.4).

**3.4 BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2016-17**

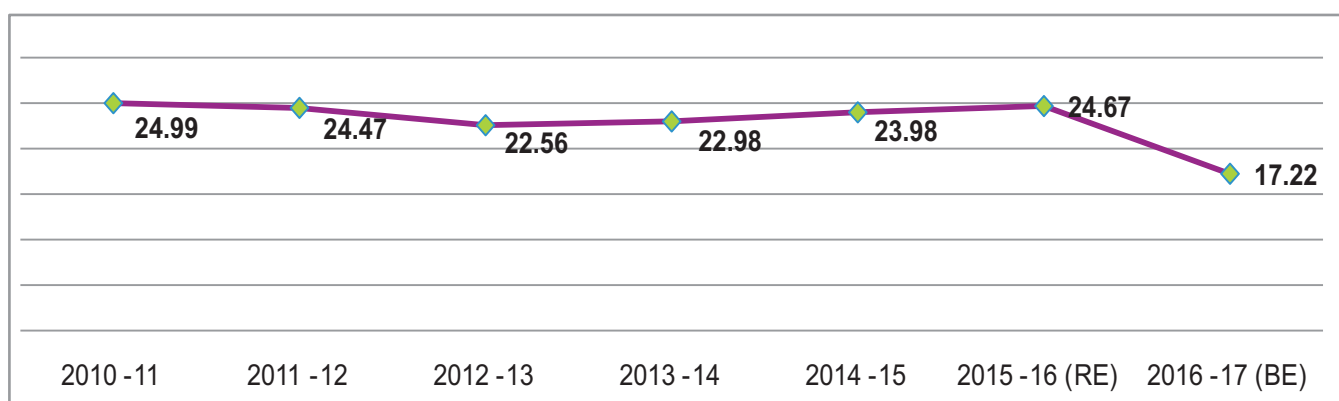
**3.4.1 Highlights**

Owing to a recovery in the macro economic situation, the State has been in a position to enhance revenue collection. In 2016-17 (BE), Receipts are expected to be Rs. 159260.18 crore comprising Rs. 130758.07 crore (82.10%) of revenue receipts and Rs. 28502.11 crore (17.90%) of capital receipts. As compared to 2015-16 (RE), revenue receipts are expected to increase by 11.07% and capital receipts are expected to increase by 22.04%, resulting in an overall anticipated increase of 12.88%. The State budget for 2016-17 (BE) envisages an expenditure of Rs. 159437.35 crore comprising Rs. 130236.06 crore (81.68%) of revenue expenditure and Rs. 29201.29 crore (18.32%) of capital expenditure. Expenditure during the year 2016-17 (BE) is expected to grow by 12.89% over the previous year, with capital

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



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



expenditure growing at a higher rate than that of revenue expenditure. 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 2016-17 (BE) budget are presented in **Table 3.5**. The per capita State's own tax revenue has increased from Rs. 11666.00 in 2015-16(RE) to Rs. 12759.00 in 2016-17 (BE). Revenue from Sales tax/VAT is expected to increase from Rs. 40614.15 crore in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs. 46504.10 crore in 2016-17 (BE), indicating a growth rate of 14.50%.

**Table 3.4: Overall Budgetary Position****(Rs. crore)**

	Receipts and Disbursements	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)	% variation (2016-17 over 2015-16)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Receipts</b>				
<b>1</b>	Revenue Receipts	104142.15	117730.86	130758.07	11.07
<b>2</b>	Capital Receipts	21994.03	23354.39	28502.11	22.04
	<b>Total A: (1+2)</b>	126136.18	141085.25	159260.18	12.88
<b>B.</b>	<b>Disbursement</b>				
<b>1</b>	Revenue Expenditure	103614.29	116732.17	130236.06	11.57
<b>2</b>	Capital Disbursements	22603.25	24497.29	29201.29	19.20
	<b>Total B: (1+2)</b>	126217.54	141229.46	159437.35	12.89

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

Note: Ways and means advances from RBI have not been included in the Capital receipts and Disbursements  
Capital receipts include Contingency Fund (net) and Public Account (net).

**Table 3.5 Important Budgetary Indicators: Karnataka**

Sl.no.	Indicator	Unit	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
1	Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. crore	141085.25	159260.18
2	Revenue Receipts	Rs. crore	117730.86	130758.07
3	State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs. crore	75568.26	83864.43
4	Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue	Rupees	11666.00	12759.00
5	Sales Tax / VAT Collection	Rs. crore	40614.15	46504.10
6	Share of Sales Tax /VAT in the State's Own Tax Revenue	%	40.80	41.95
7	Non-Tax Revenue including Grants from the Centre	Rs. crore	18179.26	19914.79
8	Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Revenue Receipts	%	15.44	15.23
9	Debt Receipts	Rs. crore	21232.63	22949.93
10	Share of Debts Receipts in Aggregate Receipts	%	15.05	14.41
11	Per Capita Receipts	Rupees	18175.00	19894.00
12	Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. crore	141229.00	159437.00
13	Developmental Expenditure	Rs. crore	100987.31	114417.38
14	Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rupees	15591.00	17408.00
15	Share of Developmental Expenditure in Total Expenditure	%	71.51	71.76

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

Per capital are calculated on projected population of 2015 and 2016 which is based on 2001&2011 population census  
Source: Annual Financial Statement 2016-17

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 2016-17 (BE) is of the order of Rs. 114417.38 crore against Rs. 100987.31 crore in 2015-16 (RE), an increase of 13.30 %.

### 3.4.2 Receipts

Aggregate receipts are likely to increase considerably by about Rs.18174.91 crore (12.88%) in 2016-17 (BE) over 2015-16 (RE). Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.13027.20 crore and capital receipts are expected to increase by Rs.5147.71 crore. Revenue receipts account for 82.10% of total receipts. Details of revenue and capital receipts are presented in **Table 3.6**.

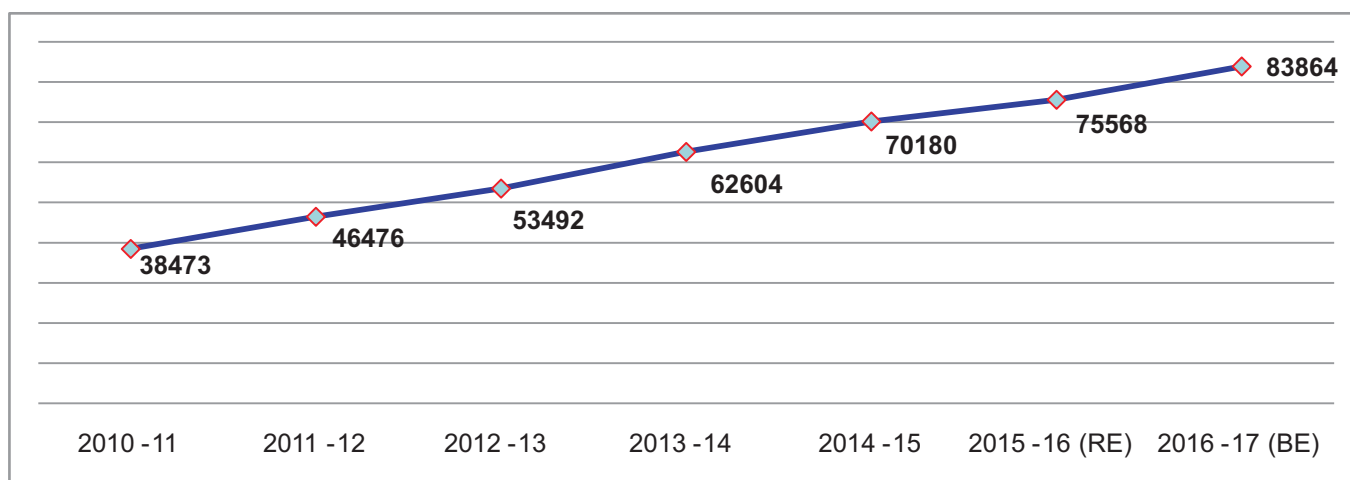
### 3.4.2.1 Revenue Receipts

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 2016-17 (BE) is anticipated to increase by 10.98% and non tax revenue by 14.95%. The share of tax revenue in the total revenue receipts is of the order 84.77% in 2016-17(BE).

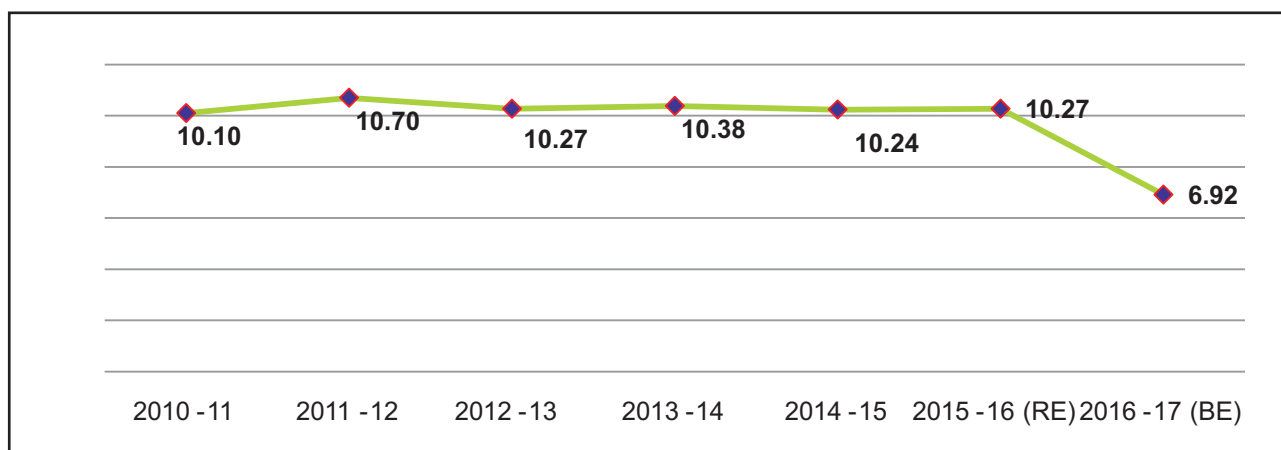
**a) Tax Revenues:** Karnataka's Tax to GSDP ratio (tax effort), has been good and compares well with other Indian States. The State's own tax revenues (SOTR) increased from Rs.38473 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.83864 crore during 2016-17 (BE) at a CAGR of 13.87% (**Figure 3.5**). The tax effort declined in 2016-17 (BE) largely due to huge increase in GSDP in 2016-17 (BE) compared to previous years (**Figure 3.6**).

**Figure 3.5 : State's own tax revenue**

(Rs.crore)



**Figure 3.6: Tax-GSDP Ratio**



**Table 3.6: Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka 2014-15 to 2016-17 (Rs.crore)**

Category of Receipts		2014-15 (A\C)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)	% Variation 2016-17 over 2015-16	2014-15 (A\C)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
I.	<b>Revenue Receipts</b>					<b>% to total Revenue Receipts</b>		
A.	State's Tax Revenue	84834.44	99551.61	110843.28	11.34	81.46	84.56	84.77
(i)	Taxes on Income and Expenditure	888.35	991.54	943.00	-4.90	0.85	0.84	0.72
(ii)	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	69291.95	74576.72	82821.43	11.19	66.54	63.35	63.42
	(a) Sales Tax / VAT	38286.02	40614.15	46504.10	14.50	36.76	34.50	35.56
	(b) Taxes on vehicles	4541.57	4800.00	5160.00	7.50	4.36	4.08	3.95
	(c) State Excise	13801.07	15200.00	16510.00	8.62	13.25	12.91	12.63
	(d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	3037.98	3047.35	2964.50	-2.72	2.92	2.59	2.27
	(e) Others	9625.31	10915.22	11782.83	7.95	9.24	9.27	9.01
	State's Own Tax Revenue(i+ii)	70180.30	75568.26	83864.43	10.98	67.39	64.19	64.14
(iii)	Tax Devolution from Centre	14654.14	23983.35	26978.85	12.49	14.07	20.37	20.63
B.	Non-tax Revenues	4688.24	5411.37	6220.45	14.95	4.50	4.60	4.76
C.	Grants - in - aid from Central Government	14619.45	12767.89	13694.34	7.26	14.04	10.84	10.47
	Total I: Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	104142.13	117730.87	130758.07	11.07	100.00	100.00	100.00
II.	<b>Capital Receipts</b>					<b>% to total Capital Receipts</b>		
(i)	Loans from Govt. of India	1365.20	1724.93	1798.00	4.24	6.21	7.39	6.31
(ii)	Internal Debt (Net of W & M&MB)	18102.00	18234.24	25256.79	38.51	82.30	78.08	88.61
(iii)	Public A/c (Net)	2432.87	2971.59	1285.33	-56.75	11.06	12.72	4.51
(iv)	Recovery of Loans & Advances	83.81	92.64	86.99	-6.10	0.38	0.40	0.31
(v)	Contingency Fund (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(vi)	Misc. Capital Receipts	10.14	331.00	75.00	-77.34	0.05	1.42	0.26
	Total II: Capital Receipts(i) to (vi)	21994.02	23354.40	28502.11	22.04	100.00	100.00	100.00
	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS: I+II	126136.15	141085.27	159260.18	12.88			
	CONSOLIDATED FUND OF RECEIPTS	126110.73	139387.13	161956.06	16.19			
	Total Tax Revenue as per cent of Total Receipts	67.26	70.56	69.60				

A/C: Accounts, RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates, W & M = Ways & Means, MB =Market Borrowings  
Source: Annual Financial Statement 2016-17

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.110843.28 crore in 2016-17 (BE) as against Rs.99551.61 crore in 2015-16 (RE). Sales tax/VAT is the main source of tax revenue comprising about 35.56% of own tax revenue in 2016-17(BE), with a growth rate of 14.50%. Revenue from State excise is expected to increase by 8.62 %.

**b) The State's share in central taxes:**

Anticipated to increase by Rs.2995.50 crore i.e. by 12.49%.

**c) Non - tax Revenues:** Non-tax revenue includes receipts from social, economic and general services, interest and dividends. The budget for 2016-17 (BE) which has revenue from the above three services is Rs.6220.45 crore as against Rs.5411.37 crore in 2015-16 (RE) (indicating an increase of 14.95%). 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** are expected to increase from Rs.12767.89 crore in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs.13694.34 crore in 2016-17 (BE) (an increase of about 7.26%).

**3.4.2.2 Capital Receipts**

Capital receipts include loans from Government of India, internal debt-ways & means, open market loans (net), public

account, recoveries of loans & advances and contingency funds (net). Capital receipts of Rs. 28502.11 crore in 2016-17 (BE) accounts for an increase of 22.04 % over 2015-16 (RE) level. Loans from the Government of India account for Rs. 1798.00 crore i.e. 6.31% of the capital receipts and are expected to increase by 4.24 % as compared to the previous year. There is an increase in internal debt-open market loans (Net) by 38.51% in 2016-17 (BE) as compared to the previous year where as recovery of loans and advances has decreased by 6.10%.

**3.4.3 Expenditure**

Expenditure indicators (**Table3.7**) reveal that the State's total expenditure under Consolidated Fund has increased from Rs. 71934.07 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 163418.57 crore in 2016-17 (BE). The developmental expenditure has increased from Rs.51626.38 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 114417.38 crore in 2016-17 (BE) while the share of capital outlay (outside the revenue account) has increased from Rs. 13355.16 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 25715.90 crore in 2016-17 (BE). The consolidated debt as a % GSDP has significantly decreased from 24.14% in 2010-11 to 16.38% in 2016-17 (BE), similarly the share of interest payments in GSDP has declined from 1.48% to 1.05% for the same reference period (**Table3.8**).

**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 2010-11 reveal that the focus on social services covering the sectors such as education, health, housing, water supply etc., has significantly increased from Rs. 22107.82 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 58214.55 crore in 2016-17 (BE). The expenditure on economic services has increased from Rs. 14892.44 crore to Rs. 56202.83 crore, similarly the general services has increased from Rs. 14055.09 crore to Rs. 36135.84 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	2010-11 (A/C)	2011-12 (A/C)	2012-13 (A/C)	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	58206.23	69806.27	78176.22	89542.53	104142.15	117730.86	130758.07
Revenue Expenditure	54033.83	65115.07	76293.26	89189.57	103614.29	116732.17	130236.06
Development Expenditure	51626.38	60929.69	68067.53	76328.45	88904.72	100987.31	114417.38
Social Services	22107.82	29413.15	34151.07	36102.76	43916.88	51939.11	58214.55
Economic Services	14892.44	31516.54	33916.47	40225.69	44987.85	49048.20	56202.83
General Services	14055.09	17070.97	20770.32	30475.59	28883.73	31256.65	36135.84
Interest Payments	5641.00	6061.85	6833.00	7837.33	9403.98	10952.79	12671.54
Wage Bill	11086.00	11543.00	15700.00	17808.00	19737.00	21426.00	23750.00
Pensions	4070.00	5436.00	7227.00	9152.00	10118.00	11153.00	12123.00
Capital Expenditure (outside the revenue account)	13355.16	15505.65	15478.47	16946.86	9622.30	2133.91	25715.90
Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	67388.99	80620.72	91771.73	106136.43	123236.59	118866.08	155951.96
Consolidated Debt	91943.00	103030.00	116767.00	135318.00	158553.00	173869.00	198349.00
Total Consolidated Fund	71934.07	85756.15	96601.16	110648.70	128624.97	142502.92	163418.57

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

Particulars	2010-11 (A/C)	2011-12 (A/C)	2012-13 (A/C)	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (A/C)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	15.28	16.07	14.96	14.57	15.20	16.00	10.80
Revenue Expenditure	14.19	14.99	14.60	14.51	15.12	15.86	10.75
Development Expenditure	13.55	14.03	13.02	12.42	12.97	13.72	9.45
Social Services	5.80	6.77	6.53	5.87	6.41	7.06	4.81
Economic Services	3.91	7.26	6.49	6.54	6.57	6.66	4.64
General Services	3.69	3.93	3.97	4.96	4.22	4.25	2.98
Interest Payments	1.48	1.40	1.31	1.28	1.37	1.49	1.05
Wage Bill	2.91	2.66	3.00	2.90	2.88	2.91	1.96
Pensions	1.07	1.25	1.38	1.49	1.48	1.52	1.00
Capital Expenditure	3.51	3.57	2.96	2.76	2.86	0.29	2.12
Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	17.69	18.56	17.56	17.27	17.99	16.15	12.88
Consolidated Debt	24.14	23.72	22.34	22.02	23.14	23.62	16.38
Total Consolidated Fund	18.89	19.75	18.48	18.00	18.77	19.36	13.49

### 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 2013-14, 2014-15 (RE) and 2015-16 (BE) was Rs. 12133, Rs. 14531 and Rs. 15160 respectively as compared to all

State's average of Rs. 8611, Rs. 11991 and Rs. 12451. 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: 2016-17

Sector wise break-up of development and non-development expenditures is presented in **Table 3.10** and the corresponding revenue, capital and loan accounts are given in **Appendix 3.3**. The broad trends in development and non development expenditure are depicted in **Figure 3.7**.

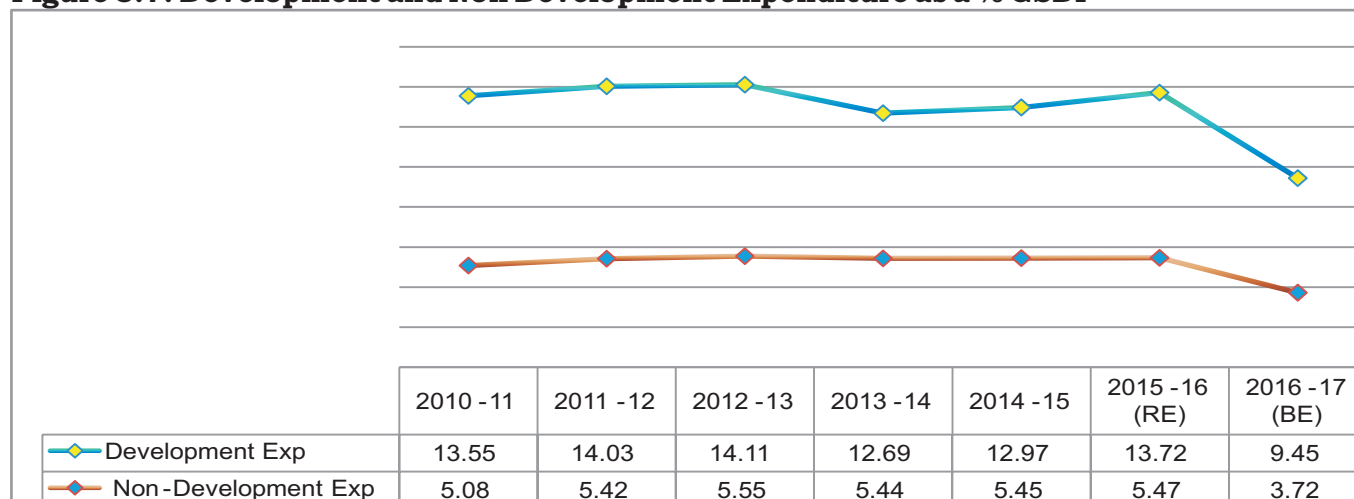
**Table 3.9: Per- Capita Development Expenditure in selected states (Rupees)**

State	2013-14 (A/C)	2014-15 (R.E)	2015-16 (B.E)
Andhra Pradesh	10588	17285	18493
Assam	6944	13742	12756
Bihar	4967	8605	7259
Gujarat	11298	13778	14535
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>12133</b>	<b>14531</b>	<b>15160</b>
Kerala	10268	12736	15454
Madhya Pradesh	8034	11657	11812
Maharashtra	10328	12884	12780
Orissa	9011	12370	13652
Punjab	8102	10270	11173
Rajas than	9263	12602	13618
Tamilnadu	11271	13783	14569
<b>Total: All States</b>	<b>8611</b>	<b>11991</b>	<b>12451</b>

Note: Per- capita development expenditure is calculated using the projected population of 2013,2014 and 2015

Source: RBI-A Study of Budget 2015-16, Statement 11

**Figure 3.7: Development and Non Development Expenditure as a % GSDP**



The expenditure on social services is anticipated to increase by 12.08% with a net increase of Rs. 6275.44 crore, from Rs. 51939.11 crore in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs. 58214.55 crore in 2016-17 (BE). Expenditure on economic services is expected to increase by 14.59% from Rs. 49048.20 crore in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs. 56202.83 crore in 2016-17 (BE). Development expenditure on social security & social welfare in 2016-17 (BE) is anticipated to go up by 14.80%, housing & urban development has increased by 62.94% for the same reference period. 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.

Non-development expenditure is expected to increase to Rs. 45019.98 crore in 2016-17(BE) from Rs. 40242.16 crore in 2015-16(RE), accounting for 11.87% increase, Repayment of loans to Government of India has increased to Rs. 964.92 crore in 2016-17 (BE) compared to Rs. 776.12 crore in 2015-16 (RE). Interest payments in the current year have increased to Rs. 13206.54 crore compared to Rs. 11487.79 crore in 2015-16 (RE). Expenditure on administrative services is anticipated to increase by 31.39%, while on pension and miscellaneous general service, an increase of 8.25% is seen as compared to 2015-16 (RE). Expenditure on the organs of the State has increased by 6.07% over the previous year.

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

Category of Expenditure	2014-15 (Accts)	%*	2015-16 (RE)	%*	2016-17 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2016-17 over 2015-16)	
<b>I</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure</b>							
A	Economic Services of which	<b>44987.84</b>	<b>50.60</b>	<b>49048.21</b>	<b>48.57</b>	<b>56202.83</b>	<b>49.12</b>	14.59
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	11648.62	<b>13.10</b>	12370.43	<b>12.25</b>	12679.47	<b>11.08</b>	2.50
2	Rural Development	4988.13	<b>5.61</b>	5167.54	<b>5.12</b>	6267.48	<b>5.48</b>	21.29
3	General Economic Services	2583.15	<b>2.91</b>	1889.09	<b>1.87</b>	6046.25	<b>5.28</b>	220.06
4	Water & Power Development	15768.73	<b>17.74</b>	18184.55	<b>18.01</b>	19382.31	<b>16.94</b>	6.59
5	Industry and Minerals	1390.39	<b>1.56</b>	1779.67	<b>1.76</b>	1753.04	<b>1.53</b>	-1.50
6	Transport and Communication	8378.47	<b>9.42</b>	9007.89	<b>8.92</b>	9390.81	<b>8.21</b>	4.25
7	Others	230.35	<b>0.26</b>	649.04	<b>0.64</b>	683.47	<b>0.60</b>	5.30
B	Social Services of which	<b>43916.89</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>51939.09</b>	<b>51.43</b>	<b>58214.55</b>	<b>50.88</b>	12.08
8	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	18380.02	<b>20.67</b>	20413.41	<b>20.21</b>	20712.34	<b>18.10</b>	1.46
9	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water supply & Sanitation	8746.69	<b>9.84</b>	10006.99	<b>9.91</b>	10596.30	<b>9.26</b>	5.89
10	Social Security & Welfare Including SC & ST Welfare	11208.01	<b>12.61</b>	13490.99	<b>13.36</b>	15488.17	<b>13.54</b>	14.80
11	Housing and Urban Development	3078.78	<b>3.46</b>	5187.67	<b>5.14</b>	8452.59	<b>7.39</b>	62.94
12	Information and Publicity	83.20	<b>0.09</b>	93.41	<b>0.09</b>	155.78	<b>0.14</b>	66.77
13	Others	2420.19	<b>2.72</b>	2746.62	<b>2.72</b>	2809.37	<b>2.46</b>	2.28
	Total Development Expd. (A+B)	<b>88904.73</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100987.30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>114417.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	13.30

**Contd...**

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

Category of Expenditure	2014-15 (Accts)	%*	2015-16 (RE)	%*	2016-17 (BE)	%*	Percent Variation (2016-17 over 2015-16)
<b>II Non-Developmental Expenditure</b>							
(a) Revenue Expenditure under General services	<b>34276.73</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>36808.00</b>	<b>91.47</b>	<b>40998.73</b>	<b>91.07</b>	11.39
(i) Organs of the State	1084.82	<b>2.91</b>	1032.39	<b>2.57</b>	1095.05	<b>2.43</b>	6.07
(ii) Fiscal Services	2126.81	<b>5.70</b>	1044.54	<b>2.60</b>	1083.41	<b>2.41</b>	3.72
(iii) Interest payment & servicing of debts	9403.98	<b>25.20</b>	11487.79	<b>28.55</b>	13206.54	<b>29.33</b>	14.96
(iv) Administrative Services	5505.59	<b>14.76</b>	5639.93	<b>14.01</b>	7410.35	<b>16.46</b>	31.39
(v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	10144.07	<b>27.19</b>	11291.08	<b>28.06</b>	12223.07	<b>27.15</b>	8.25
(b) Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies and PRIs	<b>6011.46</b>	<b>16.11</b>	<b>6312.27</b>	<b>15.69</b>	<b>5980.31</b>	<b>13.28</b>	-5.26
(c) Capital Expenditure	<b>3036.09</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>3434.16</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>4021.25</b>	<b>8.93</b>	17.10
(i) General Services	618.46	<b>1.66</b>	760.93	<b>1.89</b>	1117.42	<b>2.48</b>	46.85
(ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)	1625.96	<b>4.36</b>	1738.32	<b>4.32</b>	1895.28	<b>4.21</b>	9.03
(iii) Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	778.85	<b>2.09</b>	776.12	<b>1.93</b>	964.92	<b>2.14</b>	24.33
(iv) Loans & Advances to Govt. Servants	12.82	<b>0.03</b>	158.79	<b>0.39</b>	43.63	<b>0.10</b>	-72.52
<b>Total non-development Expenditure</b>	<b>37312.82</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>40242.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45019.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>	11.87
<b>Aggregate Expenditure I + II</b>	<b>126217.55</b>		<b>141229.46</b>		<b>159437.36</b>		12.89
Developmental Exp as % of total Exp	70.44		71.51		71.76		0.36
Per Capita Development Expenditure (Rs)	13934.91		15608.55		17415.13		11.57
III. Ways & Means & Market Borrowings	2407.42		1273.46		3981.21		212.63
Consolidated Fund	<b>128624.97</b>		<b>142502.92</b>		<b>163418.57</b>		14.68

R.E: Revised Estimates, B.E.: Budget Estimates \* Figures under developmental expenditure are percentage to the total developmental expenditure and figures under non developmental expenditure are percentage to the total non developmental expenditure

Note: Per capita is based on the projected population of 2014, 2015 and 2016

Source: Appendix 3.3 based on Budget Documents: 2016-17

#### 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. 171113.24 crore budgeted for 2016-17 (BE), plan outlay (including central plan) amounts to Rs. 86230.31 crore (50.39%). There has been a significant increase in the State plan outlay by Rs. 14321.01 crore (20.16%) from Rs.

71054.32 crore in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs. 85375.33 crore in 2016-17 (BE). The central Plan component has increased by Rs. 16.76 crore (2.00%) from Rs. 838.22 crore in 2015-16 (RE) to Rs. 854.98 crore during the current year. This is because all central assistance to CSS/CPS schemes got transferred to State Plan under Central Assistance to State Plan. Non-Plan expenditure is expected to increase by 11.48 % from Rs. 76139.47 crore in 2015-

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

Sl.No.	Items	2014-15(Accts)	2015-16(RE)	2016-17 (BE)
<b>I.</b>	Plan			
1	State Plan	61844.24 (98.19)	71054.32 (98.83)	85375.33 (99.01)
2	CentralPlan	1143.00 (1.81)	838.22 (1.17)	854.98 (0.99)
	<b>Total Plan Outlay(1+2)</b>	<b>62987.24</b>	<b>71892.54</b>	<b>86230.31</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Non-Plan Expenditure</b>	<b>70072.49</b>	<b>76139.47</b>	<b>84882.93</b>

Note: values in the bracket indicate percentage to grand total. R.E: Revised Estimates, B.E: Budget Estimates

16 (RE) to Rs. 84882.93 crore in 2016-17 (BE). While the relevance of Plan and Non-plan categorization is being increasingly questioned, the composition in the current context helps to understand the distribution of expenditure between fresh programmes and past commitments.

Trends in the share of plan and non-plan expenditure in the GSDP during 2010-11 to 2016-17(BE) 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 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.

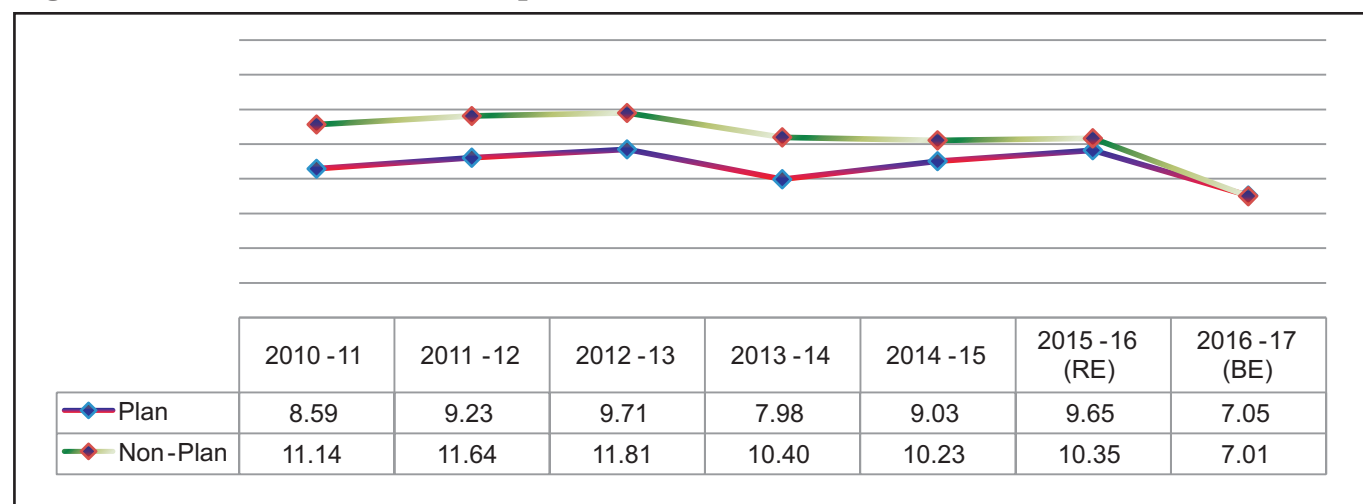
### 3.4.3.5 Committed Expenditure

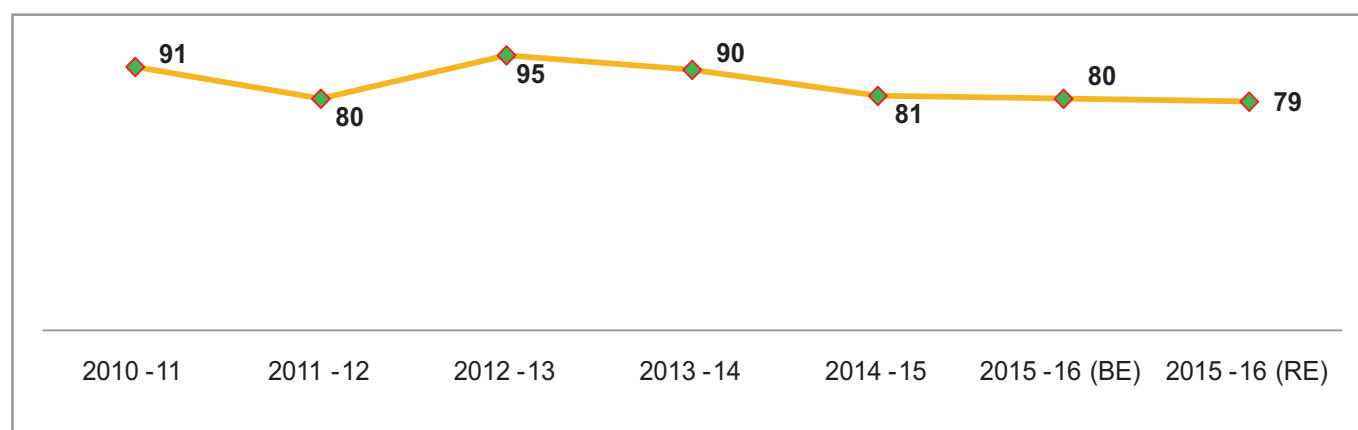
Committed expenditure on salaries, pensions, interest, subsidies, administrative

expenditure, devolution to PRIs and ULBs, etc constitute about 79 percent of the total uncommitted revenue receipts i.e. total revenue receipts less tied grants from Government of India, during the year 2015-16 (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 79% of uncommitted revenue receipts in 2015-16 (RE) are committed. Hence, only 21% 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.

### 3.4.3.6 Economic Classification of Expenditure

Under the guidelines from the Central Statistical Organization, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics classifies

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

**Figure 3.9 : Committed Expenditure as % of Uncommitted Revenue Receipts**

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, draws 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 2016-17 (BE) in

comparison with the preceding two years is presented in **Table 3.12**. In 2016-17 (BE), in the final outlays, the Government's consumption is anticipated to increase by 13.52% over 2015-16 (RE). The capital formation has increased by 23.36%. Consumption expenditure forms 27.27% of the total expenditure during the current year. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy are anticipated to go up by 7.58% during the current year. The share of transfer payments to the rest of the economy in total expenditure is 43.17%. Within transfer payments, current

**Table 3.12: Economic Classification of Expenditure of Karnataka State Budget-2016-17****(Rs.crore)**

Sl. No.	Description	2014-15 (Accts)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)	Percent Variation (2016-17 over 2015-16)
<b>1</b>	Final Outlays	<b>46470.78</b>	<b>52525.68</b>	<b>62059.34</b>	<b>18.15</b>
(a)	Government consumption Expenditure	27392.68	31091.45	35293.95	13.52
(b)	Gross Capital Formation	19080.00	21759.04	26842.33	23.36
(c)	Acquisition of Fixed Assets	-1.90	-324.81	-76.94	-76.31
<b>2</b>	Transfer Payments to the Rest of the Economy	<b>53180.87</b>	<b>51946.57</b>	<b>55883.02</b>	<b>7.58</b>
(a)	Current Transfers *	51911.51	49356.95	54225.67	9.86
	Capital Transfers	1269.36	2589.62	1657.35	-36.00
<b>3</b>	Financial Investments and Loans to the rest of the Economy	7543.98	9153.42	11497.34	25.61
<b>Total Expenditure (1+2+3)</b>		<b>107195.63</b>	<b>113625.67</b>	<b>129439.70</b>	<b>13.92</b>

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

Source: An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2016-17, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

transfers, which include interest and subsidies, are a major component (97.03%). Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy that amounted to Rs. 9153.42 crore in 2015-16 (RE) have increased to Rs. 1497.34 crore in 2016-17 (BE).

**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 increase by 23.36% in 2016-17 (BE). The value of assets anticipated to be created in 2016-17 (BE) is Rs. 26842.33 crore of which Rs. 3125.58 crore will be created by departmental

commercial undertakings and Rs. 23716.75 crore by the Government.

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

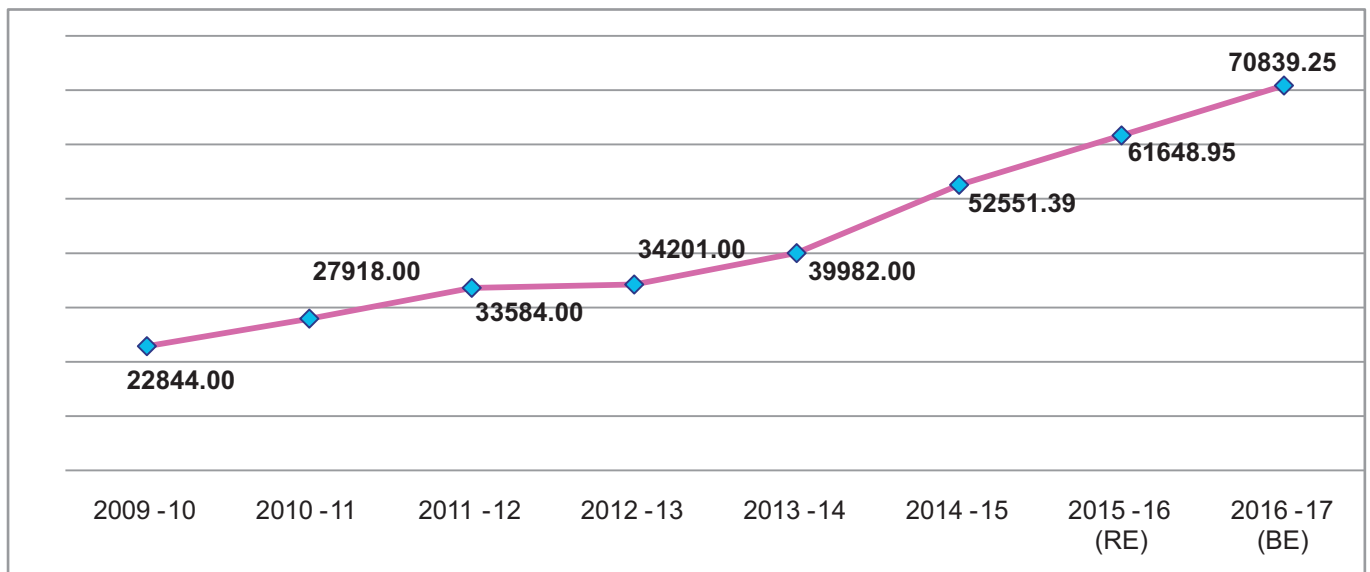
Karnataka's plan SBS has increased from Rs. 22844.00 crore to Rs. 70839.25 crore during the period (2009-10 and 2016-17 (BE)) at CAGR of 20.77% (**Figure 3.10**). The SBS for Plan as a percentage of the budget increased from 36.30% to 43.35% during the same period (**Figure 3.11**). Relative to the GSDP, the SBS for as a % GSDP has slightly decreased from 6.80% to 5.85% during the period (**Figure 3.12**), this is because huge increase in GSDP in 2016-17 (BE).

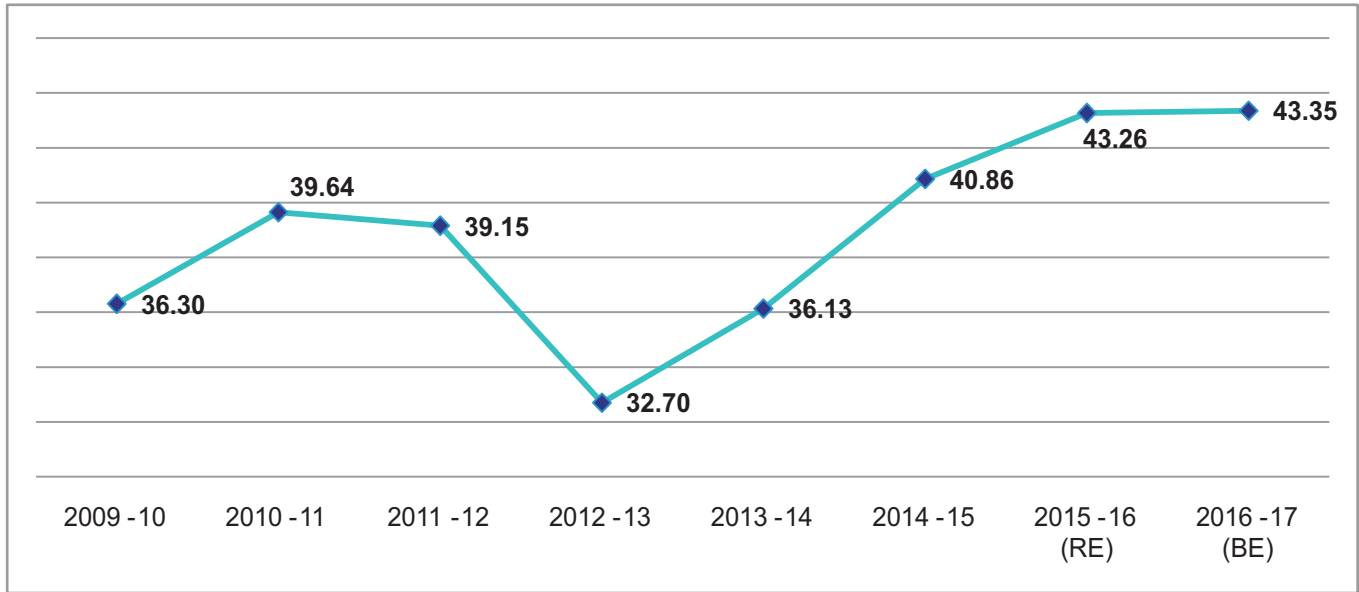
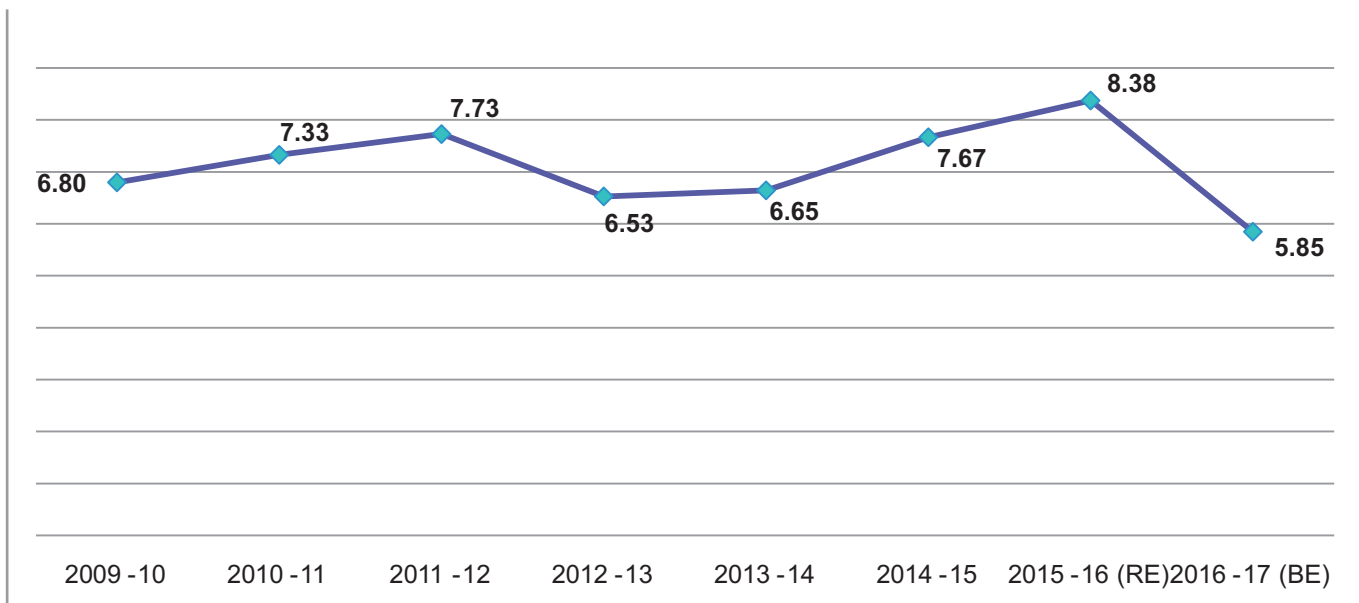
**Table 3.13: Capital Formation by the Government of Karnataka 2016-17 (Rs.crore)**

Sl.No.	Description	2014-15 (Accts)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)	Percent Variation (2016-17 over 2015-16)
1	Value of Assets Created	19080.06	21759.03	26842.33	23.36
(a)	By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	3572.64	3069.90	3125.58	1.81
(b)	By Government Administration	15507.42	18689.13	23716.75	26.90
2	Change in Stock in (a) & (b) above	-0.06	0.01	0.00	-100.00
	<b>Total: Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>19080.00</b>	<b>21759.04</b>	<b>26842.33</b>	<b>23.36</b>

Source: An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2016-17, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

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



**Figure 3.11: Share of SBS of Plan in the Budget****Figure 3.12: Share of SBS of Plan to GSDP**

**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 anticipated expenditure in the 12th Five Year Plan is at Rs. 306074.89 crore (119.91%) In respect of % utilization of resources, it is high in State's Own Resources at 155.15%, Central Assistance at 118.86%, IEBR at 108.33% and State Borrowings (net) at 92.09% (**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 are performing well in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan are Welfare of Scs, STs, OBCs and Minorities(197.14%), Rural Development (150.55%), Medical & Public Health (144.31%),



**Table No. 3.14: Financial Resources of Twelfth Plan, Karnataka****(Rs.crore)**

Sl.No	Items	Twelfth Plan Target (at Current prices)	Anticipated Achievement in The 12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	% Utilisation
1	State Borrowings(net)	101654.00(39.83)	93613.83(29.06)	92.09
2	State Own Resources	92095.00(36.08)	142887.24(46.40)	155.15
3	IEBR	33486.00(13.12)	36275.20(12.72)	108.33
4	Central Assistance	28015.00(10.97)	33298.62(11.83)	118.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>255250.00</b>	<b>306074.89</b>	<b>119.91</b>

Source: Finance Department, GoK. Figures in bracket indicate % to total

Agriculture and Allied (143.52%) followed by, Women & Child Development (143.19%), Education (138.78%). The core sectors which are not performing well in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan are Science & Technology Forestry, Ecology & Environments (104.32%) followed by Water Supply & Sanitation (100.31%), General Economic Services (93.20%), Energy (82.49%) The plan performance by the major sectors during the 12<sup>th</sup> plan is presented in **Table 3.15**.

### 3.7 SCHEMES IN 2016-17 BUDGET

There are about 1195 schemes in the State Plan 2016-17 (BE) which has an allocation of Rs. 85375.33 crore. Of these schemes, 41 schemes (4% of total Plan Schemes) each one has an allocation of Rs. 500 crore and above and the sum of the allocation of these 41 schemes is Rs. 50182.04 crore (58.77% of the State Plan Allocation). For the remaining thousand and odd schemes, the allocation is Rs. 35193.29 crore. This indicates that rationalisation 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 2016-17 (BE) across the departments is presented in **Table 3.17**.

### 3.8 DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OUTLAYS FOR THE YEAR 2016-17

District sector plan outlays from 1993-94 to 2016-17 (BE) is given in Appendix 3.1. The total outlay of the district sector plan programmes for the year 2016-17 (BE) is Rs. 12512.53 crore, of which Rs. 11944.89 crore is the State's share (this constitutes around 14% of the total State's plan size) and Rs. 567.64

crore is the share of the Government of India in the district sector outlay, the corresponding share of the State and the centre being 95% and 5% respectively. District wise break-up of the plan outlay is presented in **Table 3.18**.

### 3.9 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

There are fifteen external aided projects under implementation with assistance from the World Bank and other external agencies during the year 2016-17. Of these, six are in Urban Development, three in Public Works Department, two in Water Resources and one each in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department, Health and Family Welfare and Energy. Another Project, namely, Sujala III is being implemented by both Agriculture and Horticulture departments. It is proposed to implement Gram Swaraj, Phase II project from the current year. Project wise details are presented in **Table 3.19**.

### 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:** Having already achieved the highest tax to GSDP ratio, any further increase in the tax effort is fairly challenging. Taxation as a policy tool has become all the more important as a medium and long term measure to propel the economy back to a high growth trajectory

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

Sl.No	Sectors	12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) Projected Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure in the 12 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan	% of Anticipated expenditure to the 12 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan Outlay
A.	<b>Economic Services</b>			
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	20939.11	30051.03	143.52
2	Rural Development	8396.35	12640.60	150.55
3	Special Area Programme	4086.11	5602.30	137.11
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	41157.22	45997.05	111.76
5	Energy	26779.38	22091.59	82.49
6	Industry & Minerals	4777.25	5290.02	110.73
7	Transport	33224.38	36246.52	109.10
8	Science & Technology Forestry, Ecology & Environments	2945.97	3073.19	104.32
9	General Economic Services	6739.46	6280.85	93.20
	<b>Total - A : Economic Services</b>	149045.23	167273.15	112.23
10	<b>B: Social Services</b>			
(i)	Education (including Sports and Kannada & Culture)	21348.66	29628.11	138.78
(ii)	Medical & Public Health	8983.05	12963.72	144.31
(iii)	Water Supply & Sanitation	13009.70	13049.80	100.31
(iv)	Housing	9102.57	11834.61	130.01
(v)	Urban Development	20964.36	23781.91	113.44
(vi)	Information & Publicity	206.00	215.11	104.42
(vii)	Welfare of SCs, STs , OBCs and Minorities	12893.75	25419.11	197.14
(viii)	Labour & Employment	1540.74	1670.84	108.44
(ix)	Social Security & Welfare	5875.03	6790.52	115.58
(x)	Women & Child Development	6564.86	9400.32	143.19
	<b>Total B: Social Services</b>	100488.72	134754.05	134.10
	<b>C: General Services</b>	<b>5716.04</b>	<b>4049.09</b>	<b>70.84</b>
	<b>Grand Total(A+B+C)</b>	<b>255249.99</b>	<b>306076.29</b>	<b>119.91</b>

Source: Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of Karnataka Annual Plan Documents 2016-17, Government of Karnataka.

Sectoral breakup of plan outlays by major sectors for the last two years is presented in Table 3.16.

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

Sl. No.	Sectors	Annual Plan 2015-16 (RE)	Annual Plan 2016-17 (BE)	% Change in 2016-17 (BE) Over 2015-16 (RE)
A.	<b>Economic Services</b>			
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	6491.71	7164.81	10.37
2	Rural Development	3203.56	3772.33	17.75
3	Special Area Programme	1553.49	1723.96	10.97
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	9923.09	12948.20	30.49
5	Energy	4295.48	4870.36	13.38
6	Industry & Minerals	1277.39	1746.61	36.73
7	Transport	7842.81	9046.40	15.35
8	Science & Technology, Forestry, Ecology & Environments	710.20	765.27	7.75
9	General Economic Services	1453.90	2322.41	59.74
	<b>Total - A : Economic Services</b>	<b>36751.63</b>	<b>44360.36</b>	<b>20.70</b>
10	<b>B: Social Services</b>			
(i)	Education (incl. Sports & Kannada & Culture)	7549.75	8356.97	10.69
(ii)	Medical & Public Health	3478.58	3747.77	7.74
(iii)	Water Supply & Sanitation	2968.07	3740.43	26.02
(iv)	Housing	3628.31	3980.77	9.71
(v)	Urban Development	5132.86	8005.85	55.97
(vi)	Information & Publicity	38.70	80.29	107.47
(vii)	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities	6300.05	7741.15	22.87
(viii)	Labour & Employment	476.98	540.13	13.24
(ix)	Social Security & Welfare	1328.93	1375.42	3.50
(x)	Women & Child Development	2539.63	2548.09	0.33
	<b>Total Social Services</b>	<b>33441.86</b>	<b>40116.87</b>	<b>19.96</b>
	<b>C: General Services</b>	<b>860.83</b>	<b>898.10</b>	<b>4.33</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>71054.32</b>	<b>85375.33</b>	<b>20.16</b>

Source: Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of Karnataka  
Annual Plan Documents 2016-17, Government of Karnataka.

**Table 3.17: Department-wise schemes and their allocations in 2016-17 (BE) (Rs. crore)**

Department	1-100 Allocations	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	>500	Grand Total
Agriculture	31	2	1	1		3	38
Animal Husbandry	57	2				1	60
Commerce & Industries	41	2			1		44
Co-operation	31	1				1	33
DPAR-AR	1						1
E-Governance	2						2
Energy	3					4	7
Finance	4						4
Food & Civil Supplies	5						5
Forestry & Wild Life	47		1				48
Health & Family Welfare	95	4	1			1	101
Higher Education	49	6		1			56
Home	12				1		13
Horticulture	38	2	1				41
Housing	7					3	10
Information Technology	17						17
Infrastructure	18			1		1	20
Kannada & Culture	49						49
KSBPE	2						2
Labour & Employment	26	1					27
Law	11						11
Medical Education	47	1					48
Minor Irrigation	21	2	2		1		26
Planning & Statistics	17			1		2	20
Primary & Secondary Education	32	4	3	2	2	2	45
PWD	41	4	2	1	1	3	52
RDPR	34	4	1	1	1	6	47
Revenue	29			1		1	31
Sports & Youth Empowerment	25						25
Tourism	7		1				8
Transport	15	1	1				17

**Table 3.17: Department-wise schemes and their allocations in 2016-17 (BE) (Rs. crore)**

Department	1-100 Allocations	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	>500	Grand Total
Urban Development	33	7	4	4	1	5	54
Water Resources	24	1	1	1		5	32
Welfare of Minorities	27	3	1				31
Welfare of SCs	36	3	3	1	1	1	45
Welfare of STs	30	1		1			32
Women & Child Development	62			1		2	65
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1195</b>

**2. Rising commitments on the Revenue expenditure front:** Expenditure on the revenue front has increased manifold primarily on account of increasing subsidy burden on the State. Also 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. 998.69 crore in 2015-16 (RE) leaves limited maneuverability on the revenue expenditure side. Hence the need of the hour is expenditure rationalization/re-calibration. Capital Expenditure is being met largely from borrowings. 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 (HDI) for the State and overall socio-economic growth.

**3. 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.

**4. Review of Public Resources:** The State's revenue expenditure growth is characterized by a large portion of it being committed expenditure there by 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.

**5. 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.

**6. Low non-tax revenue:** While the State has one of the highest own taxes to GSDP ratio, the ratio of non-tax revenue to total receipts has

**Table 3.18: District Plan Outlay for the year 2016-17(B.E)****(Rs. lakh)**

District	State	%	Central	%	Total	%
Bangalore Urban	38127.11	3.19	3386.00	5.97	41513.11	3.32
Bangalore Rural	13111.00	1.10	984.00	1.73	14095.00	1.13
Bagalkote	34881.14	2.92	1462.00	2.58	36343.14	2.90
Belgaum	64285.30	5.38	5995.00	10.56	70280.30	5.62
Bellary	37649.56	3.15	1592.00	2.80	39241.56	3.14
Bidar	26415.88	2.21	1687.00	2.97	28102.88	2.25
Bijapur	38363.45	3.21	1771.00	3.12	40134.45	3.21
Chamarajanagar	15499.76	1.30	1317.00	2.32	16816.76	1.34
Chikkaballapur	18359.40	1.54	793.00	1.40	19152.40	1.53
Chickmagalore	19145.03	1.60	1705.00	3.00	20850.03	1.67
Chitradurga	25786.18	2.16	2002.00	3.53	27788.18	2.22
Dakshina Kannada	22667.34	1.90	2511.00	4.42	25178.34	2.01
Davangere	27462.54	2.30	2017.00	3.55	29479.54	2.36
Dharwad	22326.48	1.87	1585.00	2.79	23911.48	1.91
Gadag	16528.05	1.38	1021.00	1.80	17549.05	1.40
Gulbarga	46602.48	3.90	1669.00	2.94	48271.48	3.86
Hassan	25673.72	2.15	3050.00	5.37	28723.72	2.30
Haveri	24408.20	2.04	1472.00	2.59	25880.20	2.07
Kodagu	8884.79	0.74	1129.00	1.99	10013.79	0.80
Kolar	18232.24	1.53	920.00	1.62	19152.24	1.53
Koppal	24670.64	2.07	966.00	1.70	25636.64	2.05
Mandya	24020.93	2.01	1949.00	3.43	25969.93	2.08
Mysore	37284.20	3.12	3213.00	5.66	40497.20	3.24
Raichur	37013.23	3.10	1526.00	2.69	38539.23	3.08
Ramanagar	14815.44	1.24	1292.00	2.28	16107.44	1.29
Shimoga	27460.68	2.30	1682.00	2.96	29142.68	2.33
Tumkur	37197.76	3.11	3025.00	5.33	40222.76	3.21
Udupi	11963.81	1.00	1732.00	3.05	13695.81	1.09
Uttar Kannada	24942.29	2.09	2351.00	4.14	27293.29	2.18
Yadgir	17872.37	1.50	789.00	1.39	18661.37	1.49
Lump sum – ZP	392838.00	32.89	171.00	0.30	393009.00	31.41
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1194489.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>56764.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1251253.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Budget Documents of ZillaPanchayats, (link documents) 2016-17

**Table 3.19: Externally Aided Projects under implementation 2016-17**

(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 31-12-2016	Outlay for 2016-17
1	<b>Water Resource Department (MMI)</b> Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement	World Bank	276.75	2014-2018	57.34	64.00
2	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resource Management (Tranche-1)	ADB	240.00	2015-2018	47.25	33.16
3	<b>Agriculture and Horticulture</b> Sujala III	World Bank	514.40	2013-2018	126.72	62.30
4	<b>Health and Family Welfare</b> Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms (including additional finance)	World Bank	1455.70 (To be revised)	2007-2017	1454.53	52.63
5	<b>Urban Development</b> Cauvery Water Supply Scheme, Stage IV, Phase II.	JICA	5773.00	2005-2017	4743.62	350.00
6	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme	ADB	1980.00	2008-2016	1629.52	375.00
7	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management (Tranche-1)	ADB	760.00	2015-2019	91.75	125.00
8	Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernisation Project	World Bank	1037.80	2016-2022	8.18	50.00
9	Bus Rapid Transit System-Hubli Dharwad	World Bank	705.00 (To be revised)	2013-2018	426.74	150.00
10	Public Bicycle Sharing System Project	World Bank	20.52	2016-2022	1.54	4.40
11	<b>Public Works</b> Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-II	World Bank	4522.50	2011-2018	1610.38	337.22
12	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-II	ADB	2150.40 (To be revised)	2011-2016	1549.80	278.32
13	Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management (Tranche 1)	ADB	223.32	2011-2017	184.46	100.27

**Table 3.19: Externally Aided Projects under implementation 2016-17 (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 31-12-2016	Outlay for 2016-17
14	<b>Rural Development and Panchayat Raj</b> Rapid Response to Food Price & Malnutrition (Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Pilot Project)	World Bank	27.30	2014-2017	4.64	10.22
15	Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening, Phase II (Gram Swaraj -Phase II).	World Bank	2000.00	Project is yet to be signed.	0.81	10.62
16	<b>Energy</b> Bangalore Distribution Upgradation	JICA	563.70	2007-2017	453.08	76.06
	<b>Total</b>		<b>22250.39</b>		<b>12390.36</b>	<b>2079.20</b>

Source: Project Monitoring Unit, Finance Department, GoK

not been increasing over the years on anticipated lines. Apart from enforcement and monitoring of own tax efforts, special emphasis needs to be given for mobilizing non tax revenues during the coming years. Government is committed to rationalizing user charges and reviewing the same regularly.

**7. Non-Plan Expenditure:** A large part of non plan expenditure of State consists of development expenditure, which is primarily spent on Social and Economic Services. The Government strategy is to effectively control non-essential non developmental expenditure so as to ensure adequate resource allocation for development activities in various sectors.

**8. Budget Estimates:** In order to reduce supplementaries, it is required to improve Budget Estimate process.

**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 the plan 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):** The commitment in the proposed GST Bill for compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of GST for a period which may extend to five years and creating of GST Council to examine issues relating to GST and make recommendation to the Union and the States on parameters like rates, exemption list and threshold limits not only keeps the fiscal autonomy of the States in tact but heralds progressive approach on the part of the member states to think in terms of healthy competition and co-operative economic federalism.

**c. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:** Government of India has restructured major Centrally Sponsored Schemes into 66 schemes. From 2014-15 onwards, Central Assistance for these schemes will be through the State Plan. As a result, these resources will also be a part of the State Plan. An amount of Rs. 10131.48 crore is budgeted in the annual Plan 2016-17 (BE) as Central Assistance to state Plan as against Rs. 8405.25 crore of Central Assistance to State Plan in 2015-16 (RE).



**d. SCP/TSP ACT:** The State is implementing SCP/TSP Act since 2014-15. As per the Act, the allocations made under SCP/TSP are non divertible and nonlapsable. The allocations will be made on the basis of SC/ ST population as per 2011 census every year i.e., 17.15% and 6.95% of the outlay will be reserved for SC and ST category respectively in every department. During the year 2016-17 (BE), an allocation of Rs. 13976.60 crore is provided under SCP and Rs. 5566.35 crore is provided under TSP.

**e. Gender Budget:** 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. 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 73 schemes under this category in 2016-17 (BE). Category-B covers schemes, where in women beneficiaries are 30-99 percent. There are 720 schemes under this category in 2016-17 (BE).

**f. Khajane II:** It is an integrated Financial management System being implemented by the Finance Department Khajane -II shall enable all Financial Transactions of the Government of Karnataka on a single platform in an online integrated environment with other stake holder systems. At present, trail run of various expenditure modules pertaining to the Treasury Department is under progress for the department of Treasury, Police and Forest across the State. Similarly, trail run of Receipts module is under progress with the department of Transport, Factories and Boilers, Excise and Traffic Police.

**g. Karnataka Residential Data Hub (KRDH):** State Government has constituted the Karnataka Resident Data Hub (KRDH), which is a repository of the Aadhaar of all the residents of Karnataka linked to the various Government Services being availed by them. More than 12 crores of Aadhaar seeding across the state has been done by 9 major departments viz., Food & Civil Supplies, Education, Backward classes, Social Security & Pension, NAREGA, Social Welfare, Election Commission, Women & Child Development, HRMS and Minority Welfare. This will enable

the Government to ensure better targeting of beneficiaries.

**h. Delegation of Fund release powers to Administrative Departments:** With a view to improve the pace of implementation of schemes and thereby improve plan 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 plan expenditure incurred by Departments.

**i. Fiscal Management Review Committee:** Government has constituted Fiscal Management Review Committee under 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) To 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 in 2015-16 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 FY2015-16. 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) Approval of large projects particularly in WRD, UDD & RDPR should be always accompanied by a financial plan. The way to institutionalize the same may be explored.
- (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.

- (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.

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

**j) 14th Finance Commission:** 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.

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 un-utilised borrowing amount only in the following year but within award period.

## CHAPTER 4 INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

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 those 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. Karnataka Udyog Mitra, established under the Department of Industries and Commerce, by the Government of Karnataka, is specially meant for the promotion and facilitation of investments in the State.

#### 4.1.1 Policy Framework 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 locational 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 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.

Karnataka Udyog Mitra (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 High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister for projects above Rs.500 crore and State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) chaired by Hon'ble Minister for Large and Medium Industries and Tourism, for projects between Rs.15 crore to Rs.500 crore.

#### 4.1.2 Karnataka's Investment Climate

Karnataka's vast and diversified resource base has emerged as a reputed investment destination for investors worldwide. Karnataka is the first State to bring out the Karnataka Industries (facilitation) Act, 2002 and constituted Single Window Clearance Mechanism for District Level and State Level for approvals of all investment proposals in the State. Since April 2013 online system has been introduced for State Level Single Window Clearance of investment proposals.

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in partnership with World Bank Group has released the result of the assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms 2015-16. The assessment studies the extent to which states have implemented DIPP's 340 point Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) for States / UTs 2015-16, covering the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Karnataka has made most of the approval / clearance processes online. Karnataka has improved its implementation percentage from 49% in 2015 to 89% in 2016. The major initiatives taken by the State Govt. are listed below:

- Single Window clearance for projects under Karnataka Facilitation Act, 2002 through online portal. ([www.ebizKarnataka.gov.in](http://www.ebizKarnataka.gov.in)) including registrations and approvals of 11 line departments.
- “Guide to Investors on setting up of Industrial Enterprise” providing holistic information on infrastructure, registrations, approvals, etc. on Single Window portal.
- Land availability in Industrial Areas has been made online through a GIS system website [www.kiadb.in](http://www.kiadb.in).
- Ground coverage & Floor Area ratio increased up to 3.25 & 75% respectively depending upon the extent of the plot & zones of KIADB.
- KIADB has fixed clear timelines for processing of application for allotment of land, for approval of building plan and obtaining water connection.
- Online application for obtaining permission under Section 109 of KLR Act for purchase of agricultural land.
- Deemed conversion for land purchased under 109 of KLR Act.
- “Invest Karnataka Forum” established on par with Economic Development Board of Singapore to promote “Brand Karnataka” globally and to attract investments to the State.
- Timelines fixed for providing most of the industry related services under Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act (SAKALA ACT).
- All Commercial tax related services provided online.
- Online applications for new electricity connections.
- Online application for NOC from department of Fire and Emergency services.

- Forest department has exempted all notified industrial areas from seeking prior permission for felling of trees.
- Registration and renewals under various acts of Labour and Factories & Boilers department made online.
- Consent for Establishment & Consent for Operation from Pollution Control Board made online.
- Validity of Consent for Establishment made 5 years for all categories.
- Validity of Consent for Operation made 10 years for Green Category.
- Validity of Consent for Operation for Red & Orange categories extended from existing 1 year to 5 years.
- 58 Industrial Activities are notified as white category and do not require consent from Pollution Control Board.

Ease of doing business parameters are basically a measure from the point of view of obtaining clearances of certain identified procedures through online.

The State would continue to strive to be the best in attracting investments. Certain shortcomings in moving processes completely online are being assessed for further improvement.

Karnataka reiterates that while ranking states on implementation of Business Reforms, apart from making processes online, the overall business friendly eco-system developed by the State, facilitation mechanism of the state, industrial infrastructure, availability of skilled manpower, labour situation, investments approved and most importantly feedback from investors and industry / business fraternity should also be considered.

#### 4.1.3 Investment flows into Karnataka

The details of projects cleared indicating the investment and employment to be generated by the projects cleared by the State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) from 2006-07 to 2016-17 are given in **Table 4.1**.

Projects with an investment of Rs 500 crore and above are cleared by the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC). The number of projects cleared by SHLCC during 2006-07 till 2016-17 are presented in **Table 4.2**.

The State continues to be attractive for investments. As per the statistics released by DIPP, Government of India, the State has received investment intentions of Rs. 1.40 lakh crore during the period January to September 2016. Karnataka is far ahead of most of the other leading states in terms of investment intentions.

**Table 4.1: Projects approved by State Level Single Window Clearance Committee: 2006-07 to 2016-17**

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs. In crore)	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	13600.63	79960
2016-17 (Up to Dec. 2016)	134	9727.23	25773

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra

**Table 4.2: Projects approved by State High Level Clearance Committee: 2006-07 to 2015-16**

Year	Approved Projects	Investments (Rs. In crore)	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	34188.80	165165
2012-13	100	133109.77	1158001
2013-14	46	38733.00	127692
2014-15	36	52148.05	31819
2015-16	28	89770.47	171324
2016-17 (Up to Dec 2016)	7	5178.00	25010

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra

Karnataka accounts for a significant share in the total FDI that flows into India. The statistics provided in **Table 4.3** reveal that the State had 10.30% share in the total FDI taking

place in India in 2015-16. Karnataka attracted FDI of US \$21938 million during the period of April 2000 to Dec. 2016, constituting 6.76% of the all-India FDI.

**Table 4.3: Foreign Direct Investment Inflow to Karnataka (US \$ Million)**

Year	Karnataka	All India	Percentage
2007 – 08	1581	23901	6.61
2008 – 09	2026	27331	7.41
2009 – 10	1029	25834	3.98
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 (up to Dec. '16)	1697	35844	4.73
April 2000 to Dec. 2016	21938	324478	6.76

Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GOI & TECKSOK, GoK

#### 4.1.4 Investment in Information Technology

The IT Revolution in Karnataka began with the establishment of the multinational company viz., Texas Instruments in 1984. Bengaluru 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 IT 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. This catalyzed the positive growth in sector. Today, Karnataka is home to over 3500 IT companies, contributing to over Rs. 2.20 lakh crore of exports, giving direct employment to over 10 lakh professionals and creating over 30 lakh indirect jobs. The industry contributes to over 25% of the State's GSDP. The share of Karnataka in IT exports is nearly 38% of the country's exports.

Bengaluru, is the 4th Best Technology Hub in the world, after Silicon Valley, Boston and

London (as per UNDP Report), has become a global brand in the IT space. Almost all the Fortune 500 companies have one or the other of their operations outsourced in Bengaluru. As per the Global Start-up Ecosystem Ranking Report 2015, Bengaluru, is the only Indian city to be ranked within the best 20 Start-up ecosystems across the world. Many global brands such as GE, Texas Instruments, Intel, AMD, SAP, CISCO, Microsoft, Motorola, Nokia, Mercedes Benz, Huawei etc., have their R & D activity based in Bengaluru.

#### A) Karnataka I4 Policy (IT, ITES, Innovation, Incentives Policy)

The Government has brought out new IT Policy i.e., Karnataka I4 Policy (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 Dept. of IT, BT and S&T acts as Single Window Agency for clearance of IT / ITeS / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries.

#### Highlights of the I4 policy

- Employment Linked Incentivization of Land Allotment (E-LILA) outside Bengaluru Urban and Rural districts' Limits
- Land allotment for IT / ITES, Animation Computer Graphic imagery (CGI) / Knowledge based industries at concessional rates.
- Allotment linked to employment generation for investments outside Bengaluru 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 square feet depending on location
- Dept. 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 Mysuru and Mangaluru for IT / ITES / Start-ups / other Knowledge based industries in addition to other locations.
- Skill development programme for training unemployed youth in basic IT/BPO/ESDM/Telecom etc.

## B) Karnataka's Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing Policy 2013:

Electronic Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) is the fastest growing segment of the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector. As per the National Electronics Policy – 2012 (NEP-2012), ESDM is expected to grow to USD \$400 Billion by the year 2020 and will generate a total employment of over 28 million. The objective of the Karnataka ESDM Policy is to facilitate, promote and develop the “ESDM” sector in the State of Karnataka and make Karnataka a preferred destination for investment in Telecommunications, Defense, Medical, Industrial, Automotive, Consumer Products, applications and components, parts, and accessories required for the aforesaid products and applications. The following targets are set for Karnataka ESDM Policy:

Department of Electronics and IT, Government of India has approved setting up of Brownfield ESDM Clusters-one in Electronics City, Bangalore and another in Mysore. The ESDM Clusters will be set up on PPP mode, stake holders being Government of India, State Government and Industry bodies.

## C) Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund)

Traditionally, Karnataka has been the favoured destination for the technology sector-in software, semiconductors and biotechnology. Bengaluru has been a preferred hub of the GoI defence labs. This coupled with the talent pool, access to engineering colleges and attractiveness as an investment destination for private sector companies, has created an ecosystem giving Karnataka a national edge. Bengaluru is the largest hub of semiconductor design companies, outside the Bay Area in California. Nearly 70% of the country's chip designers work here and around 80% of the sector's revenues in design are from this city alone.

Government of Karnataka focus is on four key activities.

- a. Promote Karnataka as a semiconductor design hub.
- b. Attract investments in high-tech semiconductor manufacturing.
- c. Promote generation and use of green energy – specifically solar energy.
- d. Focus on manpower development.

1. Emerge as the leading contributor to India's ESDM sector by accounting for at least 10% of the USD \$400 billion by 2020,
2. Generate over 20% of the country's total ESDM exports target of USD \$80 billion by 2020,
3. Develop core competencies in specific ESDM verticals such as telecom, defense electronics, avionics and energy.
4. Make Karnataka the country's preferred destination for investments in ESDM, and
5. Generate at least 240,000 new jobs, 25% of India's PhDs and 5000 patent filings in ESDM sector in Karnataka by 2020.
6. Increase the value-addition that is done in Karnataka.

### The Committed contribution by the stake holders for Mysore City ESDM is as below:

a)	Government of India	Rs. 22.83 crore
b)	Government of Karnataka	Rs. 3.49 crore
c)	SPV Partners	Rs. 4.65 crore
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 30.97 crore</b>



**The Committed contribution by the stake holders for Electronics City, Bangalore ESDM Cluster is as below:**

a)	Government of India	Rs. 50.00 crore
b)	Government of Karnataka	Rs. 19.20 crore
c)	SPV Partners	Rs. 16.00 crore
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 85.20 crore</b>

GoK / KBITS has set up Karnataka Semiconductor Venture Capital Fund (KARSEMVEN Fund) for assisting Companies in the Semiconductor sector. This is a SEBI registered venture capital fund launched during FY 2014-15 with target corpus of Rs 100 crore. The Fund has received a firm commitment of Rs. 69.40 crore from various banks and institutions including Rs 25 crore subscription from KBITS. The fund was closed on 8th Aug 2016.

The investment committee of the fund has started investing in companies with growth potential and has sanctioned Rs. 15.15 crore to four companies as below;

Graphene Semiconductor Services Pvt. Ltd – Rs 4.95 crore

Prodigy Technovations Pvt. Ltd - Rs 3.20 crore

SenseGiz Technologies Pvt Ltd. - Rs 3.00 crore

Pinaka Aerospace Pvt Ltd. - Rs 4.00 crore

This is a major achievement in taking the investments in Semiconductor industry forward.

**D) Penetration of ITBT into regions other than Bengaluru:**

The thrust of the i4 Policy and Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Policy is on development of IT and ESDM Companies in the Tier – 2 / 3 Cities of the State such as Hubballi – Dharwad, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Kalaburgi, Belagavi and others. While IT Parks have been developed in Hubballi – Dharwad, Shivamogga and Kalaburgi, the Department would conduct feasibility study for IT Parks in Mysore, Mangaluru and Belagavi. Skill Development programs are also proposed in Tier – 2 and Tier – 3 cities, especially for the Karnataka ESDM companies.

Brownfield Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) clusters are proposed for Bengaluru and Mysuru, out of which Mysuru ESDM has got Final Approval from Government of India and in-principle approval has been granted to Bengaluru Cluster. In addition, it has been proposed to set up a Greenfield ESDM cluster at Sira, Tumkuru District. These clusters are expected to give a boost to electronics sector.

Till date, around 29 companies have registered with the Directorate of IT & BT and Rs. 3.10 crore has been disbursed to the companies as fiscal incentives as outlined in the KESDM Policy 2013.

Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Dharwad is an Institute established under the Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) model. This is one of the 20 IIITs established by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The contributions towards establishing the Institute are in the proportion of Government of India (50%), Government of Karnataka (35%) and the private partner -KEONICS (15%). Additionally, the Government of Karnataka has allotted land to the extent of approximately 61.08 acre at Tadasinakoppa, Itigatti village, 6 Km off the Hubballi-Dharwad highway, free of cost. Presently the Institute is functioning at IT Park, Hubballi. The development of the allotted land has commenced.

The Institute is presently offering Bachelor's degree in streams of Electronics and Communications and Computer Science Engineering. The first batch of students was admitted in the academic year 2015-16. The Institute Board comprises of representatives of Govt. of India, Govt. of Karnataka, private partner and eminent personalities drawn from the fields of Education, Administration and Industry.

The Institute has plans to collaborate with industry and recognizes the need to have a strong training and placement cell. As a forerunner to this, a Partnership meet was conducted in the month of May 2016. The various inputs that emerged during the meet will serve as the baseline for firming up the plans for not only training and placement but also plan Industry-Institute collaboration.

### **E) Karnataka Start up policy 2015-2020**

The Department of IT, BT and S & T takes immense pride in announcing the "Karnataka Startup Policy 2015-2020" with the aim of encouraging new innovations and technologies across the State. 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.

Department of IT,BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka in association with NASSCOM has set up the first warehouse in 2013 consisting of 75 workstations and other Infrastructure at Diamond district, Old Airport Road, Bengaluru. This is a huge success, and startup activity in Bengaluru is getting more vibrant with maximum applications coming to the 10,000 startup program.

### **F) Start-up Warehouse:**

The Government of Karnataka in line with its i4 policy has set up a Start-up Warehouse in

Bengaluru. The facility has been fully set up and has been operational. The Next Gen Start-up Warehouse is housed in the premises of Diamond District, Old Airport Road, Bengaluru. The area is spread over an area measuring about 36,000 sq. ft. and has a seating capacity of 450 with a 100% power backup, leased internet line, a vibrant ambiance, Conference room with AV facility, over 10 meeting rooms, cafeteria and housekeeping facilities. This state of the art facility will be open to professionals/entrepreneurs at a concessional rate of Rs.5-15 per sq.ft per month. The facility offers subsidized co-working space which will help the Start-ups to make use of the ecosystem and 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.

The Government of Karnataka, Department of IT, BT and S&T/KBITS has committed to extend financial support of Rs. 500 lakh per year for three consecutive years and has released Rs. 250 lakh till date.

The new 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 co working space for Start-ups.

The Startup Warehouse incubates startups from a diverse range of verticals and it is the ultimate place for entrepreneurs to learn,

### **Highlights of the Startup Policy**

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

work, and accelerate their companies. At present, the Startup Warehouse Program is operational in Bengaluru, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune, Kochi, Vizag, Delhi, Chennai, Noida and Gurgaon (virtual warehouse).

### **G) Karnataka Startup Cell:**

A Karnataka Startup Cell has been created as one stop shop for facilitating Startups in the State. Up to December 2016, 192 startups have registered through the Karnataka Startup Portal. The Startup Karnataka Booster Kit is available to all startups registered with the Karnataka Startup Cell. Startups may apply for incentives or packages to the Startup Cell to avail the offers under the Startup Karnataka Booster Kit. Delegations comprising of startups were sent to participate in international events held at Germany and Japan.

### **H) The Internet & Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)**

IAMAI is a not-for-profit industry body registered under the Societies Act, 1896. Its mandate is to expand and enhance the online and mobile value added services sectors. It is dedicated to presenting a unified voice of the businesses it represents to the government, investors, consumers and other stakeholders. The association addresses the issues, concerns and challenges of the Internet and Mobile economy and takes a leading role in its development.

### **I) 91 Springboard:**

91 springboard is a vibrant co-working community created for startups, freelancers and business owners with a startup mindset. It is dedicated to making the work-life easy and fun while playing an integral role in helping the startups grow. Members of 91springboard get access to a co-working space with 24×7 office-infrastructure support, key service providers, knowledge sharing & collaboration, networking and of course, a free spirited culture that breeds innovation.

### **J) Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre**

The Bangalore Bio-innovation Centre (BBC) is an initiative of Karnataka Biotechnology and Information Technology Services (KBITS), 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.

### **K) Karnataka Animation Visual Gaming & Comic Policy (KAVGC)**

As per the KAVGC Policy the following projects are being implemented by the Government through KBITS.

#### **a) Digital Art Centers**

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 Bengaluru. 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 lakh 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 two years has been released till date.

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

1. Chitrakala Parishath, Bengaluru
2. JSS Halbhavi School of Arts, Dharwad
3. Vijaya College of Fine Arts, Gadag
4. M.M.K College of Visual Arts, Kalaburagi

5. University College of Visual Arts, Davangere
6. Centre for Fine Arts, Animation and Design, Tumakuru
7. Shri Vijaya Mahantesh Lalitakala Mahavidyalaya, Hubballi

#### **b) Digitization of Art Colleges (DAC) Phase II**

After successful implementation of Phase I in the above 7 colleges, Government is introducing the project in 20 more colleges in the current financial year. Out of 20 DAC Colleges, project is being implemented in 10 colleges.

The List of 10 colleges selected in phase II are as below.

1. Shanthinikethana Chitrakala Mahavidhyalaya, Chikkamagaluru
2. ShriVivekanandKalamandir, Raibag
3. ALVA's College, Moodbidari
4. YogeshChitrakalaMahavidyalaya, Bidar
5. ShriRavivarma Arts Institute, Mysuru
6. SreeKalanikethana School of Arts, Mysuru
7. RavidraKalanikethana, Tumkuru
8. Beynon-Smith College of Fine Arts, Belagavi
9. VijayaChitrakalaMahavidyalaya, Ilkal, Bagalakot
10. NutanLalit Kala Mahavidyalaya, Raichur

For the remaining 10 colleges, the process to select these colleges is initiated in association with ABAI and after final selection, the DAC Phase – II Project will be implemented in these colleges.

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.

Annual financial outlay for DAC Phase II is Rs 200 lakh.

#### **c) Setting up of Digital Media City:**

The State Government through KBITS, 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. KBITS is in the process of selection of the Global Private Partner for executing the Project.

#### **d) 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.
- KBITS 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 an MoU 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.

#### **L) ICT Skills Development Society:**

##### **a) Major projects of ICTSDS:**

As per the i4 policy of the Government, ICT Skills Development Society (ICTSDS) has been registered in March 2014 with the mandate to take up Skills Development Activities in consultation with the industry for training unemployed under employed youth in basic ICT domains of sub-sectors like BPO, Telecom, ESDM, Manufacturing, Services, Health, Automation etc.

ICT Skills Development Society (ICTSDS) has been selected for rollout of skilling programme in the ESDM sector by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India (GoI). Karnataka has been selected as one among six states in the country to implement this Government of India Scheme which is to the tune of Rs. 14.3 crore per state

under the provision to provide skilling in ESDM sector to 15,000 youth per state. MoUs 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.

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 means of three components (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.

#### **b) New Age Incubation Network (NAIN)**

To encourage Entrepreneurship and Innovation, it is proposed to establish incubation centers in ICT sector in association with the selected Engineering Colleges at District Headquarters. Government of Karnataka had constituted the Karnataka ICT Group (KIG) Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri. Mohandas Pai to examine the global changes being driven by a knowledge economy and to realign Karnataka's ICT policies to meet the challenges of the future and sustain its growth. Based on the World Bank's Tequip-II report 9 Engineering Colleges in the State has been selected for setting up of incubation centers in Karnataka.

#### **c) Chetana Programme**

The Department of IT, BT and S&T, Government of Karnataka has amongst its mandate 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" to be which was launched in April 2016. This program is targeted at enabling Girls who have topped in Secondary School Examination from Government Schools across Karnataka to

educate, empower, mentor and support them. This, highly talented human resource from Karnataka was invited to a 5-day residential camp and presented with a laptop each on their arrival. Various activities during the camp included training sessions to use the laptop, exposure to state-of-the-art facility at Infosys and other industry campuses in Mysuru, 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, sports etc.

These "Chetana – Scholars" will be hand-held for two years post-the camp. Specific residential programs have been designed to impart "One Skill in each interaction" for consecutive two 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 Mysuru. 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 Girls who have topped in Secondary School Examination from Government Schools across Karnataka. The program was conducted from October 16th to 27th at Bengaluru. These "Chetana Scholars" were divided into groups and sent to five top institutions. A total of 283 girls' toppers from Government Schools in Karnataka participated in the 10-days orientation in these institutes. The Top five Institution which supported Chetana Winter School Program were 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.

#### **M) Karnataka GIS:**

The Government of Karnataka, accepting the recommendation of the Karnataka Knowledge Commission, initiated Karnataka GIS – a Geospatial Mission, as a common platform to network Departments and also citizens for sharing information. It is a platform of constantly updated, standardized and seamless statewide GIS data layers, satellite images of various resolutions, geo tagged

departmental MIS data and a host of applications to share for the use of Government of Karnataka Departments.

The implementation of this project began in the year 2015-16 through KRSAC. The KRSAC has so far generated, collated and organized 105 GIS layers of various themes and developed a K-GIS portal which provides all these GIS layers along with specific web applications and tools to query these applications for the use of the Departments of Education, Health and Backward Class.

The mobile applications developed by the K-GIS for the use of GoK Departments are noteworthy and they are: a) to facilitate soil sample collection for the National Soil Health Mission project, b) to collect data on geographic location of public assets for the use of the Dept. of Rural Development and Panchayath Raj and Dept. of Sericulture, c) to track beneficiaries of horticultural schemes and d) to locate nearby emergency facilities, particularly for the use of Highway passengers. The K-GIS has also developed dashboards for monitoring various Government schemes and incorporated them in the K-GIS portal. The K-GIS is also working on version 2 of the portal which will host higher granularity data and applications; likely to be completed by the end of 2018.

#### 4.1.5. Investment in Biotechnology

Karnataka has played a key role in India's emergence as a significant player in the global biotechnology industry. There are over 800 plus biotech units in the country out of which 228 companies and about 65 biotech startups are in Karnataka. This number continues to grow with most of the well-known companies continuing to choose Karnataka for their operations. The biotech export revenues contribution of Karnataka is Rs.3613 crore (USD 530 million). According to Karnataka

state industrial profile, this sector employs approximately 19,000 scientists in which women constitute 15.6 % of the total manpower.

Karnataka has put in place a strong policy framework to provide all requisite resources for enhancing this industry's research and development capabilities. Being the pioneer of the biotechnology industry, the State has built up considerable resources and talent pool that are well suited for the needs of the industry. Karnataka was one of first Indian States to frame an industry-oriented biotechnology policy. The millennium biotech policy was formulated by Karnataka Government in 2001 itself to give a thrust to the biotechnology industry in the State. Keeping in tune with rapid changes in the industry, the policy was revised in 2009 and is now being worked up to release version 3.0 of the policy to integrate adoption of new technologies as well as innovation to meet challenges that continue to persist in the society. Karnataka is highest in R&D expenditure in South India

Highlights of Progress in Alignment with Biotech Policy II:

1. Bengaluru Bio Innovation Center (BBC) has been launched in Feb 2015 in Bengaluru Helix Park, Electronics City
2. BBC with capacity to house over 25 SMEs with access to high tech instrumentation facility will be an integral part of the Biotech Ecosystem to provide impetus for innovation.
3. IBAB and CHG well established in Bengaluru Helix Park are being strengthened with hostel and training facilities.
4. An R&D group in the area of Synthetic Biology is in the process of establishment

**Table 4.4 Performance of Information, Communication and Technology Sector**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2015-16	2016-17 (up to Dec. 2016)*
1	IT Units	No.	3500	3733
2	IT Exports	Rs. crore	2,20,000	2,40,000
3	No. of Employees	Lakh No.	10.0	10.5

\* Estimated by KBITS. Source: NASSCOM Report

- in IBAB with an initial funding support of Rs. 1 crore from the Department of IT & BT.
5. Initiated Boston Bangalore Biosciences Beginnings (B4) Program at IBAB in collaboration between IBAB and South Asia Institute, Harvard University. 5 recent PhD scholars across reputed institutes in Karnataka have been selected for Post Doctoral studies in Boston area with funding support from DBT GoIRs.2.87crores per year and Dept. of IT & BT, GoK's support of Rs.20.28 Lakhs for the Young Scientist Development program.
  6. Nutraceutical and Phytopharmaceutical Incubation Centre and Common Instrumentation Facility (NPV-CIF), CFTRI, Mysuru - A total of 3000 sqft area has been developed as Stage I of Phase - I. Two incubates have occupied the facility with room for another two. The stage -II is under development to provide space for more incubates. The second installment of the grant of Rs. 3 crore to be released is being processed.
  7. MOA signed with UAS- Dharwad on 9th March 2015 to establish Phase I (Incubation Suites cum Common Instrumentation Facility namely, Agri BT IC\_CIF) in Dharwad with focus on Agriculture and Biotechnology. Six Incubation suits have been developed and applications called for incubation space have been received for review and final selection. A grant of Rs. 6.5 crore sanctioned has been completely released to UAS Dharwad in three separate installments.
  8. Biotechnology Finishing School (BTFS) program has successfully completed Batch V and also the 5 year program. An average of 65% of job placements of BTFS students thus far across 5 years.
  9. A new proposal has been submitted to DBT for initiating a program similar to BTFS with new domains for enhanced skill development called BiSEP (Biotechnology Skill Enhancement Program) across institution in Karnataka. Prospective BiSEP host Institutions applied for conducting the program were evaluated for selection. The final selection is in process.
  10. Expert Group on Agriculture Biotechnology (EGAB) constituted as a sub group of VGBT (Vision Group on Biotechnology) has developed a comprehensive Agriculture Biotechnology Policy Document – circulated to all the relevant departments for their comments.
  11. Sanctioned Rs.8.5 crore spread over 3 years to University of Horticulture Sciences, Bagalkote, to carry out R&D on Tomato, Banana, Pomegranate and Garcinia; to develop resistance to diseases and establishment of germplasm / gene banks.
  12. MOAs to initiate establishment of Incubation Centre cum Common Instrumentation Facility to promote Marine/Aqua Biotech in collaboration with the College of Fisheries (KVAFSU) in Mangalore and to promote Animal Biotech in collaboration with KVAFSU in Bidar are being finalized.

## 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, cashewnuts, 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, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Commodities Boards and other State agencies. Trade & industry bodies have also supported for the creation of database.

### **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 18% (in \$ terms) in National Exports by 2019 and to double the present exports.

### **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 that 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 for the sustained growth of exports.
- To encourage development of skilled manpower for the use of Industry & Trade.

Karnataka has shown growth of exports of over 4.73 % in the year 2015-16. Karnataka's exports in terms of value in 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (April-September) are shown in **Table 4.5**. Appendix 4.1 provides

data on the State's exports since 2007-08 to 2015-16.

Karnataka's exports amounted to about Rs. 325414 crore in 2015-16 which constituted about 14.5% of the Country's exports in that year. The share of merchandise exports in the National exports constitutes around 7.37% and software / service exports around 36.96% for the year 2015-16.

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 31.81 % in 2015-16.

Exports of electronics and computer software constitute the largest share in the State's exports. Its share was of the order of 61.41% in 2015-16. The other commodities which have substantial share in Karnataka's exports in 2015-16 are gems & jewellery (10.14%), engineering (6.29%) and miscellaneous and others (6.36%). These four commodities account for about 84% of Karnataka's exports. Other commodities with significant share in State exports are readymade garments (4.43%), petroleum and petroleum products (3.67%) and basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics (3.33%).

Karnataka enjoys a unique position in India in exports of electronics and computer software. In 2015-16, the exports of electronics and computer software from the State accounted for as much as 36.96% of India's total exports.

Exports of electronics and computer software, readymade garments, iron ore and minerals, basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, agro and processed food products, gems and jewellery, handicrafts, plastic goods and miscellaneous and others have increased significantly in 2015-16 as compared to their exports in 2014-15. The exports of petroleum and petroleum products, engineering, silk products, coffee products, cashew and cashew kernels, leather products, chemicals and allied products, marine products, spices and wool and woollen products revealed a marginal decline in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15.

Karnataka's exports were Rs.259639 crore during the period of April-Sept. 2016. Export of electronics and software constitutes the largest share in the State's exports. Its share is 78% in 2016-17 (up to September 2016). The other commodities with significant share in exports in 2016-17 (up to September 2016) are gems &



**Table 4.5: Export Performance of Karnataka****(Value in Rs. crore)**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17*</b>
1	Electronics, Computer Software & BT	178000	194020	199822	202483
2	Readymade Garments	8900	9821	14427	6864
3	Petroleum & Petroleum Products	35392	40882	11934	2844
4	Engineering Products	17978	20958	20472	14616
5	Iron Ore & Minerals (incl Granite)	739	749	804	468
6	Silk Products	650	554	478	166
7	Coffee Products	3598	4973	3096	1744
8	Basic Chemicals , Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	8300	5896	10828	5349
9	Agriculture & Processed Food Products	1300	1383	5177	2114
10	Gem and Jewellery	24175	21998	32983	16540
11	Cashew and Cashew Kernals	1200	1505	719	344
12	Handicrafts	516	549	1253	525
13	Leather Products	450	543	355	196
14	Chemicals and Allied Products	562	955	480	263
15	Marine Products	1067	1313	764	411
16	Plastic Goods	700	377	783	427
17	Spices	1150	1126	323	201
18	Wool & Woolen Products	176	191	6	7
19	Miscellaneous and Other	5565	5777	20710	4077
	<b>Total</b>	<b>290418</b>	<b>313570</b>	<b>325414</b>	<b>259639</b>

Karn \*up to September 2016.

Source: Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre, Government of Karnataka

jewellery (6.37%), engineering products (5.63% and readymade garments (2.64%).

The Share of Karnataka's exports in the State's GSDP from 2011-12 to 2015-16 is depicted in **Fig. 4.1**. 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 11%). 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.

#### 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.

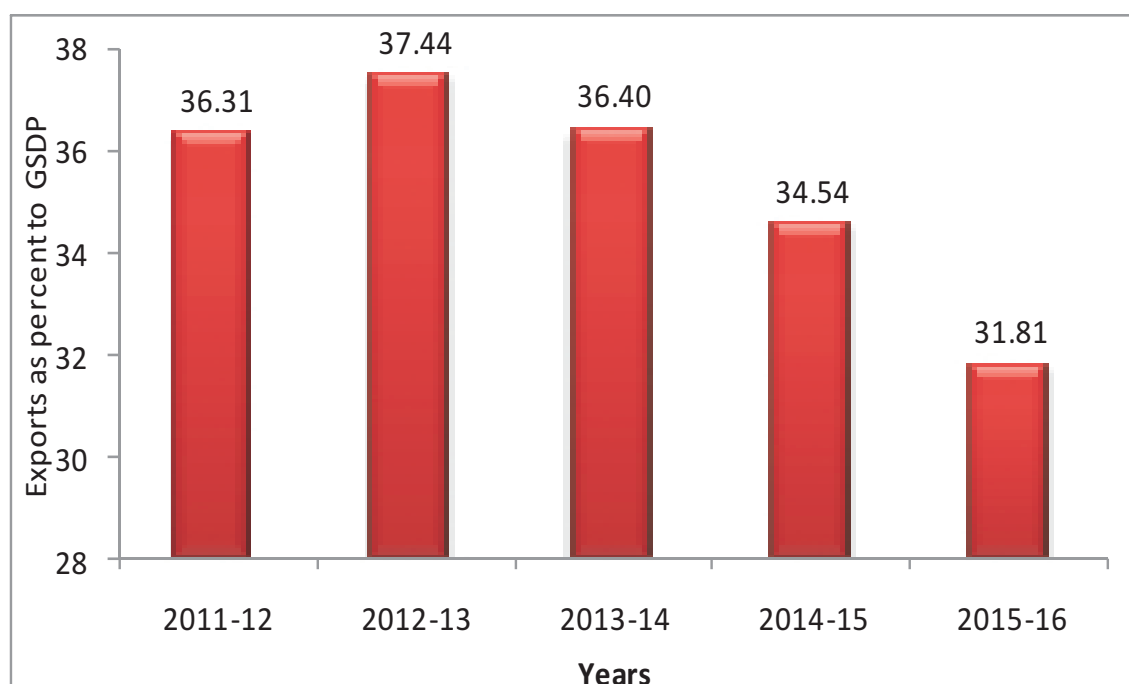
The Government of Karnataka has taken explicit measures for export promotion

through various policies as under:

- Industrial Policy 2014-19.
- Karnataka State Mineral Policy 2008.
- Grape Processing & Wine Policy 2007.
- Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2009.
- Karnataka SEZ Policy 2009.
- Karnataka Tourism Policy 2009
- Karnataka Semi Conductor Policy 2010.
- Karnataka Solar Policy 2011.
- Karnataka Integrated Agribusiness Development Policy 2011.
- Karnataka Animation Visual Effects & Comic Policy 2012.
- Karnataka Pharmaceutical Policy 2013.
- Karnataka New Infrastructure Policy 2013
- Electronic System Devices & Manufacturing Policy 2013.
- Karnataka Textile Policy 2013
- Karnataka Aerospace Policy 2013.
- Karnataka i4 Policy 2013.

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

**Figure 4.1: Exports as percent to GSDP**



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:
  - Agro & Food Processing
  - Textile & Readymade garments
  - Chemical industry
  - Pharmaceutical
  - Engineering (Automobile, Aerospace & Precision tools)
  - Electronics
  - Electricals
  - Gems & Jewellery
  - Plastics
  - Leather Products
  - Handicrafts
  - Marine products

#### **B. Incentives & Concessions:**

- a) Exemption from Entry Tax
- b) Refund of certification charges.
- c) Refund of cost incurred for Export Consultancy / Market Intelligence Studies.
- d) Brand Promotion and Quality Assurance.
- e) Refund of fees for individual entrepreneurs incurred on Certification Courses on Export-Import Management.
- f) Support for establishment of CFS and other export infrastructure.
- g) Support for creation of Export Facilitation

facilities, R&D and testing services

- h) Market Development Assistance for Trade Promotion and overseas Trade Delegations.
- i) Reimbursement of Export Credit Guarantee Insurance.
- j) Support for development of exports in Gherkins, Rose, Onions and Floriculture

#### **Export Infrastructure Projects taken by Industries and Commerce Dept:**

- To boost Exports in Agriculture and Processed Foods Sector, two major Cold Chain Facility for Export of Mango and other Horticulture Products, Storage and Packing Facilities are completed in APMC, Hubballi and APMC, Bagalkote. The total Investment is Rs. 23.01 crore and an amount of Rs. 18.42 crore is provided as Grants under ASIDE scheme.
- Bengaluru is a major Export Centre for Flowers, Vegetables, Fruits and other Perishable Goods. Under ASIDE Scheme a Joint Venture of Air India and Singapore Airlines (AISATS) has established a COOLPORT at a cost of Rs. 46.00 crore, out of which Rs. 9.09 crore has been funded under ASIDE grants at KIAL, Bengaluru.
- At Bengaluru an Indian Flower Auction Board (IFAB) has been established with co-ordination from Horticulture Department at an estimated cost of Rs.5.00 crore and ASIDE funding to the tune of Rs. 3.75 crore has been provided.
- Belagavi District is known for Sugarcane and Grapes. An Organic Jaggery making unit which has high potential for exports has been implemented in Kudchi in Belagavi District under ASIDE scheme with an investment of Rs. 15.82 crore and an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore is provided under ASIDE scheme. Another project of Jaggery making of Rs. 14.00 crore is approved in the State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) on 30-07-2016 and it is proposed to provide ASIDE grants to the tune of Rs. 7.00 crore.
- Similarly, a Dry Grape (Resin) Processing, Packaging and Exporting unit has been established at Kudchi in District, Belagavi at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.32 crore under which ASIDE grant of Rs. 12.00 crore is provided.

### **New Projects proposed to promote Exports**

- 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. This project proposal was approved in the 18th SLEPC meeting held on 30-7-2016 for a total project cost of Rs.10.00 crore. It is proposed to fund Rs.0.50 crore from SPV, Rs.4.75 crore from Government of Karnataka and to raise an additional Rs.4.75 crore from Government of India under ASIDE scheme.
- GOI has asked to submit the Technical appraisal and Third party appraisal of the DPR by the Central agency. Technical appraisal and Third party appraisal from Cashew Export Promotion Council and NABARD is awaited.
- 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 ASIDE scheme. This project proposal was approved in the 18th SLEPC meeting held on 30-7-2016 for a total project cost of Rs.10.00 crores with State Government investment of Rs.5.00 crore and balance project cost of Rs.5.00 crore from Government of India under ASIDE scheme.
- An amount of Rs.2.00 crore has been released from Government of Karnataka in October 2016. A proposal has been sent to Ministry of Commerce for sanction of Rs.5.00 crore under ASIDE scheme. GOI has asked to submit the Technical appraisal and Third party appraisal of the DPR by the Central agency. Technical appraisal and Third party appraisal from MPEDA and NABARD is awaited.

### **Other Promotional Activities Organized by VTPC**

- Capacity Building Programmes
- Export Awareness Programme
- Seminar / Workshop
- Export Management Training Programme
- World Trade Organisation / Intellectual Property Rights Programme
- Market Development Assistance
- Participation in International Exhibitions
- Participation in International / Domestic Exhibitions Held In India
- Participation of Women & SC /St Entrepreneurs / Artisans In Exhibitions
- Export Award

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 organizes several export-related programmes for both prospective and existing exporters in the State. Export awareness programmes are also conducted 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.

- ASIDE Scheme.
- WTO and IPR Relay Cell.
- Incubation Centre & Facilitation Cell.
- Assistance to the traders/exporters in certification for the export/ import of commodities.
- VTPC is authorized to issue certificate of origin (non preferential)
- 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
- Liaison office for International Help Desk.

### **Outcomes and challenges:**

Foreign Investment in India has been the direct outcome of the liberal trade policies undertaken and implemented by successive governments. The liberalization program of the government aims at rapid and substantial growth of the country's economy besides a harmonious integration with global economy. Foreign investment ensures a huge amount of domestic capital, production level and employment opportunities, which is a major step towards the economic growth of the country. India is among one of the few markets in the world that offers such high prospects of growth and earning in virtually all sectors of the economy. The huge skilled workforce is one factor that ensures that foreign investors get a good return on their investments. The expansion of FDI into and from India has been accompanied by a rapid economic growth and an increasing openness to the rest of the world. Investment in Karnataka has huge potentials. However, investors have their own share of advantages and disadvantages. Overseas and domestic investors must prepare themselves well in advance to face with adversities and deal with them properly. Some of the drawbacks that investors may have to face are bureaucratic hassles, infrastructural deficiencies, power shortages and sometimes political uncertainty. Despite these uncertainties, Karnataka presents a huge potential to global and domestic players to invest in the market.

The State is taking up initiatives for the set goals of achieving IT revenues of Rs.4 lakh crore by 2020, direct employment of 20 lakh by 2020. The industry group setup by the State

Government has recommended some initiatives to leverage the unique opportunities that the State offers in the IT space. The key initiatives are use of technology in education; talent development and job creation; increasing innovation for sustainable value addition; entrepreneurship development; going beyond Bengaluru by developing emerging ICT Centers; leveraging the global ecosystem by developing relationship with other Countries; development of physical infrastructure; increased focus on Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing; Branding etc.

The challenges for achieving the set goals are: development of physical infra-structure, development of IT infrastructure, manpower development and making available land. The various State agencies concerned with development of physical infrastructure have taken note of the potentialities of the growth of IT and BT sectors in tier 2/3 cities. Department of IT, BT and S&T, through KEONICS and STPI has developed IT infrastructure in Hubballi, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Kalaburgi, Bagalkote & Shivamogga.

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, Agriculture & processed food products, Gems & Jewellery, Cashew, Marine have shown a positive growth in exports during 2016-17.

➤ 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. Further, the establishment of an office of Director General of Foreign Trade at Belagavi and an exclusive office of Joint Development Commissioner for SEZs at Bengaluru may act as major initiatives to create an "Ease of Doing Business" for exporters in Karnataka.



## CHAPTER 5

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### 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 **Table 5.1**.

### 5.2 Rural Development in 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. 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.

#### 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.

#### Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL).

This Corporation has been established by the State Government on 20th April 2000 as a nodal agency to implement all the State and Central Government Sponsored housing

**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	61.43	68.89

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

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.

#### **EWS - Highlights of Scheme:**

The EWS housing schemes helps the society both directly and indirectly.

- EWS housing improves the quality of life of poor
- Generates employment (2111 lakh man days of direct and 1056 lakh man days of indirect employment has been generated).
- Reduces the gap in the housing demand
- Ensures economic development

From 2000-01 to 2016-17 (Upto December 2016), 35.19 lakh houses have been constructed under various housing schemes and 3.21 lakh sites were distributed. The Scheme-wise houses completed and sites distributed are given in **Table 5.2**

#### **Public Expenditure on EWS Housing:**

Investments on economically weaker section housing schemes have been increased year by year during the last decade i.e. 2000-01 to 2016-17. The State has spent Rs. 18482.59 crore, of which Rs.6662.62 crore on centrally sponsored and Rs. 11819.97 crore on the state sponsored EWS housing schemes. (**Table 5.3**)

During 2013-14 to 2015-16, 8,49,454 houses were constructed under various housing schemes as against the target of 9,00,000. Against the target of 60,000 house sites 32,004 sites have been distributed. During 2016-17, 1,75,518 houses have been constructed at the end of December 2016 as against the target of 3,50,000 houses. In case of house sites scheme 10,482 sites have been distributed up to the end of December 2016 as against the target of 20,000 sites. Details are given in **Table 5.4 & 5.5**

Unit cost of the house is being increased constantly over period of time. Details of unit cost are given in **Table 5.6**

**Table 5.2: Scheme wise houses completed and sites distributed**

Year	Houses Constructed under Social Housing Schemes							House Sites		
	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar	Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme	IAY/ PMAY (G)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2000-01 To 2009-10	1289690	142028	135220	406552*			1990575	80625	55286	167717
2010-11	48422	3692	685	95311			148110	22992	16983	39975
2011-12	69529	4722	4071	26769			105091	24334	16861	41195
2012-13	126439	5938	8985	108493			249855	13737	16270	30007
2013-14	207594	4101	6975	98815			317485	4279	6654	10933
2014-15	185073	3313	9678	104098			302162	8140	2929	11069
2015-16	113375	2704	8460	100514		4754	229807	8021	1981	10002
2016-17**	85802	100	5744	71289	2941	9642	175518	3231	7251	10482
<b>Total</b>	<b>2125924</b>	<b>166598</b>	<b>179818</b>	<b>1011841</b>	<b>2941</b>	<b>14396</b>	<b>3518603</b>	<b>165359</b>	<b>124215</b>	<b>321380</b>

Figures shown from 2000-01 to 2009-10 are cumulative. \*Figures shown are from 2004-05 onwards

\*\* Figures are shown up to December 2016



**Table 5.3: Public Expenditure incurred by RGRHCL on Social Housing Schemes in Karnataka 2000-01 to 2016-17 (Rs. Crores)**

Year	Social Housing Schemes in Rural and Urban Areas					Total
	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar/Dr. B.R Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	Indira Awaas Yojana /pradhna Mantri Awas Yojane (G)	Urban Ashraya / Vajpayee Urban Scheme	Devraj Urs Housing Scheme	
2000-01 To 2009-10	3000.93	299.90	1285.71*	345.35		4931.89
2010-11	219.24	25.27	482.49	3.43		730.43
2011-12	494.68	33.60	302.67	103.58		934.53
2012-13	977.64	27.73	805.89	108.72		1919.98
2013-14	1372.99	22.13	477.93	98.25		1971.30
2014-15	1381.63	8.45	1112.88	111.61		2614.57
2015-16	1371.28	0	1263.89	76.04	73.94	2785.15
2016-17**	1178.17	286.50	931.16	80.09	118.82	2594.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>9996.56</b>	<b>703.58</b>	<b>6662.62</b>	<b>927.07</b>	<b>192.76</b>	<b>18482.59</b>

Figures shown from 2000-01 to 2009-10 are cumulative, \*Figures shown from 2004-05 onwards

\*\* Figures are shown upto December -2016

**Table 5.4: Target and Achievement under Different Housing Schemes**

Schemes			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17**	Total
Rural	Ashraya/ BasavaVasathi Yojane	Target	180000	190000	165000	145000	680000
		Completed	207594	185073	113375	85802	591844
	Ambedkar	Target	5000	0	0	0	5000
		Completed	4101	3313	2704	100	10218
	IAY/PMAY(G)	Target	100000	100000	115000	115000	430000
		Completed	98815	104098	100514	71289	374716
	Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme	Target	-	-	5000	15000	20000
		Completed	-	-	4754	9642	14396
	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	Target	-	-	-	50000	50000
		Completed	-	-	-	2941	2941
Urban	Ashraya/ Vajpayee Scheme	Target	15000	10000	15000	25000	65000
		Completed	6975	9678	8460	5744	30857
<b>Total</b>		Target	300000	300000	300000	350000	1250000
		Completed	317485	302162	229807	175518	1024972

\*\*Figures are up to end of December 2016.

**Table 5.5: Progress of House site Schemes**

Financial year	Rural House Site		Urban House Site		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2013-14	10000	4279	10000	6654	20000	10933
2014-15	10000	8140	10000	2929	20000	11069
2015-16	10000	8021	10000	1981	20000	10002
2016-17**	10000	3231	10000	7251	20000	10482
<b>Total</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>23671</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>18815</b>	<b>80000</b>	<b>42486</b>

\*\* Figures are shown up to end of December -2016

#### A. Rural Ashraya/Basava Vasathi Yojane:

This scheme was introduced during 1991-92 to provide housing for rural houseless poor. Annual income of the beneficiary was

Rs. 32,000. Till 2004-05 the beneficiaries were selected by the Ashraya Committees headed by the local MLA. From 2005-06 onwards the beneficiaries are selected by Gram

**Table 5.6: Unit cost of the house provided under housing schemes**

Series Year	Unit Cost (Rs.)				
	Rural Ashraya/Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar/Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane	Devaraj Urs Vasathi Yojane	IAY/PMAY (G)	Urban Ashraya/Vajpayee Urban Scheme
2000-01 to 2003-04	20,000	20,000		20,000	25,000
2005-06	25,000	20,000		25,000	25,000
2006-07	30,000	No target		25,000	No target
2007-08	No target	30,000		25,000	No target
2008-09	40,000	40,000		35,000	No target
2009-10	No target	40,000		40,000	No target
2010-11*	50,000	50,000		No target	50,000
2010-11 (01.04.2012)	75000	-	-	-	75,000
2011-12	No target	50,000		50,000	No target
2012-13	No target	No target		75,000	75,000
2013-14	1,20,000	No target		1,20,000	1,20,000
2014-15	1,20,000	No target		1,20,000	No target
2015-16					
General	1,20,000		1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
SC/ST	1,50,000	Rural	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
		Urban	1,80,000		
2016-17					
General	1,20,000		1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
SC/ST	1,50,000	Rural	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
		Urban	1,80,000		

During 2010-11 Rural Ashraya Scheme has been renamed as Basav Vasathi Yojane and Urban Ashraya Scheme has been renamed as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme.

Panchayaths through Gram Sabhas as per the Panchayat Raj Amendment Act. Under this Scheme, 20.40 lakh houses have been constructed during last 16 years i.e. from 2000-01 to 2015-16. Out of the Total target 30% is earmarked for SCs, 10% for STs and 10% for minority beneficiaries and other scheme 50% of the target has been earmarked for SCs/STs. Rural Ashraya Scheme was renamed as Basava Vasathi Yojane during 2010-11. The unit cost was fixed at Rs. 1.50 lakh from 2013-14, of which Rs. 1.20 lakh is subsidy and remaining Rs. 30,000 being the beneficiary contribution or loan from the bank. In case of SC/ST category the entire Rs.1,50,000/- is provided as subsidy by the Government. Houses will be allotted to hut-dwellers on priority basis.

During the last 3 years 5,06,042 houses have been completed against the target of 5,35,000 houses. For the year 2016-17 it is targeted to complete 1.45 lakh houses including backlog. So far (up to December 2016), 85,802 houses have been constructed. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.2**

#### **B. DR.B.R. Ambedkar Nivasa Yojane:**

This scheme is being implemented in both Rural and Urban areas for providing housing facility to the houseless families of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe during 2015-16. Under this scheme, Government is providing Rs.1.50 lakh and Rs.1.80 lakh as subsidy in rural and urban areas respectively. The income limit of every beneficiary in Rural areas is Rs.32,000/- and in urban areas is Rs.87,600/-. The beneficiaries are being selected through Grama Sabhas.

It is targeted to cover 1,50,000 beneficiaries in 2015-16 and 2,50,000 beneficiaries in 2016-17 totaling to 4.00 lakh beneficiaries both in rural and urban areas. i.e., 2.60 lakhs in rural and 1.40 lakhs in urban area. Out of this 2,50,148 beneficiaries have been selected and work order issued. For the year 2016-17, 2,941 houses have been completed as against the target of 50,000 up to the end of December 2016. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.3**.

#### **C. Indira Awas Yojana:/Pradhna Mantri Awas Yojane:**

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced during 1989-90 for rural houseless

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 of the people. 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 twelve years (from 2004-05 to 2015-16) 9,40,552 houses have been constructed under the scheme.

During last 3 years 3,03,427 houses against the target of 3,15,000 have been constructed. During the current year 71,289 houses have been completed against the target of 1,15,000, till December 2016. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.4**

#### **D. Devraj Urs Housing Scheme:**

This scheme is started from 2014-15 for 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 selection of beneficiaries will be done by the District Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

For the year 2015-16, 4754 houses have been constructed as against the target of 5,000 houses and during 2016-17, 9,642 houses have been completed as against the target of 15,000 up to end of December 2016. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.5** For the year 2016-17 Rs.100.00 crore has been provided in the budget for construction of houses.

#### **E. Infrastructure facility:**

The Government is providing Rs. 25 to 30 lakh per acre towards providing basic amenities like Drainage, Road, Drinking Water, Electricity etc for newly developed layouts from 2011-12. For this Rs.25.00crore is provided in 2016-17 budget, as against this Rs. 2.27crores is spent during the year up to end of December 2016.

#### **F. House Site:**

The Government is implementing the Rural house site scheme in Rural areas and Vajpayee Urban Site Scheme in urban areas for EWS site-less families in the State. Sites are distributed free of cost to poor site less families of both urban and rural areas. The scheme was

introduced during 1992-93. During 2000-01 to 2015-16, 3,10,898 sites have been distributed (1,93,934 sites in rural areas, 1,16,964 sites in urban areas). It has been targeted to distribute 20,000 sites (10,000 in rural and 10,000 in urban areas) during 2016-17. As against this 10,482 sites have been distributed so far i.e. till December 2016. District wise break-up for sites distributed during last 3 years is given at **Appendix 5.6 and 5.6(a)**.

### **G. Nanna Mane (Affordable Housing for Low income groups)**

To provide affordable housing to the people of above poverty line but of low income group like auto drivers, workers of film industry, unorganised sector, beedi rollers, hamals, street Vendors etc. the state has introduced a new scheme during 2010-11. The annual income of the beneficiary is limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum. Four housing projects have been taken up during 2011-12 in locations like Talaguppa near Bidadi, Singanayanahalli and Hunasamaranahalli near Yelahanka, Kodathi, around Bengaluru under G+2 concept. The unit cost of the flat is Rs. 3.90 lakh to 6.00 lakh.

### **H. Survey on Socio Economic Caste Census**

The Government has conducted Socio Economic and Caste Census Survey to identify the houseless APL/BPL including families living in Kaccha and rented houses during 2011. As per survey 70,93,378 houseless families have been identified. District wise details are given in Appendix 5.1 & 5.1(a)

#### **New initiatives:**

- **Direct release of funds to beneficiary account:** From 2010-11 onwards, a system of on-line direct release of funds to the beneficiary account based on GPS verification has been introduced.
- **Introduction of GPS (Global Positioning System):**
- GPS system has been evolved during 2010-11 through which payment will be made directly to the beneficiary account after GPS verification of the house at each stage to avoid overlapping and assessment of actual progress.
- A lottery system for the selection of beneficiaries has been developed from 2013-14 to ensure transparency in the selection process.

- **Introduction of DGS (Digital Signature):** The earlier system of procuring beneficiary details through hard copies has been dispensed with since then. The beneficiary list is approved online with Digital Signature within 24 hours from 2013-14.
- **Introduction of SMS:** The SMS system has been introduced from 2013-14. The SMS under various stages of process viz., approval of the list, Opening of bank account, release of funds etc. is sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat, Executive officer of the taluka panchayat, Commissioners/Chief Officers of the CMCs/TMCs/TPs and the beneficiary
- The beneficiary-wise information has been made available in the public domain under website <http://ashraya.kar.nic.in>
- **Involvement of Financial Institutions in the implementation EWS housing schemes:** The financial institutions have shown keen interest to participate in the venture.
- Adoption of fast track technologies in construction of affordable housing for LIG
- Comprehensive guidelines have been issued for implementation of housing and house site schemes.

### **Budget Allocation for the year 2016-17**

The State has provided Rs. 3507.00 crore for the implementation of different housing schemes. Against this allocation, Rs. 1960.52 crore has been released and Rs. 2,610.06 crore have been spent till the end of December 2016.

#### **Challenges:**

- Delay in selection of beneficiaries, incorrect identification of beneficiaries
- Steep increase in the land cost and non availability of land in both rural and urban areas. Hence the required demand cannot be met
- Lack of interest on the part of the beneficiaries to take up construction by themselves as they are mandated to do so.
- Non support from the financial institutions in providing loans to the beneficiaries and due to their non repayment capacity unable to achieve the expected target.

### 5.3 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

#### A) Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd.

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited was established as an undertaking of the Government of Karnataka in August 1974. The name of the Organization was changed from Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited (KLAC) to Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (KRIDL) with effect from August 2009. The organization was started with an authorized Government Share Capital of Rs. 15.00 crore and subscribed capital of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and further subscribed Rs. 12.00 crore during 2001-02. The Organization has the objective of undertaking civil construction of tanks, irrigation works low cost housing, roads, culverts, buildings etc., in rural areas by employing rural youth. Currently, organization has an annual turnover of Rs. 1700.00 crore with a staff around 856 including 319 highly dedicated and Qualified Civil Engineers handling Civil works all over the state. The main objective of the organization is to undertake development works in rural areas including employment oriented works entrusted by the state Government Department, Statutory Boards and Local Self Government under various schemes and programmes. The works are executed directly at Government (PWD) scheduled rates without involvement of contractors. The organization is a designated agency of the State Government for the purpose of department execution of works.

The company has achieved highest turnover of Rs. 1842.00 crore during the financial year 2015-16. The company has achieved a net profit of Rs. 120.00 crore (un audited) and also paid Rs. 2.25 crore as dividend to the State Government. In 2016-17 the company has fixed target of Rs. 1700.00 crore. The company is making sincere efforts to increase the turnover by approaching different Government Department to obtain entrustment works. The company has made a turnover of Rs 15110.00 lakhs (provisional) during 2016-17 with net profit of Rs7000.00 lakhs up to end of December 2016 after providing tax.

#### B) Western Ghats Development Programme:

Western Ghats Development Programme is being implemented in 40 talukas of 11 districts in the state. This programme was earlier a Centrally Sponsored scheme. But, from 2015-

16 Central Government has not released any assistance to this programme. The State Govt. has released a sum of Rs.446.00 lakhs during 2016-17.

Developing hilly areas, conservation of forests and maintenance of ecology, providing irrigation facilities, benefits under agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry activities, marketing facilities to the outputs, vented dams-cum-foot bridges for cultivation of second crop in the year to the persons of the hilly areas are the major activities under the programme. The objectives of this programme include:

1. Capacity building for effective implementation of the programme by providing training facilities to the officers of Hilly Area Development Programme(HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)
2. Programme of eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of bio-diversity.
3. Soil and water conservation through land development activities such as leveling, bench terracing, land reshaping, amalgamation of paddy fields, land reclamation, contour bunding etc.,
4. Water harvesting and erosion control structures like check dams, vented dams, nala bunding, boulder bunds and checks, gully checks, ravine reclamation structures etc.,
5. Construction of farm ponds, diversion channels, waterways, vegetative filter strips etc., to regulate the flow and disposable excess water.
6. Focus on the needs and aspirations of local communities ensuring community participation in the strategies for conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable livelihoods.
7. Development of watershed based activities.
8. Development of spreading of technology/instruments/materials which are useful to the hill economy/ society which are suitable to the small holdings to provide bio-fertilizers, seeds and other inputs.
9. Providing schemes for income generation by cultivating the medical plants, bamboo, jatropa and agro forestry.

10. Providing gap filling infrastructure such as laying of water pipelines, construction of foot bridges etc.,
11. Cultivation of fodder crops in farmers land and Government farms, Poultry development, Piggery development, Health camps and distribution of medicines, mineral mixtures & food ingredients.

### C) Thirteenth Finance Commission Grants

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a five year tenure from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for the utilisation of its grants. The tenure of the Thirteenth Finance Commission was ended and Fourteenth Finance Commission has commenced for the next 5 years. The grants are released in 2 installments annually, based on the population in the ratio of 10:20:70 to Ziila, taluk and Grama Panchayats. The grants provided would be used for:

- Enhancing the quality of life of rural people through provision of drinking water, sanitation, health, women and children welfare activities, nutrition and development works
- Funds can be utilized for furniture in Anganwadis, sports equipment, laboratory equipment.
- Works not exceeding 20% of the funds may be utilized for modernization and building of roads.

- Works of sustainable infrastructure to be preferred.
- Under drinking water focus has to be for modernization, maintenance, protection of sources of drinking water and sanitation.
- Maintenance of Under Ground Drainages and Solid Waste Management.
- Rain Water Underground Drainages.
- Maintenance of Community Properties.
- Maintenance of Street lights, Pavements and Roads.
- Maintenance of Burial Grounds and Crematory.

Under 14th Finance Commission Grants State Government has received Rs.972.36 crore and Rs.1368.20 crore during 2015-16 & 2016-17 respectively and the same has been transferred to Grama Panchayats. The grants provided are to be transferred online within 5 days to the Panchayat Raj Institutions through State Bank of Mysore, G-Seva Branch and Axis Bank.

### D) Grama Swaraj Project

The Gram Swaraj - Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project is being implemented from last 7 years, covering 1341 gram panchayats of 39 most backward taluks of the state identified by Dr. D.M. Nanjunadappa's High Power Committee Report. Implementation of the Project has been successfully completed on 30th March 2014.

**Table 5.7: Releases for the year 2010-11 to 2014-15 under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant, (Rs. crore)**

Year	Particulars of FC Grant	Amount Received by the State Government	Amount Transferred to the various tiers of PRIs (%)		
			District Panchayat (10%)	Block Panchayat (20%)	Village Panchayat (70%)
2010-11	General Area Basic Grants	419.38	41.93	83.87	293.56
2011-12	General Area Basic/ Performance Grants	769.56	76.95	153.91	538.68
2012-13	General Area Basic/ Performance Grants/Interest	1006.48	100.64	201.29	704.53
2013-14	General Area Basic/ Performance Grants/Interest	1349.12	134.90	269.82	944.38
2014-15	General Area Basic Grants/ Performance Grants	976.47	97.64	195.29	683.53
<b>Grant Total</b>		<b>4521.01</b>	<b>452.06</b>	<b>904.18</b>	<b>3164.68</b>

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 the 1341GPs of most backward Taluks from last 7 financial years based on an objective criteria. The total project cost is Rs 2000 crore of which Rs 1400 crore is shared by the World Bank and the remaining Rs.600 crore is States share.

The State Project Monitoring Unit had conducted an end line survey (Empirical Impact Evaluation Study) of the project and the report has been accepted and circulated to planning, finance and State Institute of Rural Development, Mysore. The major outcomes of the Project are as follows.,

- Untied and reliable block grants have created model in local Governance
- Assets built are of good quality and have raised the satisfaction level of local citizens.
- Double entry book keeping has made Governance more efficient and transparent.
- Project intervention facilitated higher tax compliance.
- Awareness and participation level in Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha have improved and made GP functionaries more responsive and responsible.
- Project had created permanent infrastructure like Samarthya Soudha and SATCOM.

The Project monitoring unit has prepared its Borrower's Implementation Completion Report and World Bank has prepared Project Implementation Completion Report (ICR) which was also circulated to all the concerned.

### **E) Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane**

Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane has been ventured to develop vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. The programme was launched on the occasion of Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the State of Karnataka, involving Non Governmental Organizations and the village communities.

#### **Objectives of the scheme:**

- (a) To upgrade the physical environment of the selected villages for improving the quality of life.

- (b) To provide full and adequate infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, childcare facilities etc.
- (c) To generate significant levels of non agricultural employment, especially for educated unemployed youth.
- (d) To support community awareness and development through self-help groups, cultural associations etc.

**Selection of Villages** is based on the rural population of each taluk in relation to total rural population of the State. Funds are allotted at the rate of Rs.2500 to 3000 per capita. In general, the villages having population above 2500 but below 8000 have been selected. In the hilly and western ghat areas, the population limit is relaxed. Member of Legislative Assembly has been entrusted with the task of selection of villages keeping view of the population limit fixed for the Taluk. Rs. 2500 is the stipulated per capita grant under the programme.

#### **First Phase: (2006-07 and 2007-08)**

1211 villages selected in 1st Phase were completed.

#### **2nd Phase (Gulbarga revenue division): (2008-09)**

- No.of villages selected: 222
- Allocation: Rs.208.20 crore
- Release: Rs. 208.20 crore and Expenditure: Rs. 208.20 crore
- Completed road length (Kms): 355.68 Kms.
- Completed drainage length (Kms): 176.83 Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 395
- Road, drainage, anganawadi, samudaya bhavana works completed (No. of villages): 188

#### **3rd Phase:(2009-10)**

- No.of villages selected: 1606
- Allocation: Rs.1012.05 crore
- Release: Rs.1012.05 crore and Expenditure: Rs.1012.05 crore
- Road, drainage, anganawadi, samudaya bhavana works completed (No. of villages): 1419

- Completed road length (Kms): 2307.07 Kms.
- Completed drainage length (Kms): 996.92 Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 2306

**4th Phase: (Gulbarga revenue division): (2010-11)**

- No.of villages selected: 381
- Allocation: Rs.214.09 crore
- Release: Rs. 214.09 crore and Expenditure: 213.09 crore
- Road, drainage, anganawadi, samudaya bhavana works completed (No. of villages): 313
- Completed road length (Kms): 325.54 Kms.
- Completed drainage length (Kms): 143.47 Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 590

**5th Phase: (2012-13)**

- No.of villages selected: 2193
- Allocation: Rs.1000.00 crore
- Release:Rs.702.57 crore and Expenditure: Rs.644.41 crore

- Road, drainage, anganawadi, samudaya bhavana works completed (No. of villages): 1279
- Completed road length (Kms): 1937.39 Kms.
- Completed drainage length (Kms): 486.60 Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 1279

Details of year wise and phase wise allocation of funds, expenditure and physical achievements are furnished in **Table 5.8 and 5.9.**

**5.3.1 Rural Water Supply:**

The accepted norm for providing potable drinking water is 55 litres per capita per day (LPCD) with a provision of 3 litres for drinking, 5 litres for cooking, 15 litres for bathing, 10 litres for washing utensils and domestic applications, 10 litres for ablution/toilets and 12 litres for washing cloths and other uses. Habitations with a population of 100 or more will be considered for coverage under the national rural water supply norms. A 'Habitation' is a locality in a village with a cluster of families. Considering the average size of the family as 5 persons, a 'habitation' should include 20 families totaling 100 persons, with the exception in hilly areas, where the habitation can have a population of

**Table 5.8: Year wise Allocation, releases and Expenditure of SGY, (Rs. crore) (Up to end of November-2016)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Opening Balance	Released	Available Fund	Expenditure
2006-07	200.00	0.00	163.24	163.24	0.00
2007-08	350.00	163.24	179.54	342.78	213.09
2008-09	300.00	129.69	295.72	425.41	364.64
2009-10	302.00	60.77	299.64	360.41	251.41
2010-11	400.00	109.00	401.59	510.59	431.07
2011-12	400.00	79.52	695.36	774.88	467.98
2012-13	349.14	306.91	331.34	638.25	439.69
2013-14	109.67	198.56	208.53	407.09	367.58
2014-15	445.30	39.51	422.76	462.26	425.61
2015-16	438.40	36.66	438.40	475.06	464.78
2016-17	440.00	10.28	110.00	120.28	90.28



**Table 5.9: Physical Progress of SGY**

Phase	No. of selected villages	No of Villages with completed works	Length of road completed in km.	Length of drainage completed in km.	No. of Anganawadi & community halls completed
I	1211	1211	Works completed		
II	222	188	355.68	176.83	395
III	1606	1419	2307.07	996.92	2306
IV	381	313	325.54	143.47	590
V	2193	1279	1937.39	486.60	1279
<b>Total</b>	<b>5613</b>	<b>4410</b>	<b>4925.68</b>	<b>1803.82</b>	<b>4570</b>

**Table 5.10: District wise Number of villages selected**

District	1 <sup>st</sup> Phase	2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase	3 <sup>rd</sup> Phase	4 <sup>th</sup> Phase	5 <sup>th</sup> Phase	Total
Bagalkote	45		42		58	145
Bengaluru U	24		32		55	111
Bengaluru R	31		36		52	119
Belagavi	97		88		124	309
Ballary	32	38	38	48	52	208
Bidar	49	35	46	68	68	266
Vijayapura	34		46		62	142
Chikkaballapura	34		67		85	186
Chamarajnagara	24		25		31	80
Chikkamagluru	30		72		88	190
Chitradurga	32		52		72	156
D.Kannada	32		33		32	97
Davanagere	35		48		56	139
Dharwad	16		16		22	54
Gadag	19		19		30	68
Kalaburagi	43	44	68	82	118	355
Hasana	102		118		157	377
Haveri	29		40		59	128
Kodagu	20		25		24	69
Kolar	46		85		91	222
Koppala	31	25	32	61	51	200
Mandya	61		83		74	218
Mysuru	46		78		121	245
Ramanagara	42		70		60	172
Rayachuru	47	50	61	63	105	326
Shivamogga	45		57		87	189
Tumakuru	67		99		176	342
U.Kannada	48		66		90	204
Udupi	26		26		30	82
Yadgir	24	30	38	59	63	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>1211</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>2193</b>	<b>5613</b>

Note: 2nd and 4th phase is being implemented in 6 districts of Gulbarga revenue division

less than 100 persons. Fully Covered (FC) habitations are those with entire population is provided with drinking water as per norms. Partially Covered habitations are those where supply of drinking water is less than 55 LPCD. Habitations with access to safe drinking water source/point (from public/ private source) of at least 10 LPCD and less than to 55 LPCD, within 1.6 kms in the plains and within 100 meters in hilly areas are characterized as PC. Not Covered (NC) habitations are those where the coverage under safe water from all sources is below 10 LPCD and/or habitations with quality affected at source viz., excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or biologically contaminated. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is indispensable for a healthy life. 4.01 crore persons live in rural areas of Karnataka in 60,220 habitations (Projected figures for 2016). Among them, 13.61% (8198) are FC, 82.82% (49876) are PC and 3.56% (2146) are quality affected as on 1st April 2016. As per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the concept of FC and PC are modified from conventional LPCD supply to percentage of population covered by water supply schemes. Accordingly, there are 6166 habitations with >0 and <25% population coverage, 18762 habitations with => 25 and <50% population coverage, 12778 habitations with = >50 and <75% population coverage, 12170 habitations with = >75 and <100% population coverage, 8198 habitations with 100% of population coverage. 2146 habitations are found to be affected with water quality problems. District wise details are furnished in **Table 5.11**.

The drinking water infrastructure of the State comprises 2,24,608 bore wells fitted with hand pumps, 37,438 piped water supply schemes and 50,470 mini water supply schemes. Among the 60,220 rural habitations covered under the schemes, about 8,198 (13.61%) of habitations receive above 55 lpcd of water, 49,876 (82.82%) receive less than 55 lpcd 2,146 (3.56%) habitations are water quality-affected (as on April 2016). Water scenario in rural area of Karnataka is shown in **Table 5.12**.

### **1. Bharat Nirman/National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):**

In order to meet adequate and safe drinking water supply requirements 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, Bharat Nirman a novel programme for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas was launched at the instance of the Centre, during 2005. Phase-I of the Programme was implemented during 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase-II is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2012-13. Details of physical progress are given in **Table 5.13(A)** and financial target and achievement from 2010-11 to 2016-17 up to end of December 2016 in **Table 5.13(B)**.

#### **(i) Action Plan 2016-17:**

In accordance with the guidelines of NRDWP Action plans for 2016-17 have been formulated to cover habitations coming under 0-25% & 25-50% category and quality affected to 100% coverage category by providing 55 LPCD. In addition, spill overworks of 2015-16 and earlier years, in more than 50% coverage category are also incorporated. It is also intended to cover about 1200 habitations affected by water quality under this action plan. To achieve the above target, a provision of Rs. 1980.00 crores has been made for rural water supply programme in the annual action plan of 2016-17 (**Table 5.14**).

#### **(ii) Source Sustainability Measures:**

Groundwater is the main source of water supply for rural drinking water needs of the state. Due to over exploitation of groundwater for irrigation and other uses, conservation of water for drinking purposes is, therefore imperative. Accordingly, construction of 137 pits and trenches, 583 check dams, 82 percolation tanks, 39 dug wells, 26 roof top harvesting structures and other 421 sustainable structures are proposed (**Table 5.15**) for groundwater recharge as per the action plan of 2016-17. 10% of the grants from the Centre amounting to Rs. 183.48 crore for this purpose.

#### **(iii) 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 to meet drinking water standards. Field water testing kits have been distributed to 5649 Gram Panchayats 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.

**Table 5.11: Drinking Water status in habitations with population coverage as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016**

District	Water Quality Affected Habitations	No. Of Habitations with '0' population coverage	No. of Habitations With Population Coverage > 0 and < 25%	No. of Habitations With Population Coverage >= 25 and < 50%	No. of Habitations With Population Coverage >= 50 and < 75%	No. of Habitations With Population Coverage >= 75 and < 100%	No. Of Habitations with 100% Population Coverage
Bagalakote	34	0	162	207	184	191	233
Bengaluru Rural	29	0	462	511	126	120	26
Bengaluru urban	81	0	370	387	100	82	16
Belagavi	57	0	38	369	473	725	163
Ballary	23	0	29	175	232	357	192
Bidar	2	0	13	301	311	139	119
Vijayapura	15	0	23	200	181	356	274
Chamarajanagar	0	0	29	302	429	73	18
Chikkaballapura	465	0	505	315	346	273	29
Chikkamagaluru	6	0	89	1538	599	704	594
Chitradurga	50	0	285	377	239	598	87
D Kannada	50	0	81	1565	1095	604	188
Davanagere	93	0	44	339	267	230	163
Dharwad	0	0	2	74	62	239	11
Gadag	36	0	23	34	101	133	33
Kalaburagi	16	0	269	548	288	131	36
Hassan	54	0	1267	1192	673	384	282
Haveri	0	0	0	280	190	175	98
Kodagu	0	0	42	188	161	119	54
Kolar	395	0	460	461	261	382	13
Koppala	1	0	209	200	20	100	209
Mandya	316	0	150	394	460	422	244
Mysuru	12	0	164	378	445	777	232
Raichuru	92	0	9	142	319	325	575
Ramanagara	62	0	751	856	312	120	36
Shivamogga	18	0	163	1782	1420	925	572
Tumakuru	196	0	97	2248	848	1374	599
Udupi	35	0	5	1446	1053	561	412
U Kannada	2	0	419	1732	1525	1282	2505
Yadgir	6	0	6	221	58	269	185
Total	2146	0	6166	18762	12778	12170	8198

**Table 5.12: Rural Water Scenario in Karnataka**

Service levels of water (LPCD)	Habitations (No)	Percentage
55 & above	8198	13.61
Less than 55	49876	82.82
Quality Affected	2146	3.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>60220</b>	<b>100</b>

(Norm for Rural Area = 55 lpcd)

**Table 5.13(A): Water Supply Coverage under Bharat Nirman & NRDW programme**

Year	Total Coverage	Coverage of Habitations (No.)					
		0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%	Above 100%	Quality Affected
2011-12	8757	8	2237	761	596	2783	1495
2012-13	13284	1338	4197	1213	637	3876	2023
2013-14	17522	2942	5506	4715	1921	490	1948
2014-15	15149	1805	4346	4028	2917	999	1054
2015-16	19791	1749	5435	5380	4055	2088	1164
2016-17 (Up to Dec-2016)	7527	633	1986	1518	2051	1088	251

**Table 5.13(B): Financial Target and Achievement under NRWDP, (Rs. crore)**

Year	Target	Achievement
2011-12	1656.74	1118.52
2012-13	1864.65	1807.11
2013-14	2056.89	1833.18
2014-15	1479.54	1656.89
2015-16	1569.35	1838.17
2016-17 up to end of Dec-2016	1980.00	1365.55

**Table 5.14: Target and achievement under Action Plan 2016-17, (up to December-2016), (Rs. crore)**

Sl No.	Category (Percentage)	No. of habitations proposed for Coverage	Achievement	Action Plan amount	Expr.
1	>0<25	3256	633	1980.00	1365.55
2	>= 25<50	5945	1986		
3	> = 50 <75	1963	1518		
4	> = 75 <100	1186	2051		
5	100	857	1088		
6	Quality Affected	1235	251		

**Table 5.15: Ground water Conservation Measures**

Structure	No.
Pits & Trenches	137
Check Dam	583
Percolation Tanks	82
Dug Wells/ Injection Wells	39
Others	421
Ooranies/ Village Ponds/Traditional Water Bodies	12
Roof Top Harvesting	26
Total	1300
Total Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	183.48
Expected expenditure for 2016-17 (Rs. in crore)	30.17
No. of structures completed upto Dec 2016	306
Expenditure upto Dec 2016 (Rs. in crore)	10.53

Training is also imparted to village water and sanitation committee (VWSC) for testing water quality using the testing kits. In 2016-17, under the WQM&S programme, Rs. 70.30 crore is allocated against which Rs.13.35 crore is released up

to the end of December-2016. **(Table 5.16)**. Still there are 6166 habitations with less than 25 percent coverage of population and about 83 percent of habitations with less than 55 LPCD availability of water.

#### **iv) Sub-mission programme to tackle water quality problems**

Acute water quality problems have been identified in 2146 habitations, of which 55.91% (1200 habitations) are proposed to be covered in 2016-17. Remaining habitations will be addressed subsequently. An amount of Rs.48.31 crore is earmarked for 2016-17 to tackle habitations with arsenic and fluoride contamination.

#### **2. Desert Development Programme (DDP)**

Additional rural water supply schemes in drought prone districts of Bagalkote, Ballary, Vijayapura, Davanagere, Raichuru and Koppal are being implemented under this centrally sponsored Desert Development Programme since 1997-98. It is contemplated to provide 70 LPCD of water to human being and cattle in these drought affected DDP districts. Implementation of PWS (piped water supply scheme), MWS(mini water supply scheme) and bore wells are being taken up. Schools and anganwadis in rural areas also are being taken up under this programme **(Table 5.17)**

#### **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 affected by chemical contamination like arsenic, fluoride, TDS,

**Table 5.16: Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme**

Sl. No.	Activity	Rs.in crore
1	HRD Activity & Community Involvement	7.82
2	IEC Activity	16.53
3	Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance	70.30
4	MIS.R&D	5.01
5	Establishment	12.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>112.36</b>

**Table 5.17: Physical & Financial Progress under Desert Development Programme (2010-11 to 2016-17)**

Year	Financial (Rs. crore)		Physical (Nos)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2010-11	68.60	48.60	562	354
2011-12	137.80	103.30	962	703
2012-13	268.11	211.98	1281	1036
2013-14	205.09	188.56	2088	1495
2014-15	481.43	451.80	1622	1100
2015-16	509.32	432.00	2069	1783
2015-16 Up to Dec-2016	52.40	52.10	523	380

nitrate and iron are provided safe drinking water after treating the surface sources. Under the programme, grants to an extent of 50% of the project cost is provided by the Centre. The surface sources viz., river, tank canal etc., are considered for safe drinking water supply under this Sub-Mission programme. The State has taken up Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission Programme under Bharat Nirman Programme to provide safe drinking water to water quality affected habitations in rural areas from 2004-05.

Since inception, 518 Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 7162.83 crore have been taken up under this programme. All the schemes are administratively approved & by December 2016, 332 schemes have been completed, 143 schemes are on-going, 22 schemes are under tendering process and 21 schemes are under the process of technical sanction. Out of 518 scheme 30 scheme have been taken up under 13<sup>th</sup> finance grants at an estimated cost of Rs.25789.00 lakh. **Table 5.18**

Under the 13th Finance Commission Schemes 387 RO units have been approved and 375

plants are installed and commissioned with an expenditure of Rs. 27.70 crore **Table 5.19.**

### 5.3.2.Rural Sanitation

#### 1. Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM):

Karnataka is making concerted efforts to implement total sanitation in the rural parts of the State. The State has been implementing a number of sanitation programmes from 1985, with the assistance of Central Government and external agencies like Danida, Royal Netherlands, World Bank, UNICEF and other development partners. "Nirmal Grama Yojane" has become operational in 1995 and was implemented for 8 years. Afterwards the Centrally sponsored scheme of "Total Sanitation Campaign" was in operation from 2005 to 2012. This Campaign was renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan from April 2012. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has since been rechristened as "Swachh Bharat Mission" from 2nd October 2014.

Under Swacch Bharat Mission, incentive of Rs. 12,000, of which, the share of Centre and the

**Table 5.18: PROGRESS REPORT of Multi - Village Schemes UNDER 13TH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS,****Rs in Lakhs**

Sl. No.	District	Total Schemes	Estimate Cost	Expenditure Incurred up to End of Dec-2016
1	Davangere	10	11356.25	8830.43
2	Bellary	15	12224.99	7898.28
3	Tumkur	5	2208.20	1590.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>25789.44</b>	<b>18319.54</b>

**Table 5.19: Water Purification Plants Progress Report, Sanctioned Under 13th Finance Commission Grants (Rs. in lakhs)**

District	Nos. of Plants allocated	No of Plants Installed	No of Plants commissioned	Power connection pending	Balance Plants to be installed	Estimated Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs.in lakh)
Tumkur	57	57	57	0	0	300.89	300.89
Gadag	45	45	45	0	0	444.46	444.46
Chitradurga	30	30	30	0	0	258.40	258.40
Mandya	15	15	15	0	0	53.26	53.26
Raichur	30	30	30	0	0	299.85	299.85
Hassan	5	5	5	0	0	25.46	25.46
Gulbarga	50	42	42	0	8	282.00	282.00
Yadgiri	20	19	19	0	1	129.53	129.53
Koppal	35	32	32	0	3	213.47	213.47
C.B.Pur	50	50	50	0	0	421.73	421.73
Kolar	50	50	50	0	0	341.55	341.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2770.60</b>	<b>2770.60</b>

State being Rs. 7200 and Rs. 4800 respectively, is being provided to the eligible beneficiaries, belonging to BPL category, restricted APL families (which covers SC&ST families, small and marginal farmers, landless families Physically handicapped families and women headed families, etc), for the construction of individual household latrines. Incentive Rs. 15000/- (Rs.3000/- in excess of the State's share) is provided to under SCP/TSP allocations.

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.

#### Objectives

1. Construction of individual household toilets for families in the rural areas who do not have toilets.

**Table 5.20: Funding pattern for different component under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Swachh Bharat Mission)**

Sl No.	Component	Components wise limits prescribed	Contribution percent		
			GOI	State	Beneficiary
a.	IEC & Start Up Activities and Capacity Building	Up to 8% of total project cost, with 3% to be utilized at the Central level and 5% at State level.	60%	40%	0%
b.	Revolving Fund	up to 5%	60%	40%	0%
c.	(i) Individual Household Latrines	Actual amount required for full coverage	Rs.7,200 (60%)	Rs.4,800 (40%)	0%
	(ii) Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60% (1.20 lakh)	30% (60000/-)	10% (20000/-)
d.	Administrative charges	Up to 2% of the project cost	60%	40%	0%
e.	Solid/Liquid Waste Management (Capital Cost)	Actual amount as per SLWM project cost within limits permitted	60% (12.00 lakh)	40% (8.00 lakh)	0%

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. Construction of community toilets for the people in a village who do not have a place of their own for construction of individual toilets in a place where it can be easily accessible
5. To inculcate the habit of sanitation and cleanliness among rural children.
6. Maintenance of rural sanitation or production centers.
7. Maintenance and supervision of community toilets, keeping cleanliness around the premises of water sources, maintenance of drainages etc.

Details of funding pattern under SBM are as hereunder.

## 2. Nairmalya State Awards

The State has prioritized implementation of sanitation in rural areas. To encourage Panchayat raj institutions in this direction and to inculcate competitive spirit among grama panchayats, the State has initiated Nairmalya Awards. The award is being instituted to accelerate the campaign to achieve sustainability in the villages which has already

been awarded Nirmal Grama Puraskar. Besides, awards are also being given to Best School, Best Anganawadi and also certificates/mementoes to best achievers. Details are in **Table 5.21**.

## IEC Activities

Intensive IEC activities are held to keep the people informed about the concept and implementation of SBM. Normally, IEC activities are carried out by making use of print and TV media, wall writings, dramas, declarations, jathas, short documentaries. Apart from this, NGOs plays a vital role in the implementation. In addition, information about the campaign is passed on through house visits, personal/group discussions, indoor/outdoor games, meetings, songs, quiz, oath taking, padayatras, shramdhan. The IEC activities are also being held through leadership by head of villages, speeches by religious leaders, etc.

Details of Physical and Financial progress made under SBM is furnished in Table 5.22 & 5.23 respectively. Rs.10.00 crore out of the total allocation provided under SBM is earmarked for the Nairmalya awards.

5 districts viz., Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi have been declared as ODF districts during 2016-17.

**Table 5.21: Award amount at different stages for Nairmalya Awards**

Nairmalya award at Taluk level	
Best GP	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Best school	Rs. 20,000
Best Anganawadi	Rs. 10,000
Rajata Nairmalya at District level	
Best GP	Rs. 3/2/1 lakh(3 awards)
Best school	Rs. 30,000
Best Anganawadi	Rs. 15,000
Swarna Nairmalya at Division Level	
Best GP	Rs. 5/4/3 lakh (3 awards)
Taluk Panchayats	Rs.10 lakh
Nairmalya Ratna at State level	
Best GP	Rs. 10/7/5 lakh (3 awards)
Best TP	Rs.20 lakh
Best ZP	Rs.30 lakh



**Table 5.22: Details of physical progress under SBM**

Year	IHHLs	School Latrines	Anganwadi Latrines	Community Sanitary Complexes	Solid & Liquid Waste Management
2012-13	296429	1758	687	131	75
2013-14	505517	1503	1416	88	101
2014-15	876919	1906	2766	95	60
2015-16	708309	-	-	63	109
2016-17 (up to end of December 2016)	461980	-	-	89	60

**New initiatives**

1. Services of Asha workers, anganawadi workers are drawn in the implementation of SBM
2. All the ZPs to have been asked to appoint Swachhata Dhoots in the Grama Panchayats for implementation of SBM.
3. Guidelines on the strategy to be followed in the disposal of solid and liquid wastes

**Capacity building activities**

To ensure effective implementation of SBM, training programmes are being organized for the officials of Gram Panchayats, non-official personnel like Asha workers, Anganwadi workers, NYKS volunteers, representatives of selfhelp groups, volunteers of Bharat Nirman, elected representatives etc

- Officers/officials/Elected representatives are apprised of the implementation process through discussions/meetings via Satcom media every month.

- Workshops are organized on the implementation of SBM for the elected representatives at the level of GPs, Taluks, and District levels.
- The officials at the level of Districts are being appointed as Nodal Officers of Taluks and entrusted with the responsibility of reviewing the progress of implementation and to achieve the target

**Grameena Gourava Yojane:**

Gramina Gourva Yojane scheme has been implemented under which toilet- cum - bathroom will be constructed for use of SC/ST families at a unit cost of Rs.20,000/- .The unit cost will be paid by utilizing the grants under SCP & TSP. Evaluation study for the effective implementation of Sanitation Scheme has been taken up.

**Issues and Challenges**

- The poor provisioning of adequate drinking water is compounded by continued depletion of ground water Table

**Table 5.23: Financial Progress under Swachh Bharat Mission (G)****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Year	Release of funds			Expenditure		
		Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total
1	2012-13	15910.43	3442.18	<b>19352.61</b>	6963.69	2704.8	<b>9668.49</b>
2	2013-14	6594.68	2866.00	<b>9460.68</b>	16136.74	3839.01	<b>19975.75</b>
3	2014-15	31236.37	14189.67	<b>45427.01</b>	43133.01	16067.84	<b>59200.85</b>
4	2015-16	33545.41	21331.81	<b>54877.22</b>	38412.21	19204.46	<b>57616.67</b>
5	2016-17 (end of Dec-16)	31138.87	24102.03	<b>55240.90</b>	35339.46	23559.64	<b>58899.10</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>118425.76</b>	<b>65931.69</b>	<b>184358.42</b>	<b>139985.11</b>	<b>65375.75</b>	<b>205360.86</b>

and presence of toxic minerals in drinking water.

- In Rural Sanitation, there is a need to increase coverage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL),
- toilet facility for girls in schools.
- Usage of toilets will not sustain without provision of water supply. Thus, there is a need for convergence between water supply and sanitation schemes during design and implementation.

### 5.3.3 Rural Energy Programmes

National Biogas Manure and Management Programme (NBMMP), Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy -2009 and Soura Belaku are the three programmes implemented under Rural Energy sector.

#### A) National Biogas Manure and Management Programme (NBMMP)

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 will be good quality manure for agriculture. This centrally sponsored scheme implemented since 1982-83 is mainly a women oriented programme. The Centre has increased the subsidy rate with effect from 8th May 2014. Details of subsidy are given below (**Table 5.24A**). The cattle population in the State can augur construction of 6.80 lakh biogas plants. Beneficiaries are selected by the grama panchayats. During 2016-17, the State provided State and Central share is Rs.1344.00 lakh (**Table 5.24B**).

#### 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.

**Table 5.24A: Details of Subsidy given through NBMMP**

Particulars	Existing subsidy (in Rs.)	Revised subsidy (in Rs.)
Central Subsidy	3500	9000
Turn Key Fee	700	1500
Latrine Linked Biogas Plants (LLP)-incentives State subsidy is Rs.3500/-	500	1200

(GOK has provided state subsidy is Rs.3500.00 per plant)

**Table 5.24B: Progress of National Biogas Manure and Management Programme**

Year	Physical (Nos)		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement (S+C)	Target (S+C)	Achievement (S+C)
2007-08	4000	4573	756.50	337.57
2008-09	10000	6579	645.29+120.00	557.90
2009-10	10000	6954	841.33+120.00	693.37
2010-11	16000	12902	1463.08+120.00	997.79
2011-12	15000	10531	1503.20+120.00	1359.93
2012-13	12000	11985	1495.20	1161.19
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(Up to the end of December 2016)	10000	3000	1344.00	527.59

Rs.181.00 lakh is provided for 2016-17. Rs.135.50 lakhs has been released to Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board for implementation of various activities.

### C) Soura Belaku - Installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayats

Soura Belaku programme, 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. The programme is implemented through E-Procurement. Rs.400.00 lakh is provided during 2016-17. Year wise details targets and achievements are furnished in **Table 5.25a to 5.25h.**

**Table 5.25a: Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2009-10,**

(Rs. lakh)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Bagalkote	178	50.00	178	50.00
Ballary	178	50.00	178	50.00
D Kannada	178	50.00	219	50.00
Shivamogga	180	50.00	204	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>200.00</b>

**Table 5.25b: Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2010-11**

(Rs. lakh)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Chamarajanagara	180	50.00	180	50.00
Dharwad	180	50.00	180	50.00
Kolar	180	50.00	0	12.50
Raichuru	180	50.00	180	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>162.50</b>

**Table 5.25c: Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2011-12,**

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Belagavi	450	110.00	458	110.00
Chitradurga	208	50.00	254	50.00
Dharwad	208	50.00	257	50.00
Koppala	208	50.00	277	50.00
Mysore	208	50.00	224	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**Table 5.25d: Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2012-13**  
(Rs. lakh)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Tumakuru	210	55.00	311	55.00
Chikkamagaluru	210	50.00	255	50.00
Gadag	210	50.00	288	50.00
Dharwad	210	55.00	244	55.00
Kalaburagi	210	50.00	273	50.00
Bidar	210	50.00	210	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**Table 5.25e: Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2013-14**  
(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**Table 5.25f: Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2014-15**  
(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Gadag	315	71.25	240	71.25
Mysore	315	71.25	315	71.25
Haveri	315	71.25	260	71.25
Bagalkote	315	81.25	375	81.25
Kalburgi	50	15.00	50	15.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**Table 5.25g: Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2015-16****(Rs. in lakhs)**

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
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 5.25h: Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane 2016-17,****(Rs. in lakhs)**

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical*	Financial
Gadag	286	55.80		55.72
Bagalkote	286	55.70		55.73
Kalburgi	286	55.70		55.71
Mysore	286	55.70		55.71
Ramanagara	286	55.70		55.71
Kolar	284	55.70		55.71
Chikkaballapura	286	55.70		55.71
Belagavi	45	10.00		10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>400.00</b>		<b>400.00</b>

\* e-tender activities under progress.

**D) Institutional support for rural energy development****Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Energy and Development**

Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Energy and Development(MGIRED) is a southern regional institute established with the assistance from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India. The Institute is a registered society set up in the year 2000, cater to the training needs of Southern States/Union Territories. Vision of the MGIRED is to create awareness and propagate the advanced technology in the development of the rural energy, ground water conservation, rain water harvesting and environmental protection to the rural masses.

**MGIRED is committed itself to the following activities:-**

- Capacity Building
- Demonstration of Rural/Renewable Energy Technologies
- Demonstration of De-centralized Rural Energy Based Industry
- Documentation and dissemination of information on Rural Energy Development/Rain Water Harvesting/ Environmental Protection etc.
- Research on Rural Energy
- Advisory Services and Consultancy on Rural Energy, village adoption for implementing Rural Energy and related Rural Development Programme

### 5.3.4 Rural Roads Infrastructure

#### 1. Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched in the State during December 2000 with the objective of providing rural connectivity through all weather roads to the habitations having a population of 500 and above. Under this programme, Rs 4639.40 crore has been spent and 18153.00 km of road length has been asphalted as at the end of December 2016. Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency was constituted during 2005 to ensure effective implementation of all road connectivity programmes.

The agency is involved in preparation of detailed project reports, implementation of the works (as approved by Government of India) as per the required standards and release grants provided by the Government of India. Connectivity is yet to be provided to 1771 (population between 250-499) & 10269 (population less than 250) unconnected habitations. Details of rural connectivity from 2008-09 is shown in **Table 5.26**.

#### 2. Chief Minister's Grama Sadak Yojane

Rs. 14616.00 lakh is provided under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane for maintenance of roads in the budget for 2016-17. The funds provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per the Comprehensive Composite Development Index of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa's Committee report on redressal of regional imbalances.

### 3. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

#### RIDF Nabard-15 (2009-10)

250 roads & Bridges works at an estimated cost of Rs.11948.20 lakhs and 27 foot bridges works at a cost of Rs.190.00 lakhs were administratively approved during the year 2009-10. Out of 250 Roads & Bridges works, 246 works are completed & 4 works are dropped. Out of 27 Foot Bridges works 25 works are completed, & 2 works are dropped.

#### RIDF Nabard-16 (2010-11)

251 Roads & Bridges works for Rs.15126.60 lakhs and 153 Foot Bridge works for Rs.733.44 lakhs were sanctioned during 2010-11. Out of 251 Roads & Bridges works, 243 works are completed, 1 work is under progress & 7 works are dropped. Out of 153 Foot Bridges works 126 works are completed and 27 works are dropped.

#### RIDF Nabard-17 (2011-12)

473 Roads & Bridges works at a cost of Rs.18888.50 lakhs and 126 Foot Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 15.16 crore were approved during the year 2011-12. Out of 473 Roads & Bridges works, 457 works are completed 4 works are under progress & 11 works are dropped, 1 work yet to be started. Out of 126 Foot Bridges works 104 works are completed, 2 works are under progress & 20 works are dropped.

**Table 5.26: Rural Connectivity as per District Rural Road Map (DRRP)**

Year	2016-17
Bituminous Surface (Kms)	63374
Metal Surface (Kms)	23059
Earthen/Gravel Roads (Kms)	91109
Un Connected Habitations (Nos)	1771 habitations (with Population ranging from 250 to 499) & 10,269 habitations (having less than 250 Population)
Remarks	Up to end of 2012-13 it was reported as 2235 unconnected habitations. Now as per 2013-14 DRRP 1771 (population between 250-499) Nos of Unconnected habitations are identified.

**RIDF Nabard-18 (2012-13)**

199 Road works at a cost of Rs.7330.00 lakhs and 2 Bridge works for Rs.65.00 lakhs were sanctioned during 2012-13. 190 works are completed, 4 works are under progress & 4 works are dropped, 1 work yet to be started. 1 Foot Bridge work is completed & 1 work yet to be started.

**RIDF Nabard-19 (2013-14)**

391 works (roll over Projects of Nabard-18) amounting to Rs. 14095.43 lakhs is approved during 2013-14. Out of 391 Roads & Bridges works, 318 works are completed, 27 works are under progress & 45 works are dropped. 1 work is yet to be started.

**RIDF Nabard-20 (2014-15):**

Government has administratively approved 366 roads & 79 Bridges works for Rs.18770.00 lakhs & 2290.00 lakhs respectively, 87 Tanks works for Rs.1374.50 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Out of 366 Roads & 79 Bridges works, 273 road works and 47 bridge works are completed, 82 road works & 24 bridge works are under progress, 10 road works and 2 bridge works are dropped. 1 road work & 6 bridge works are yet to be started. Out of 87 Tank works 79 works are completed & 5 works are under progress. 1 work is yet to be started and 2 tank works are dropped.

**RIDF Nabard-21 (2015-16):**

Government has administratively approved 108 road works for Rs.6234.50 lakhs during the year 2015-16. Out of 108 Road works 29 works are under progress and 6 works are dropped. 73 works are yet to be started.

**RIDF Nabard-22 (2016-17):**

Government has administratively approved 106 road & 14 Bridge works for Rs.5000.50 lakhs & 634.00 lakhs respectively during the year 2016-17. Out of 106 Road works 103 works are yet to be started. 3 works are dropped. Out of 14 bridge works 13 works are yet to be started and 1 work is dropped.

**Issues and Challenges**

There is pressure to focus on maintenance of roads rather than new coverage owing to bad maintenance and shortage of funds at times

**5.4 Rural Employment and Livelihood****5.4.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been in operation in all

the districts of Karnataka State since 2006-07 which is being implemented in a phased manner. The primary objective of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

**Goals of the scheme set-out in the guidelines are as follows:**

- i. Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities
- ii. Livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity
- iii. Drought-proofing and flood management in rural India
- iv. Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation
- v. Strengthening decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives
- vi. Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions
- vii. Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance

MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

As compared to the erstwhile employment programmes, there is a paradigm shift in the present employment programme scheme as emerged under the Act. The following are the salient features of the shift in the present employment scheme.

- i. MGNREGA has given rise to the largest employment programme in human history and is unlike any other wage employment programme in its scale, architecture and thrust. Its bottom-up, people-centred, demand-driven, self-selecting, rights-based design is distinct and unprecedented.

- ii. MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for wage employment.
- iii. It is a demand-driven programme where provision of work is triggered by the demand for work by wage-seekers.
- iv. There are legal provisions for allowances and compensation both in cases of failure to provide work on demand and delays in payment of wages for work undertaken.
- v. The scheme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between centre and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10 nearly. Further under the scheme labour material ratio at 60:40 shall be maintained. Labour portion of 60% borne fully by Government of India and material portion will be shared between central and State Governments in ratio of 75:25.
- vi. Gram Panchayats (GPs) are to implement at least 50 per cent of the works in terms of cost. This order of devolution of financial resources to GPs is unprecedented.
- vii. Plans and decisions regarding the nature and choice of works to be undertaken, the order in which each work is to be triggered, site selection etc. are all to be made in open assemblies of the Gram Sabha (GS) and ratified by the GP. Works that are inserted at Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) level have to be approved and assigned a priority by the GS before administrative approval can be given. The GS may accept, amend or reject them.
- viii. Social audit is a new feature that is an integral part of MGNREGA. Potentially, this creates unprecedented accountability of performance, especially towards immediate stakeholders.

The annual allocation for 2016-17 as approved by the Government of India for the labour budget of MGNREGA for Karnataka is Rs. 2403.11 crores and the person days approved for generation of employment for the current year is 607.26 lakh. During the mid-term review with GOI, the labour budget has been revised from 607.26 lakh person days to 1000.00 lakh person days and revised allocation is of Rs. 3957.30 crores. As at the end of December 2016 an amount of Rs. 2081.78 crores has been spent and 592.95 lakh person days generated and during this period 13.89 lakh Households are provided employment (**Table 5.27**).

#### 5.4.2 Self Employment Programme

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 Livelihood Promotion Society which is named as "Sanjeevini".

The Mission implements central government, state government and World Bank schemes /programs under the umbrella of Sanjeevini. They are as follows:

1. National Rural Livelihood Mission (sub components: NRLP, RSETI, Interest Subvention, MKSP)
2. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojane (DDU-GKY)
3. Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane (RGCY)
4. Interest Subvention State scheme
5. Nutrition Mission Program.

In addition to these major programs a number of minor/Pilot programs such as Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) convergence, Micro Enterprises Consultants (MEC), Friends of Coconut Tree (FOCT), Ksheera Sanjeevini, Mahila Kissan sashakthikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), Interest Subvention are also being implemented under Sanjeevini. The amount allocated to implement these programmes during 2016-17 is Rs. 35100.00 lakh.

During 2014-15, five districts and 20 taluks were selected under intensive approach and during 2015-16 additional 64 taluks blocks are being covered under intensive strategy. Remaining 92 taluks will be brought under intensive approach during 2016-17. The details of phasing plan for sanjeevini intensive strategy is in **Table 5.28**.

The component wise financial progress of Sanjeevini as on December 2016 is provided in **Table 5.29**.

#### Issues and Challenges

- Lack of motivation to take up economic activities among households.
- Lack of Proper training
- Lack of entrepreneurial skills.
- Inadequate market support and linkages.



**Table 5.27: Progress achieved under MGNREGS since inception**  
(up to the end of December 2016)

Districts	Available funds (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Person day generated (in lakhs)	Employment Provided (Households)	works		
					No. of works undertaken (Nos)	Completed (Nos)	Under progress
Bagalkot	5754.58	5768.28	16.26	37799	28607	8155	20452
Bangalore Rural	605.04	231.8	0.85	2522	4957	230	4727
Bangalore Urban	2136.48	1925.51	5.79	13554	15237	2286	12951
Belgaum	20226.15	20303.55	60.45	128238	77242	10204	67038
Bellary	7503.26	7334.42	23.17	56822	41737	5071	36666
Bidar	4397.85	4297.77	11.36	34951	22721	4739	17982
Bijapur	8617.00	8520.92	21.73	46651	39721	7104	32617
Chamaraja nagar	5186.57	5168.59	12.84	30652	16862	2054	14808
Chicka ballapur	5315.14	5154.23	15.53	36809	35975	4152	31823
Chikmagalur	5532.25	5480.11	15.40	37576	32085	4216	27869
Chitradurga	9854.74	9880.59	26.14	64633	28974	8116	20858
Dakshina Kannada	3489.98	3440.76	10.35	23284	23057	3358	19699
Davanagere	10554.45	10431.75	23.29	49882	25438	3318	22120
Dharwad	5984.16	5944.22	13.43	33658	29678	5456	24222
Gadag	7613.80	7602.4	20.41	48669	26123	7503	18620
Gulbarga	7377.32	7074.87	23.33	53978	29572	8833	20739
Hassan	11061.36	11001.19	31.81	68779	59835	7473	52362
Haveri	8625.91	8560.79	25.17	57151	27586	4475	23111
Kodagu	732.38	662.15	2.10	5806	6225	802	5423
Kolar	6290.91	6203.46	16.27	41390	31074	4068	27006
Koppal	7259.55	7171.82	19.11	47216	35083	5816	29267
Mandya	5495.95	5508.78	17.50	54349	54550	6436	48114
Mysore	7126.77	7109.01	18.43	42903	40152	5431	34721
Raichur	12424.28	12269.77	46.40	89740	39555	10258	29297
Ramanagara	14902.38	14819.14	40.67	67591	56098	13411	42687
Shimoga	5823.36	5764.17	17.23	68798	30062	8388	21674
Tumkur	9910.10	9561.74	28.30	65990	63777	9967	53810
Udupi	1069.00	972.47	3.50	10381	9118	1289	7829
Uttara Kannada	4136.15	3992.24	12.51	38645	19532	3377	16155
Yadgir	5872.85	5177.18	13.62	30836	26424	14111	12313
State Fund	638.49	844.09	-	-	-	-	-
Total	211518.21	208177.8	592.95	1389453	977057	180097	796960

**Table 5.28: Sanjeevini Phase wise plan for Intensive Strategy**

Phase and year	No of Talukas				
	Most backward	More backward	Backward	Not backward	Total
Phase-1 (2014-15)	04	11	01	04	20
Phase-2 (2015-16)	35	27	02	-	64
Phase-3 (2016-17)	-	04	30	58	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>176</b>

**Table 5.29: Interim Unaudited Financial Report (IUFRR) for the Period from 1-April-2016 to 31-Dec-2016 (Rs.lakhs)**

Name of the Scheme	Opening Balances	Receipts	Interest	Total Fund Available	Expenditure	Closing Balances
Aajeevika skills	5905.00	3330.00	262.00	9497.00	455.00	9042.00
IS-State	158.00	-	69.00	227.00	-	227.00
MKSP	10.00	-	-	10.00	-	10.00
NRLM	522.00	1279.00	74.00	1875.00	776.00	1099.00
NRLP	323.00	813.00	115.00	1251.00	737.00	514.00
RSETIES	56.00	160.00	0	216.00	148.60	67.40
RGCY	1122.00	3984.00	310.00	5416.00	3474.00	1942.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8096.00</b>	<b>9566.00</b>	<b>830.00</b>	<b>18492.00</b>	<b>5590.60</b>	<b>12901.40</b>

## 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.

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 five 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 call 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 Act, 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 (Article 243G). 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.

### 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: (i) In

the modern world, the needs and aspirations of people have multiplied beyond imagination such that the State alone cannot fulfill all these needs. (ii) The State by its very nature is less responsive to people's needs on account of the bureaucratic structure it has built. (ii) 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 to 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 of, 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. 638.04 crore has been allocated to the grama panchayats during 2016-17. GPs have also 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 Panchayatis 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 Panchayatis and the Taluk Panchayatis 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 Panchayatis have been listed in sections 58, 145 and 184 of KPR ACT, 1993. As per the three schedules (I, II, III) the panchayatis 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, cooperative activities and promotion of libraries. Section 309 of 1993 Act provides for the preparation of development plan by the grama panchayatis, taluk panchayatis and zilla panchayatis. Furthermore, 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 panchayatis 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 Recent Policy Initiatives to strengthen Decentralised Planning Process**

Karnataka comprises of 6,022 Gram Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats. The State has to 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. Ombudsman are appointed at the district level to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of important programmes like MGNREGS
- iv. Computerisation of Grama Panchayatis, Taluk Panchayatis and Zilla Panchayatis.
- v. Drawing of salary by the Grama Panchayati Secretaries from the Grama Panchayati account; ensure more accountability to their Panchayatis
- vi. In order to strengthen the Grama Panchayats for effective implementation of programmes, effective utilization of grants, one post of Panchayat Development Officer in each of the 5627 GP and 2500 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 panchayati members, imparting functional literacy to illiterate Grama Panchayati members, training through satellite networks to elected panchayatis 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.
- b) The process of consolidation and integration by the KSDPDC shall not alter the plans prepared by the districts.
  - c) The committee may, 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 Karnataka Panchayath Raj (second amendment) Act, 2015 has been amended and published on the thirty first day of 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.

The 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.

The State has evolved a detailed range of 'Activity Mapping' for all the three panchayats. Broadly, the activity mapping visualises both Zilla Panchayatis and Taluk Panchayatis 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 Panchayati Raj in coordination with other departments has devolved certain functions, functionaries and finances to PRIs.

#### 5.5.6 Simplification and Rationalisation of Schemes

Another step in the above direction is the simplification and rationalisation of schemes. Accordingly, the number of schemes in the Panchayat Sector of the budget is 302 (180 plan and 122 non-plan schemes) thus simplifying the District Sector fund transfer mechanism. Minor schemes have been merged into larger ones, giving greater flexibility to panchayatis to address their priorities.

### 5.6 FISCAL DECENTRALISATION IN KARNATAKA

The State Government has taken steps to improve the administrative and economic conditions of Panchayat Raj Institutions. In this regard, action is taken to bifurcate the

larger Grama Panchayats and recognize on the basis of geographical condition. At present 6022 Grama Panchayats exists along with 176 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats.

### 5.6.1 Decentralized Planning Process - Allocation of Funds to District Sector

The decentralised planning process as described in the plan documents begins with the determination of annual plan size at the state level, and allocation of funds to the district sector. Then district sector allocation for various programmes is done in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer of each Zilla Panchayat, District level Sectoral officers and State level Department officers. After this, the data is provided to Finance Department to integrate the district sector data with the State and also to print budget link documents. The

Budget Link Documents are placed before the Legislature as a part of State Budget. Once the budget is passed, the link documents are made available to the Zilla Panchayath for the preparation of Action Plans at ZP, TP and GP level. **Table 5.30** provides information on allocations to the different sectors in the annual plans of 2011-12 to 2016-17.

As may be seen in **Table 5.30** sectors like education, rural employment, welfare of women and children, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rural housing has been the priority sectors of panchayats having been receiving better allocation compared to other sectors. It can also be seen that there is a perceptible increase in the allocation made to these sectors across the plan years.

**Table 5.30: Sector wise Allocation of the District Sector State Plan Funds (Rs. lakh)**

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Education	100037	175653	234354	299565	340237	367238
2	Sports & youth services	2079	2223	2770	2929	2483	3116
3	Art & Culture and Library	74	69	88	104	166	194
4	Medical & Public health	12543	14254	17700	19035	21455	21965
5	Family welfare	31115	35297	42195	46803	50246	50340
6	Rural water supply	12925	22939	22983	23652	51488	62586
7	Rural Housing	36408	53668	28225	101999	102000	114700
8	Welfare of SCs & STs	33863	40151	53090	55244	61064	91921
9	Welfare of BCs	9473	9715	14690	18663	22622	25431
10	Welfare of Minorities	1494	1490	1816	2116	2769	3610
11	Labour, Employment & Trg.	117	118	120	465	471	473
12	Welfare of Women & Children	55691	77226	92798	96785	102271	106656
13	Welfare of Disabled & Sr. Citizens	540	651	814	1049	1158	1273
14	Nutrition	28665	37557	68825	56855	61742	64347
15	Agriculture	6970	4090	4192	4273	2967	2965
16	Soil and Water Conservation	12817	20429	17995			0.00
17	Horticulture	2012	2242	2127	2207	2442	2642
18	Animal Husbandry	10406	11761	14145	15469	16002	17549
19	Fisheries	865	643	714	771	907	1061
20	Forest	2301	2288	2469	2779	3235	3899
21	Co-operation	474	480	524	517	586	583
22	Agriculture Marketing	102	155	205	252	367	486

**Table 5.30: Sector wise Allocation of the District Sector State Plan Funds (Rs. lakh)**

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
23	Area Development & RD programmes	15798	7182	7258	23610	12928	40466
24	Rural Energy	1933	1925	1896	1569	1686	1894
25	Rural Employment - NREG	126727	151280	151280	151000	151000	151000
26	Grants to PRIs including ZP Office Buildings	81643	90292	91459	101003	104126	96206
27	Minor Irrigation	76	74	76	76	100	99
28	Village & Small Industries	501	316	567	613	697	843
29	Sericulture	456	466	502	554	631	763
30	Roads & Bridges	15341	15518	15517	15920	13935	15205
31	District Planning Unit	305	316	317	1748	489	1184
32	Handlooms & Textiles	256	274	287	290	325	356
33	Science & Technology	158	151	152	157	176	202
	<b>Total</b>	<b>604165</b>	<b>780893</b>	<b>892150</b>	<b>1048070</b>	<b>1132771</b>	<b>1251253</b>

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics

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.

### 5.7 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Decentralization of planning process is taking at slow pace in the State. The basic challenges are:

- The capacity of panchayats and elected representatives is inadequate for preparation and effective implementation of plans. Hence capacity building is necessary.
- There is a need for greater functional and financial autonomy of local governments.
- The participation of civil society in planning and implementation of development programmes is low due to illiteracy and lack of awareness. Knowledge and capacity building of the civil society is also essential.
- Spatial planning is essential to reduce the regional imbalances.





# CHAPTER 6

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### 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% in the next fifteen years (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 the following Boards/Corporations/ Departments/ Urban Development Authorities /Urban Local Bodies:-

- BBMP and other 10 City Corporations
- BDA (Bengaluru Development Authority) and Other UDAs- 30
- BWSSB (Bengaluru Water Supply & Sewerage Board)
- KUWS&DB (Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board)
- DMA (Directorate of Municipal Administration)
- DULT (Directorate of Urban Land Transport)
- BMRDA (Bengaluru Metropolitan Region Development Authority)
- BMRCL (Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited)
- KUIDFC (Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation)
- DTCP (Directorate of Town & Country Planning).
- City Municipal Council- 57
- Town Municipal Council- 113

- Town Panchayats- 90
- Notified Area Committee-04

The total number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Karnataka is 274.

### 6.1 Trends in Urbanisation:

Karnataka is 7th most urbanized State in India. As per Census 2011, 38.6% (i.e. 2.35 crore) out of total population of 6.11 crores reside in urban areas (**Table 6.1**). In terms of urbanization, the State has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of urban population during the last decade. 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 the growth of 7.63% 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 urbanised 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 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

**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	38.57	31.16

Source: Census of India, 2011

**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

Source: Census of India, 2011

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 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 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 various measures like layout formation, Construction of houses, land development schemes under the joint venture scheme policy approved by Government of Karnataka and KHB Act. 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. These projects are demand driven. Detailed Projects Reports are being prepared by

qualified agencies and are monitored by Professional Management Consultants. The Schemes are offered to Pre-qualified turn-key contractors who will execute all the works such as civil works, electrical, water supply, sanitation, sewerage treatment plant works, landscaping including development of open spaces, parks and gardens etc.,

### Objectives of the KHB

1. Survey of Housing demands in urban cities and Towns.
2. Acquisition of land (Government and Private) for Housing schemes.
3. Implementation of housing schemes as per demand, land and zonal rules as per transparency act.
4. Allotment of Site/Houses through lottery under KHB regulation act 1983.

### I. 100 HOUSING PROJECTS

100 Housing Projects scheme is being implemented since 2002. The progress achieved is as follows:-

- 96 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs.1002.94 crores. Under these schemes 6067 houses and 26748 sites have been constructed/ developed.
- 3 schemes at the cost of Rs.19.73 Crore, are under implementation to develop 560 sites and to construct 40 houses and one scheme is in formulation stage.

### III. 225 Housing Schemes

Government has accorded approval (in May 2010) to take up 225 housing schemes during the year 2010-11 to develop 305786 sites and construct 131051 houses. Out of these schemes:-

- 9 Schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs.108.72 Crore. In these completed schemes, 277 houses and 1442 sites have been constructed /developed.
- 31 schemes at the cost of Rs.4412.27 Crore are under implementation to develop 57749 sites and construct 3507 houses.
- The Procurement of land is in progress for the remaining schemes.

### IV. Other Schemes

- 53 Housing schemes were approved at a project cost of Rs.7888.04 Crore during

September 2012 to develop 130471 Sites and to construct 6867 Houses.

- Out of the above schemes 5 Schemes are under implementation at a cost of Rs.756.45 Crore to construct 180 houses and develop Sites 8090.
- Remaining schemes are under formation.

### V. Progress of Housing Schemes -completed and allotment completed.

There are 20 places identified across the State to develop 32405 Sites at a project cost of Rs.752.65 Crore. The details of various housing schemes completed under KHB are given in **Table 6.3**. Allotment of Houses and Sites are being done as per the KHB Allotment Regulation 1983 based on demand survey. The details of allotment from 2006-07 to 2014-15 and 2015-16 under various categories are as per **Table 6.4**. The details of Budget and expenditure are as per **Table 6.5**.

Karnataka Housing Board has undertaken deposit contribution works as per the directions by the Government. Up to October 2015 the details of works undertaken and progress is as follows-

- 475 building projects have been completed, amounting to Rs.735.02 Crores.
- 53 building projects are under progress amounting to Rs.249.91 Crores.
- 71 buildings Projects amounting to Rs.427.09 Crores are under formulation.

As per the guidelines given in Affordable Housing Policy

- KHB will have to 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.
- KHB cross-subsidized the land cost of EWS/LIG Houses so as to bring it down the costs of these categories of houses to affordable limits.
- KHB will also examine the possibility to take up EWS/LIG flats on PPP mode based on viability as per guidelines.
- KHB is adopting fast track and efficient construction technology.

Since inception KHB has constructed 117501 houses and allotted 64084 sites. From 2000-

Table 6.3: Details of various housing schemes under KHB

Year	Completed Projects					No. of Properties			Project Cost (Amt. in lakhs)
	100HP	SKHP	225HP	Board Scheme	Total	Houses	Sites	Total	
Upto 2003					95C	109605	17174	126779	
2003-04	15	0	C	C	15	275	2623	2898	7366.36
2004-05	14	0	C	6	20	585	2355	2940	5843.43
2005-06	15	0	C	5	20	263	3724	3987	6471.94
2006-07	6	0	C	3	9	552	2242	2794	5239.27
2007-08	5	0	C	5	10	186	1671	1857	3592.07
2008-09	11	0	C	2	13	764	4592	5356	9059.28
2009-10	7	2	C	C	9	367	1947	2314	5016.19
2010-11	10	5	C	C	15	768	6097	6865	21267.57
2011-12	6	11	1	C	18	2661	6176	8837	46510.25
2012-13	4	6	2	3	15	510	5350	5860	20393.86
2013-14	C	9	4	C	13	546	10423	10969	72136.09
2014-15	3	5	2	C	10	226	5715	5941	17988.00

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 2006					105466								105466
2006-07	0	2093	1273	281	3647	0	1779	2162	528	4469	0		8116
2007-08	5	1326	784	245	2360	5	1147	1358	573	3083	0		5443
2008-09	19	316	537	75	947	4	2396	2162	1049	5611	0		6558
2009-10	53	275	169	6	503	12	1398	1090	667	3167	92		3762
2010-11	0	144	127	20	291	152	3192	3068	2217	8629	55		8975
2011-12	1	628	478	135	1242	1935	2503	2575	1192	8205	268		9715
2012-13	48	523	536	127	1234	1963	4069	4684	2615	13331	376		14941
2013-14	58	460	485	137	1140	1244	1871	1588	988	5691	265		7096
2014-15	0	122	235	85	442	650	2231	1546	670	5097	366		5905
2015-16*	0	100	125	4	229	1403	1995	1642	679	5719	315		6263

\*(From April to January -2015-16)

**Table 6.5: The details of budget and expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	100HF		SKPH		225 HF		Board Scheme		Shopping Complex		53 HF	
	Budget	Expendi- -ture	Budget	Expendi- -ture	Budget	Expendi- -ture	Budget	Expendi- -ture	Budget	Expendi- -ture	Budget	Expendi- -ture
2006-07	24324.79	17985	6946	-	-	-	206	249	1384.75	30.36	-	-
2007-08	24324.79	15183.08	6946	-	10003	6042	735	-	1384.75	30.36	-	-
2008-09	10992.91	5425.52	41294	-	-	-	12968	1014.89	459.38	19.71	-	-
2009-10	9772.75	7819.78	5104	-	-	-	17388	709.63	395	432.38	-	-
2010-11	10175.87	24637	34284	13985	-	-	15065	5813	505	-	-	-
2011-12	9124.00	2170.58	51731.88	15801.88	68706.19	17558.91	720	6259.66	-	-	-	-
2012-13	1590.03	1340	28683.10	21806.63	50658.16	36197.16	1387.68	890.62	-	-	27865	17068
2013-14	486.46	25.36	7720.88	9430.55	65212.85	63941.81	5600.58	4669.21	-	-	10599.60	4065.43
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	195.00	1535.21	1479.00	24243.87	10353.00	648.85	752.00	-	-	5450.89	2868.00

\*From April to January - 2015-16 VI. Deposit Contribution works

01 to 2015-16 KHB has constructed 11657 Houses under various housing schemes and developed 55827 sites which have been distributed.

### **6.2.2 Urban Ashraya Scheme / Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme**

This is State Sponsored scheme implemented for urban poor and it was introduced by the Government in the year 1991-92. The annual income of the beneficiary should be Rs.32,000/-or less. The beneficiaries are selected by the Ashraya Committee comprising both official and non official members appointed by the Government and this committee is headed by the local MLA.

#### **Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme**

In 2010-11 the Government of Karnataka has renamed the Urban Ashraya Scheme as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme. From 2013-14 the Government has fixed the unit cost of Rs.2.00lakhs per house. In this for General Category Rs.1.20lakhs is provided as subsidy by the State Government, Rs.30,000/- is compulsory beneficiary contribution and balance Rs.50,000/- is the bank loan or the beneficiary contribution.

During last 16 years i.e. 2000-01 to 2015-16 1,74,074 houses have been completed. During last 3 years the Company has constructed 25,113 houses as against the target of 40,000 houses and 2016-17 till December 2016, 5744 (17.26) houses have been completed as against the target of 25,000. District wise break-up is furnished at Annexure B.

#### **6.2.3 Devraj Urs Housing Scheme:**

This is a scheme started from 2014-15 for special category persons 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 selection of beneficiaries is done by the District Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

For the year 2015-16 the Company has constructed 4754 houses as against the target of 5,000 houses and 2016-17 till December 2016, 9642 houses have been completed as against the target of 2016-17. District wise break-up is furnished at Appendix 6.7a to 6.7b.

For the year 2016-17 the proposal was submitted to provide Rs.100.00crores in the budget for construction of houses and as against this Rs.100.00 crores has been provided in the budget.

#### **Infrastructure facility:**

The Government is providing Rs.25 to 30 lakh per acre towards providing basic amenities like Drainage, Road, Drinking Water, Electricity etc., for newly developed layouts from 2011-12. For this Rs.25.00crore was provided in 2016-17 budget, as against this Rs.2.27crores is spent during current financial year (December 2016).

#### **6.2.4 Housing demand survey**

RGRHCL has conducted a survey of Houseless and Site less in the State during 2003. Accordingly, 1299789 House-less and 1298813 Site less peoples have been identified. Later in the year 2009 hut-dwellers survey has been conducted to make the state as hut-less State. As per the survey around 10.50 lakh hut-dwellers have been identified in the State. Gulbarga, Tumkur, Belgaum Yadgir and Raichur are the five districts with highest number of hut dwellers.

Presently the Government has conducted 2011 Socio Economic and Caste Censes Survey. During the survey families living in Kaccha houses and rented houses have been identified as houseless. As per survey 70,93,378 houseless families have been identified. Out of these, 3031806 (42.74%) are in Urban area. Thus, the number of houseless people is increasing. District wise details are given below. This survey includes both APL\BPL families. About 76.32 percent of urban families live in rented houses (**Table 6.6A and Table 6.6B**).

#### **6.2.5. House Sites:**

The Government is implementing the Rural House Site Scheme in rural areas and 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 2015-16 310898 sites have been distributed (193934 sites in rural areas,

Table 6.6A: District-wise no. of hut-dwellers, SECC-Data, (Rural)

Dist.	Total Households	Houseless								Total
		Grass/ Thatch/ Bamboo	Plastic/ Poly- thene	Mud/ Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	House less 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	
Belgaur	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	
Chikmagalur	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	
Gulbarga (Kalaburagi)	314651	15479	2797	22758	4845	105350	14990	79	166298	
Hassan	348175	1558	907	170573	2519	20784	15877	156	212374	



**Table 6.6A: District-wise no. of hut-dwellers, SECC-Data, (Rural)**

Dist.	Total Households	Houseless								House less families	Total
		Grass/ Thatch/ Bamboo	Plastic/ Poly-thene	Mud/ Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	House less families	Total		
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		
<b>Rural Grand Total</b>	<b>8048664</b>	<b>300806</b>	<b>47118</b>	<b>2016086</b>	<b>108450</b>	<b>1028540</b>	<b>555849</b>	<b>4723</b>	<b>4061572</b>		

Table 6.6B: District-wise no. of hut-dwellers, SECC-Data, SECC-Data, (Urban)

District	Total Households	Houseless								Total
		Grass/ Thatch/ Bamboo	Plastic/ Polythene	Mud/ Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families		
Bagalkot	107193	1714	744	5381	3299	21963	25596	277	58974	
Bangalore Urban	2317877	7669	7239	57195	4655	14792	1428897	2724	1523171	
Bangalore Rural	51192	46	53	4686	153	290	23327	31	28586	
Belgaur	220830	5993	1460	44462	2245	15705	60735	405	131005	
Bellary	164110	4992	648	11638	2068	9881	51279	172	80678	
Bidar	77833	746	1979	10663	1575	14354	14784	38	44139	
Bijapur	85551	512	234	4612	530	17953	22661	143	46645	
Chamarajanagar	39499	795	70	8437	371	252	9738	20	19683	
Chikkaballapura	54848	641	80	4100	100	642	21550	39	27152	
Chikmagalur	51569	321	38	10408	340	690	20443	46	32286	
Chitradurga	61114	2202	210	7138	207	858	22461	88	33164	
Dakshina Kannada	146529	472	311	22170	769	12888	32650	447	69707	
Davanagere	127595	1306	194	15321	852	2705	52059	86	72523	
Dharwad	209344	2131	257	42109	931	5149	68394	223	119194	
Gadag	69882	4144	268	17995	773	5231	16483	43	44937	
Kalaburagi	155365	1894	1083	5359	2277	21743	52833	134	85323	
Hassan	77638	134	119	12460	266	814	34494	140	48427	
Haveri	65770	1076	60	18934	622	4064	17598	249	42603	
Kodagu	16855	54	56	3223	81	578	6816	19	10827	

**Table 6.6B: District-wise no. of hut-dwellers, SECC-Data, SECC-Data, (Urban)**

District	Total Households	Houseless							Total
		Grass/ Thatch/ Bamboo	Plastic/ Polythene	Mud/ Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families	
Kolar	89064	439	316	4925	533	1446	40269	32	47960
Koppal	42430	1387	366	4838	1565	4395	12739	14	25304
Mandya	64825	873	61	7945	267	1453	23461	110	34170
Mysore	232071	1467	701	16397	992	1497	88260	76	109390
Raichur	86973	5594	660	6342	801	5665	21471	27	40560
Ramanagara	51797	489	594	5924	307	230	18523	10	26077
Shimoga	139979	1464	357	27865	885	1633	51989	96	84289
Tumkur	131293	1596	197	12928	334	903	54020	403	70381
Udupi	39495	163	143	5157	355	2466	5994	91	14369
Uttara Kannada	77701	462	125	15060	223	7729	17643	60	41302
Yadgir	34177	898	488	1692	585	6125	9054	138	18980
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5090399</b>	<b>51674</b>	<b>19111</b>	<b>415364</b>	<b>28961</b>	<b>184094</b>	<b>2326221</b>	<b>6381</b>	<b>3031806</b>

116964 sites in urban areas). For the year 2016-17 it is targeted to distribute 20,000 sites (10,000 in rural and 10,000 in urban areas) and as against this 10482 sites have been distributed so far i.e. till December 2016. District wise break-up is furnished below:

### 6.2.6 Nanna Mane (Affordable Housing for Low income groups)

During 2010-11 the Government of Karnataka has introduced a new scheme for above poverty

line (APL) people to provide affordable houses to the low income group families (LIG). These are Auto drivers, film Industry workers, unorganised sector workers, Beedi workers, Hamals Street Vendors etc. The annual income of the beneficiary is limited to Rs.1.00lakh per annum. In this regard the Government has taken up 4 projects during 2011-12 in and around Bangalore. i.e. Talaguppa near Bidadi, Singanayanahalli and Hunasamaranahalli near Yelahanka, Kodathi under G+2 concepts.

**Table 6.7: Year wise sites distributed under Vajpayee Urban House Sites Scheme**

Sl. No.	District	2013 -2014		2014 -2015		2015 -2016		Total		2016 -2017 *	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed
1	Bagalkot	572	0	572	54	548	0	1692	54	465	1063
2	Ballari	500	5323	500	21	488	0	1488	5344	492	231
3	Belagavi	709	166	709	0	668	582	2086	748	752	60
4	Bengaluru Rural	219	0	219	0	210	0	648	0	202	0
5	Bengaluru Urban	356	120	356	0	496	0	1208	120	599	118
6	Bidar	296	19	296	0	261	0	853	19	278	0
7	Chamarajanagar	250	37	250	0	214	0	714	37	233	0
8	Chikkaballapura	296	0	296	0	264	0	856	0	278	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	259	13	259	0	290	0	808	13	211	0
10	Chitradurga	223	0	223	0	227	297	673	297	201	68
11	DakshinaKannada	377	100	377	361	324	57	1078	518	334	0
12	Davanagere	372	61	372	273	306	0	1050	334	373	4031
13	Dharwad	313	0	313	52	311	246	937	298	684	0
14	Gadag	305	64	305	0	384	400	994	464	238	989
15	Hassan	287	0	287	0	332	0	906	0	248	0
16	Haveri	360	0	360	1	379	0	1099	1	323	0
17	Kalaburagi	468	332	468	241	431	54	1367	627	458	0
18	Kodagu	145	0	145	0	182	0	472	0	121	0
19	Kolar	310	1	310	0	299	0	919	1	296	0
20	Koppal	232	0	232	1926	238	7	702	1933	288	439
21	Mandya	255	0	255	0	308	0	818	0	221	0
22	Mysuru	395	200	395	0	391	0	1181	200	348	0
23	Raichur	296	0	296	0	294	163	886	163	336	0
24	Ramanagara	258	0	258	0	211	0	727	0	247	0
25	Shivamogga	413	61	413	0	414	80	1240	141	351	50
26	Tumakuru	473	72	473	0	462	0	1408	72	331	100
27	Udupi	193	85	193	0	178	0	564	85	182	60
28	UttaraKannada	438	0	438	0	434	0	1310	0	397	0
29	Vijayapura	251	0	251	0	282	0	784	0	287	0
30	Yadgiri	179	0	179	0	174	95	532	95	226	42
	Grand Total	10000	6654	10000	2929	10000	1981	30000	11564	10000	7251

\*Distributed Upto Dece -2016

The unit cost of the flat is Rs.3.90 lakh, to 6 lakhs each.

### 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) in a decade. This is a rise from 7.8 per cent of the total urban population to 13.9 per cent now. Bengaluru district has 21.94 per cent of the total slum population, and every fifth person in the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) limits lives in a slum. An analysis of the 2011 Census data shows that Bengaluru 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 reported 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)
- Centrally sponsored JawaharlalNehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)
- Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY)

#### (a) Slum Improvement Programme

During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.92.15 crores has been sanctioned in budget for providing basic amenities in slums. In the current year 2016-17, out of the budgeted outlay of Rs. 92.50 crores, an amount of Rs.123.87 crores has been utilized (Including OB) up to end of January 2017.

#### (b) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP): Initiative under JNNUM

This programme was launched to assist cities & towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the slum dwellers. Among 65 cities in the country, Bangalore and Mysore cities from Karnataka State have been selected under this programme. For BSUP programme, Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has been made as the nodal agency for monitoring of the scheme and Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) as the

implementing agency in the state. The main objective of this programme is to provide basic services to slum dwellers including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has sanctioned to construct 18180 houses including infrastructure in 3 phases in the selected slums of Bangalore city with an estimated cost of Rs.522.23 crores and 6328 houses in Mysore city with an estimated cost of Rs.203.97 crores. The funding pattern between GOI and GOK for Bangalore city is 50:50. The state share includes beneficiary contribution of 10% for SC/ST and for others is 12%. For Mysore city GOI share is 80% and the remaining 20% is borne by GOK.

For the first time in the country, Karnataka Slum Development Board has adopted Cost effective and Fast Track Construction Technology called "Foam Technology" for ground floor houses and for G+3 houses This Technology is eco friendly, more stable long lasting and user friendly. The conventional bricks and cement blocks are totally avoided. Since inception of BSUP programme, out of 24508 houses 23689 houses are completed and 718 houses are at various stages of construction up to end of January 2017. The phase wise details of the project and the expenditure incurred are appended in **Table 6.8**.

#### (c) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

For taking up Housing and Slum up gradation programme in Non-BSUP cities, Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched along with BSUP in December 2005. This programme combines the existing schemes of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) & National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) with an objective of integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and basic facilities, and to strive for slumless cities with a healthy living and good environment and to enhance public and private investment in housing and infrastructure development in urban areas.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has sanctioned 34 projects for Karnataka in 2 phases with a revised cost of Rs. 410.80 crores for constructing 17237 houses of which the central share is 80% and State share 20%. Out of the state share, beneficiary contribution is 10%. A total of 17226 houses are completed up to end of January 2017 since inception of the programme and the remaining 11 houses are at various stages of construction. The details of Progress achieved under IHSDP are given **Table 6.9**.

**(d) Rajiv Awas Yojana:**

Government of India has introduced a new scheme called “**Rajiv Awas Yojana**” on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana during 2009-10 to make the country slum free by providing

infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. Under this programme Karnataka has been selected to make slum Free State by 2022.

Government of India has introduced this scheme to make the country “Slum Free”. This scheme will be in force for the year 2013-2022. In the first phase cities under 10 City Corporation i.e., Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bellary were selected for the construction of houses with basic infrastructure. In addition another 30 city/ towns in the state and 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.

**Table 6.8: Phase wise details of the project and expenditure as on Jan-2017. (Rs. crore)**

Sl. No	Name of City	No. of Houses Sanctioned	Total Project Cost(Revised)	Amount Released (Rs. Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. Crore)	No. of houses completed
<b>PHASE- I</b>						
1	Bangalore City	11603	261.17	234.98	250.83	11271
2	Mysore City	2788	67.58	65.41	63.76	2782
<b>PHASE-II</b>						
1	Bangalore City	3151	124.28	101.02	101.45	2863
2	Mysore City	2500	90.93	81.26	73.93	2500
<b>PHASE-III</b>						
1	Bangalore City	3426	136.79	105.25	114.01	3233
2	Mysore City	1040	47.76	37.62	37.47	1040
<b>Total</b>		<b>24508</b>	<b>728.51</b>	<b>624.89</b>	<b>648.47</b>	<b>23689</b>

**Table 6.9: Progress of IHSDP,**

**(Rs. in crore)**

Sl.No	No. of City/Town	No. of Houses sanctioned	Total Revised Project Cost	Amount Released	Expenditure	No. of houses completed
1	25 City/ towns	13053	277.90	272.09	255.51	13042
2	8 City/ Towns	4184	132.90	130.44	11735	4184
Total		17237	410.80	402.53	372.86	17226

Under this scheme, it was proposed to construct houses with basic infrastructure to the slum dwellers. 40 DPR's were approved by the central govt. to construct 36438 houses with the estimated cost of Rs. 1846.13 crores at i.e., Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Tumkur, Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwad, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Kolar, Mandya, Chitradurga, Robertsonpete, Madugiri, Sira, Hassan, Ramanagar, Koppal and Yadgiri were selected for the construction of houses with basic infrastructure.

The Objectives of the programme are:- 1. Conducting socio-economic survey and GIS mapping. 2. Creating conditions of living that are dignified, healthy and productive for all. 3. Seriously addressing the target of affordable housing for all in urban areas. 4. Adopting sustainable strategies that durably redress the shortage of urban land, amenities and shelter that lead to the creation of slums. 5. Providing housing on Public Private Partnership. 6. Conducting the IEC activities to create awareness for health, education, sanitation, training, capacity building and environmental to slum dwellers.

Among the 40 projects sanctioned to Karnataka, the 17 projects have got approval by the Board have been taken up for constructions before 31-3-2015. Work is under progress for construction of 19897 houses for Rs. 1030.55 crores.

During 2016-17, Rs.76.24 crores has been allocated in the budgets. Out of which Rs. 76.24 crores has been released, totally 459.44 crores have been released by GOI & GOK. The constructions of 5906 houses are under progress. Rs. 491.60 crores has been spent and 8515 houses have been completed by the end of January 2017.

#### **(e) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme:**

In order to increase affordable housing stock and as preventive strategy for containment of growth of future slums, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) in 2013 is being implemented as part of the RAY scheme. Central support will be provided at the rate of Rs.75,000 per EWS/LIG Dwelling Units of size upto 40 sqm for housing and internal development components. Under Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, may be taken up under various kinds of partnerships.

The DUs would be a mix of EWS/LIG/MIG/HIG/ Commercial units / rental houses. Dwelling Units with carpet area shall be between 21 to 27 Sqm for EWS category and 28 to 60 Sqm for LIG category. A project size of minimum 250 dwelling units and 35% of the total number of dwelling units constructed with carpet area of 21-27 sqm for EWS category is considered as Affordable housing project. Allotments of DUs will be made following a transparent procedure e.g. through draw of lottery.

#### **(f) Housing For All:**

##### **Prime Minister Awaz Yojan Phase-1 –“Housing for All”:**

CSMC has accorded approval to 15 cities/towns of Karnataka State to construct 16522 houses in 98 slum areas at the project cost of Rs. 893.19 crores under Centrally sponsored programme Prime Minister Awaz Yojana-HFA. Tender process is under progress to construct these houses.

##### **Prime Minister Awaz Yojan Phase-2 –“Housing for All”:**

CSMC has accorded approval to 8 cities and towns of Karnataka State to construct 9741 houses with infrastructures at the project cost of Rs. 489.27 crores under Centrally sponsored programme PMAY-HFA. Tender process is under progress to construct these houses.

#### **(g) Pourakarmikas Gruha Bhagya Yojane:**

The State Government has launched housing scheme for permanent Pourakarmikas who have completed 10 years of service. Under the schemes, maximum of 500 sq.ft of house will be constructed with the 80% financial assistance from the State Government. The balance 20% is to be borne by the beneficiary-PK. G+3 houses will be constructed if land is available with the ULB or if the Pourakarmikas own a site, financial assistance will be given to construct a house on his site, Government has released Rs.65.00 crore during 2014-15,2015-16 & 2016-17 to DMA.

Till date, 1578 Pourakarmikas from 92 ULBs of 22 districts have been approved by State Level Committee and first installment of Rs. 46.11 Crores have been released to respective DUDCs. DMA is regularly following up in seeking new proposals and aimed to cover 500 more PKs under the scheme in the FY 2016-17(IVth Quarter). The various stages of the works are under progress.

## 6.4 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.

### 6.4.1 Water Supply

A number of 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. In view of the enormous cost and problems associated with the augmentation of water supply, the following issues have become relevant:

- Conservation of the water resources of the State
- Adoption of alternative methods of augmenting supply
- Reducing water losses
- Pricing of water
- Scope for private sector participation
- Institutional framework

#### (a) Water supply schemes

The State Government has approved the funding pattern for water supply scheme in July 2011. Accordingly the funding pattern for water supply schemes is given in **Table 6.10** and **Table 6.11**.

For the year 2016-17, there are 23 on-going Water Supply Schemes with the budget allocation of Rs.245.25 crores. It is proposed to commission 11 schemes during 2016-17, among these 5 Water Supply Schemes are commissioned and remaining Schemes are in

progress. The physical and financial details of water supply schemes are given in **Table 6.10**.

#### (b) 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 Sector Improvement Project (KWASIP), Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project (KUWSMP), Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Programme (Jalasisi) It is the Nodal Agency for implementation of various Urban Infrastructure Projects of the State Government and Government of India. The Projects/Schemes are being implemented through Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), 10 City Corporations and other Urban Local Bodies in the State of Karnataka. Some on-Going Projects/Schemes are Karnataka Urban Water Sector On-Going Projects/Schemes are Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project (KWASIP), Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project (KUWSMP), Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resource Management Investment Programme (KIUWRMIP), Implementation of Water Supply and Under Ground Drainage Programme in 16 ULBs etc.

Augmentation of water supply work amounting to Rs. 10.49 cr has been completed in Madikeri Savanur, Chintamani, Hassan, Jewargi, Sira Holenarasipura and Chitradurga. Works amounting to Rs. 2.79 crore are under progress in Chikkamagalur.

24x7 Water Supply is being implemented in the

**Table 6.10: Funding Pattern for Water Supply Schemes**

Category	Government Grant	Loan from financial institution	ULB Share
City Corporation	40	50	10
City Municipal Council	60	30	10
Town Municipal council	75	20	5
Town Panchayat	95	--	5



**Table 6.11: Progress of Water Supply Schemes**

Year	Financial (Rs. In Crores)		Physical	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2008-09	304.74	156.90	26	19
2009-10	315.07	199.40	17	9
2010-11	255.86	133.58	21	10
2011-12	160.03	176.44	17	11
2012-13	186.31	276.33	11	8
2013-14	175.97	218.06	9	4
2014-15	176.00	305.43	13	7
2015-16	149.16	208.14	11	12
2016-17 (upto Sep-2016)	89.61	60.84	11	5

towns of Haliyal, Nanjangud and Magadi at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.60 cr. Distribution network of 244.60 km have been laid and 19630 houses are connected with water supply. The spillover works are expected to be completed by March 2017.

### (c) 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 a total 91 works contract proposed under this component, 80 have been completed, 10 are under progress.

### 6.4.2 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 (AIIILSG)

- To improve the sanitary condition in urban areas, construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is proposed in Doddaballpur, Tiptur, Chikkaballpur and Humnabad.
- The work of STP in Chikkaballpur is completed and in Dodaballapura the same is nearing completion. Construction of STP is underway in Humnabad and Tiptur.

### (a) Under Ground Drainage (UGD) Schemes

The funding pattern for UGD schemes as approved is given in **Table 6.12**.

For the year 2016-17 there are 49 on-going Under Ground Drainage Schemes with Budget allocation of Rs.391.72 Crores. It is proposed to commission 8 schemes during 2016-17. Among these, 2 Under Ground Drainage Schemes are commissioned and remaining schemes are in progress. The details of progress are given in **Table 6.12 and 6.13**. It may be observed that significant progress is achieved under different schemes.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board is responsible for providing Water Supply and sewerage schemes in 270 urban areas of Karnataka except Bruhath Bangalore Mahanagara Palike. The Board has implemented assured safe drinking water to

**Table 6.12: Funding Pattern for UGD Schemes**

Category	Funding Pattern		
	Loan From Financial Institution	Govt. Loan	Local Body Contribution
Corporations	50%	20%	30%
City Municipal Council	50%	25%	25%
Town Municipal Council and Town Panchayat	50%	30%	20%

**Table 6.13: Progress of UGD Schemes**

Year	Financial (Rs.in Crore)		Physical (No. of schemes)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2008-09	117.45	39.02	4	--
2009-10	139.93	63.49	6	1
2010-11	97.10	72.52	8	1
2011-12	84.01	64.31	7	1
2012-13	148.65	83.03	6	1
2013-14	109.92	127.17	9	1
2014-15	112.00	253.85	11	1
2015-16	134.33	270.03	6	7
2016-17 (up to Sep-2016)	51.57	79.11	1	2

229 urban areas from surface source. The Board is implementing 10 schemes for shifting the source of water from ground water to assured surface source of water. All these schemes would be completed by the year 2017. By the year 2017 only 31 urban areas are left with sub-surface water as source.

At present 56 urban areas are provided with UGD facilities. In most of the urban areas the sewerage system is covered in 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 the urban areas in Karnataka amounting to Rs.13384 Crores. The Board aims to provide UGD facilities to all urban areas in phased manner depending upon the availability of funds.

#### 6.4.3 Domestic Energy:

The census 2011 has 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). therefore, still 35 percent households use unsafe fuel.

#### 6.4.4 Road Infrastructure

Roads and Roadside drains – the 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),

**Table 6.14: Schemes Commissioned (Cumulative)**

Year	Water Supply Schemes	Board Water Supply Schemes	Under Ground Drainage Schemes
2008-09	446	20	45
2009-10	453	20	46
2010-11	463	20	47
2011-12	474	20	48
2012-13	482	20	49
2013-14	486	20	50
2014-15	493	20	51
2015-16	505	20	60
2016-17	510	20	60

Kanakapura, Nagamangala, Shimoga, Chikkamagalur and Hiriyur are in progress to bring in better road connectivity.

#### **6.4.5 Urban Land Transport:**

The Directorate of Urban Land Transport Department has completed preparation of mobility plans for 12 cities including Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan (CTTP) for 6 cities, CMP's for 7 cities are under preparation.

In order to facilitate multimodal integration and ease of access to metro station area, Station Accessibility Plans are being prepared. Apart from the station accessibility plans, detailed Project Reports for integration of seven bus terminals with metro stations are being taken up in-house by the Directorate involving the stakeholders of BMTC, BMRCL and BBMP.

#### **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. It includes construction of 31 bus shelters, 2 bus depots, 1 workshop, 2 terminals 1 grid interchange and intelligent traffic system.

Out of the 72.29 acres of land acquisition, possession of 69 acres 39 guntas of land is acquired. The project has been divided into 19 number packages and all the packages except one are awarded and works are in progress. The project is expected to be completed by March 2018.

The estimated total project cost is 692 Crores of which assistance from World Bank is 346 Crores. As up to December 2016, an amount of Rs. 426.74 Crores has been utilized.

#### **Sub-Urban Rail System for Bengaluru:**

The Directorate of Urban Land Transport is coordinating for the development of Suburban Rail Network connecting Bangalore to other cities in close proximity to Bangalore.

The Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan (CTTP) 2011 for Bangalore has recommended the implementation of a suburban rail system connecting Bangalore to nearby towns like Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Tumkur and Doddaballapura etc the implementation of the suburban rail system in phases as doubling and

electrification works along various corridors have been completed to different extents. The total project is estimated to cost Rs. 10929 crores.

A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Railway Department for implementation of Suburban Rail Projects in a Phased manner. Initially as per Memorandum the conversion of 15 pairs of conventional trains to MEMU rakes, introduction of 29 pairs of new MEMU services, augmenting maintenance facilities for MEMU rakes at Banaswadi and Bayappanahalli, provision of IBS/automatic signalling, etc. have been proposed. The works beyond Phase 1A would be major in nature like doubling, quadrupling, electrification, development of hubs and terminals etc. and would cover the entire sub urban rail network of Bangalore of approximately 440 kms. During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 100.00 Crores is earmarked in the Budget.

#### **6.4.6 Public Bicycle Sharing System in Mysuru:**

DULT is implementing PBS through Mysuru City Corporation is going to introduce a citywide bicycle based transportation system to provide a low-cost, environmentally friendly mobility option to city residents as well as to the tourists. Cycles will be available through a network of cycle docking stations. Users can check out cycles at one station and return them to any other station in the network.

The Mysuru Public Bicycle Sharing System consists of 450 cycles at 48 docking stations. The project is going to be implemented with World Bank GEF grant assistance. The total project cost is amounted to be Rs.20.52 crores over a period of 6 years and the grant amount to be received from World Bank will be equivalent to 1.6 million USD (Rs.10.4 Crores).

The trial run of the system has begun with 6 docking stations and 50 bicycles on 1st December, 2016. The full system is expected to be operational from February, 2017

#### **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 now an amount of Rs. 293.40 Crores was earmarked as against which Rs. 264.40 Crores has been released for implementation.

#### **6.4.7 Capacity Building and Partnerships:**

The DULT staff is regularly deputed to various conferences and workshops held in the country so as to regularly update their skills. The workshops attended by DULT staff covers range of topics such as transport modelling, institutional development, public transport assessment, and open data management, etc. DULT has also organized site visits to few start-up companies in Bengaluru to update its staff on cutting edge developments related to transport and technology.

#### **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

#### **6.4.8 Best Practices**

##### **Cycle Day Initiative:**

Cycle Day is an initiative anchored by DULT, as a part of Bengaluru coalition for open streets (BLOS) which was first initiated in October 2013 at Cubbon Park. The main aim of this initiative is to promote cycling for short commutes. Up till now, cycle day has been conducted in more than 25 neighbourhoods by 27 community partners and a total of 190 cycle day's events have been conducted. DULT also is involved in planning, designing and funding the Non-Motorised Transport Projects in various neighbourhoods like Sanjaynagar, Yelahanka, Jayanagar and others. As a part of

cycle day, DULT is involved in designing the bicycle stands for 3 schools and conducted 'walk to school' awareness program in Sanjaynagar. DULT has successfully been able to attract community partners city wide and a steaming interest from these local catalyst to work with government brings absent and opportunity to make our plans more successful

### **Setting up of transport modeling lab:**

The Directorate has setup a transport modelling lab to enhance its capacity in delivering state-of-art plans. In this regard, the Directorate has procured high-end desktop systems capable of running simulations, additional storage capacity for the server and few software such as VISSIM for micro-simulation, CUBE for macro-modelling, ArcGIS for spatial analysis and mapping, etc.

### **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:**

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 275 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State including BBMP. and recently upgraded 57 ULBs. Excluding BBMP, 217 ULBs generates 4500 tons of municipal solid waste and it is estimated that 57 new ULBs generate about 400 tons of MSW every day.

As per 2011 Census, Karnataka has an urban population of 2.36 crores (38.67% of the State population) and approximately. Generate about 4000 – 4500 tons of MSW everyday (excluding BBMP) with a per capita waste generation rate of 200 grams to 400 grams per day

Until 8th April 2016, 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.

### **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 facilities are established in 6 sites besides upgrading the KCDC plant. All necessary waste processing equipment and machineries and waste handling vehicles have been procured.

Environmental clearances for all the proposed units have been obtained from State Level

Environment Impact Assessment Authority of Karnataka.

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.

### 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.
  - Instructions have been issued to ULBs to carryout segregation of waste at source at least 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), 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.

**Table 6.15: Mechanical composting facilities**

Name of the Location	Extent (acres)	Capacity (TPD)	Current status
Lingadheeranahalli	11	200	Commissioned
Doddabidarkal	9	200	Commissioned
Kannahalli	23.75	500	Commissioned
Seegehalli	7	200	Commissioned
Subbarayanapalya	9.34	200	Commissioned
Chikkanagamangala	15.3	500	Shall be commissioned shortly
KCDC, Kudlu	30	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing of 200 TPD of waste using existing facility is in progress</li> <li>• Upgradation works underway</li> </ul>

### Funds allocated for SWM

Apart from grants from 13th FC, SFC untied, CMSMTDP, etc., funds have been earmarked under State Budgets for ISWM in ULBs of the State. Under State Budget, Rs. 51.82 crores during the year 2013-14, Rs. 75 Crores during the year 2014-15 have been released to ULBs of the State exclusively for SWM purpose.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission, MoUD has allocated Rs. 512.52 crores of central share for SWM in 275 ULBs of Karnataka including BBMP.

### Clean Our City Programme:

In order to achieve proper & sustainable waste management system, 'CLEAN OUR CITY' programme has been successfully implemented in which, door to door collection of waste, separate dry waste handling system, decentralized waste processing etc have been carried out systematically.

### City Sanitation Plan (CSP):

MoUD, GoI has formulated National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008 (NUSP) for the purpose of safe handling and disposal of liquid & solid wastes. Under NUSP, each city has to prepare CSPs which includes components such as construction of toilets (individual / community / public), Septage management, UGD and sewage treatment plants (STPs), solid waste management, storm water drains, drinking water etc. As per NUSP, 2008, the CSPs for 30 cities of the State has been entrusted to CMAK and the work is under progress.

### 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. DPR for Haveri city have been prepared and submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for approval and approval is awaited.

**6.5.4 Electricity Generation** Though the 15 Kva Generator is expected to generate 12 kWh of electricity with an intake of 8m<sup>3</sup>/hr. of biogas. The plant generates 160m<sup>3</sup> of biogas per day i.e. a supply of 160 m<sup>3</sup>/ (8 m<sup>3</sup>/hr) = 20 hour a day, with 160m<sup>3</sup> biogas one can generate 12 kWhx 20hr = 240 kWh in a day. The electricity generated from the plant will be utilized for the plant operations and for street lighting.

### Indicators of Solid Waste Management

#### 6.5.5 Way forward:

The tasks to be accomplished in near future are:

- Achievement of the targets for all indicators of Solid Waste Management
- Procurement of Simple Waste Processing Machines, Waste Segregation Machines and plastic baling machines by the ULBs.
- Achievement of 100% segregation of waste at source and also 100% door to door collection.
- Maximum recovery of recyclable wastes and minimization of waste going to landfills.
- Establishment of Dry waste collection centres at the ward level in the ULBs.
- Procurement of land for waste processing and disposal in Kumta and Dandeli towns.
- Improve collection and treatment efficiencies of the waste.
- Bringing amendment to The Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 with respect to imposition of penalties.

#### 6.5.6 Environmental Challenges (air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution etc.):

Planned and sustainable urban development is not a choice but a necessity, if cities are to meet the needs of their citizens (United Nations 2007). Some of the most critical problems facing our cities concern the health impacts of urban pollution that are 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, upgradation of environmentally fragile lands, occupation of areas prone to flooding, landslides etc. Further, the carbon emissions from energy use, heating, industry and transport now known as 'Climate Change Issues' also are becoming serious. All these 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

**Table: 6.16: Indicators of Solid Waste Management**

Indicators	Bench mark
MSW Collection Efficiency	100%
MSW Collection Efficiency	100%
% households under door to door collection	100%
% of Road Length cleaned per day	30%
Vehicle Adequacy Ratio	100%
Treatment Efficiency	80%
Cost per ton of solid waste management	Rs.1400 per ton
Extent of segregation of MSW	60%
Extent of scientific disposal of MSW	100%
Extent of cost recovery in SWM	100%
Efficiency in redressal of customer complain	100%

Mangalore and a common strategy can be evolved for other towns and smaller cities in the State. The major components of the action plan are 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 depends upon factors such as density of vehicular traffic and emission from industries. The Prevention of Air Pollution Act will have to be enforced strictly. People should be motivated to use non pollutant transport system.
- iv) **Energy Conservation:** The purple agenda in the Environmental planning is concerned with the conservation of energy. 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.

#### **6.5.7 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”.

Urban 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.
- Centers of recreation and tourism -natural or man made

“Other items may be added depending on their significance to heritage”.

#### **6.5.8 Waste Water Management (WWM):**

Environmental Action Plan – B – Project: Existing sewerage system of Bengaluru City



has been taken up under JNNURM, Government of India. Preliminary works are under progress. After completion of this project it is possible to divert 150 MLD of wastewater flowing in the storm water drains to the treatment plants for treatment and disposal to natural valleys / water bodies.

**Under Ground Drainage (UGD):** UGD work amounting to Rs. 28 cr has been completed in Chikkaballapur and the UGD missing link works at Hassan and Chintamani are completed at a cost of Rs. 2.24 cr. Laying of UGD pipeline work of tiptur amounting to Rs 17.34 cr completed. Works amounting to Rs. 123.08 cr is under progress in Doddaballapur, Bhadravathi, Tiptur, Humnabad works are under progress, and Harihara UGD work terminated and retendered. Sewer network length of 403.40 km has been laid and about 41611 House service connections are connected.

**Storm Water Drains (SWD):** Works for a length of 33.59 km, amounting to Rs. 43.02 cr have been completed in Sringeri, Hassan, Savanur, Kolar, Robertsonpet, Gurmitkal, Chikkamangalur, Chitradurga & Chintamani.

**Solid Waste Management:** The work of 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 Management Contract has been prepared in consultation with WB and the same has been forwarded to ULB for further necessary action.

**Rain Water Harvesting (RWH):** Works amounting to Rs. 2.70 cr are completed in Kolar, Savanur, Robertsonpet, Chitradurga, Chintamani, Sira, Nagamangala and Hiriyyur.

**Construction of Low Cost Sanitation (LCS):** Construction of 3139 LCS units at a cost of Rs. 6.84 crore have been completed.

## 6.6 Development of Bengaluru Region

### 6.6.1 Bengaluru 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.

### Structure Plan:-

The BMRDA had prepared the Structure Plan 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. The Structure Plan was approved by the Government vide G.O. No. UDD 51 BMR 2002 dated 21.9.2005. 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, as follows:

- 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) Part.
- 7) Anekal Planning Authority.
- 8) Hosakote Planning Authority.

### Schemes:

The BMRDA has during the year prepared several schemes to implement the Structure Plan in coordination with the concerned organizations. The details are given below.

### Development of proposed Satellite Town Ring Road within B.M.R:

A separate Local Planning Area for Satellite Town Ring Road notified by Government on 24.06.2016 under the provisions of KTCP Act

1961. A separate Local Planning Authority is constituted for the Local Planning Area within BMRDA and Declaration of Intention to prepare Master Plan is also advertised.

#### **Greater Bengaluru-Bidadi Smart City:**

A separate Local Planning Area for Greater Bengaluru-Bidadi Smart City notified by Government on 24.06.2016 under the provisions of KTCP Act 1961

#### **Preparation of 'Village Development Plan's for villages in Agriculture zone in Bangalore Metropolitan Region:**

The concurrence of Rural Development & Panchayath Raj Department for Draft 'Terms of Reference' of preparation of 'Village Development Plan' obtained on 21.03.2016. The Satellite Imagery necessary for preparation of Master Plans & Village Development Plans within BMR, procured from NRSC, ISRO Hyderabad.

#### **Development works in Inter-statal zones and Area Planning zone-1 within B.M.R:**

Administrative approval for Rs. 5.00 crores estimates was given on 02.03.2016 by the Government for Road development works, in Kanchugaranahalli Grama Panchayath of

Ramanagara Taluk & Kodihalli, Doddaalahalli, Bannimukkodlu Gramapanchayath of Kanakapura Taluk through P.W.D Rs. 1.5 crores released to P.W.D to take up works.

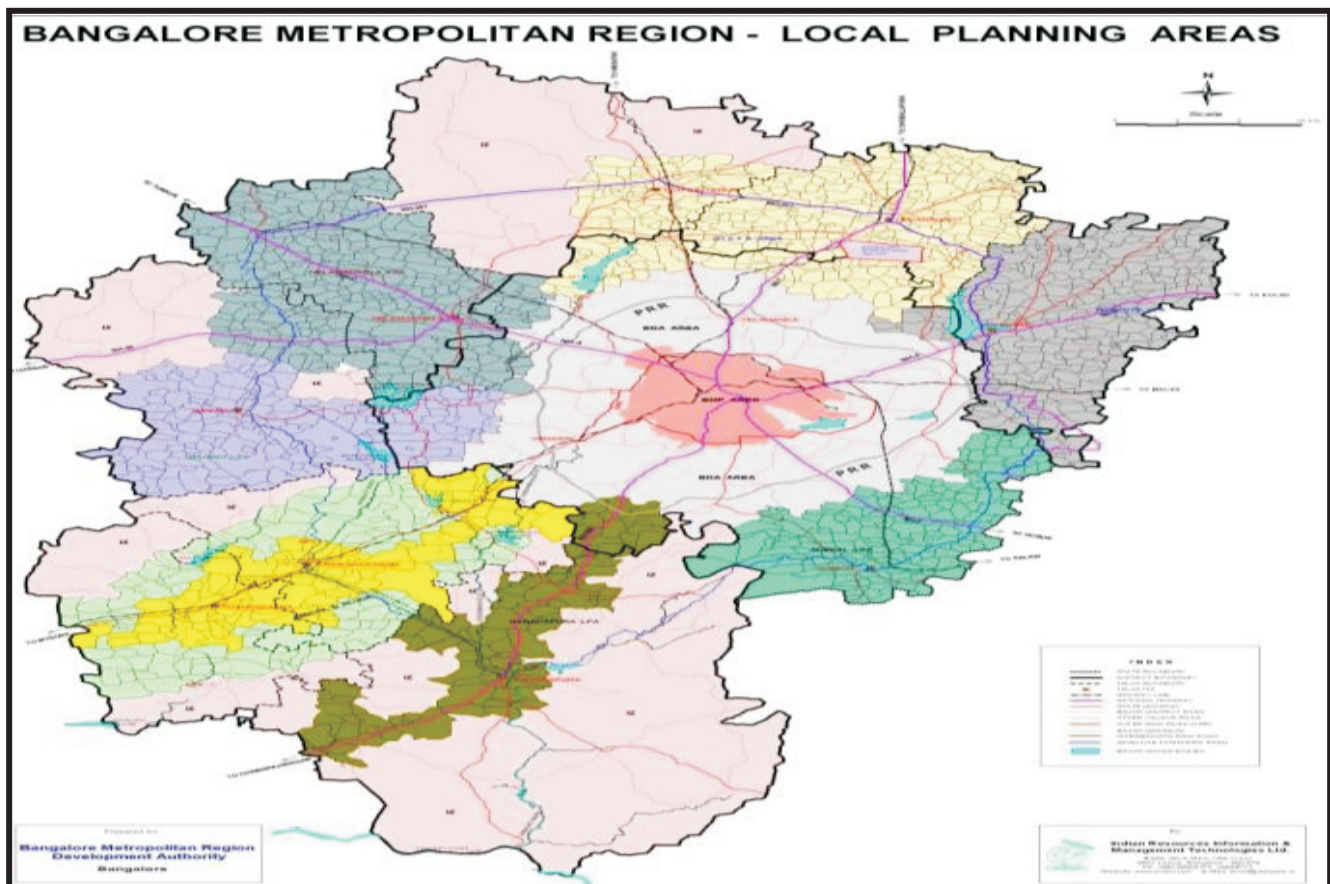
Lake development works in lake Rejuvenation Cess collected in BMRDA.

Administrative approval is given to Rs. 4.99 crores estimates of lake development works of Kodihalli lake and Arashinakunte lake of Doddaalahalli village of Kanakapura Taluk have been approved and instructions are given to Kanakapura Planning Authority to initiate the works.

#### **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

**Figure 6.1: Bengaluru Metropolitan region- Local Planning Areas**



wards in 2007. Prior to the formation of Greater Bengaluru the city had an area of 226 Sq.km and was organized into 100 wards represented by a counselor in the city corporation. 7 CMC's and 1 TMC were added up with the previous 3 zones viz, east, west and south.

BBMP comprising 8 zones viz, R.R.Nagar, Bommanahalli, Dasrahalli, Mahadevapura, Yelahanka East, South and West is developing very rapidly and hence, the government is contemplating to bifurcate the BBMP.

#### **Schemes of BBMP:**

#### **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)**

The JnNURM was launched in December 2005. In order to provide reforms linked central assistance to State Governments for the development of urban infrastructure. A Mission Mode Approach was adopted in 65 selected cities all over India. In Karnataka, Bengaluru and Mysuru are selected under this Scheme. The transition phase is coming to an end on March 2017.

The Mission has two components, Urban Infrastructure and governance (UIG) and Basic Service for the Urban Poor (BSUP).

**UIG:** UIG sub Component addresses the needs of Urban Infrastructure. BBMP has taken up remodeling of drains, construction of underpasses, grade-separators, Up-gradation of skywalks under this component.

**BSUP:** The Objective of this scheme is the focused attention to integrated development of Basic services to Urban Poor in the Cities covered under the mission. The funding pattern is 50% for GOI, 40% from GOK, 10% from the ULB or beneficiary.

#### **Other Schemes of BBMP:**

BBMP has taken up many infrastructure projects to improve the infrastructure of the city. Flyovers, Underpasses, Grade separators, Signal free roads, road widening has smoothed the traffic flow of the city.

#### **Construction of 4 Signal free corridors:**

4 signal free corridors of 52 KM length offering a seamless commute to people travelling from one part of the city to other are under progress, at a cost of Rs.500.00 crore.

#### **Tender Sure Work:**

In the Central business district, 12 roads measuring 17 KM, have been chosen to

upgrade them to the world class standards at a cost of Rs.200.00 Cr. wherein 2 roads have been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister for public use on 20-06-2015. Work on other 06 works is in progress.

#### **Major Arterial/Sub Arterial Road works:**

- Out of the 3800 KM Arterial, Sub-arterial roads and other Major roads, 268 roads measuring 350 KM are being developed at Rs.417.00crore and are expected to be completed by 2017
- Further, under Hon'ble Chief Minister's special grant, 112 works measuring 220KM in length have been tendered out to develop some other important city roads at an estimated cost of Rs.260.00 crore. A second batch of 1086 works are important roads in city limits amounting to 1100 KM at an estimated cost of Rs.735 crore are presently being tendered out.

#### **Lakes development works:**

During the year 2015-16 for development of 26 lakes a sum of Rs.35.00 crores under Nagarothana grants have been sanctioned by the Government. Out of which a sum of Rs.23.92 crore have been spent.

#### **Storm Water Drain (SWD) works:**

In this financial year, for development of Storm Water Drain a sum of Rs.90.00 crore under Nagarothana grants have been sanctioned by the government. Out of which a sum of Rs.66.02 crore have been spent for 163 works.

#### **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.

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

The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at the Mysuru Road Terminal.

The 24.20 km. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at the Yelachenahalli Terminal.

**Table 6.17: Construction of 4 Signal free corridors**

Name of Project	Commence ment Date	Grants	Financial Progress (Rs.in Cr.)	Status
Dr.Rajkumar road from Govt. soap factory junction to Magadi road Deviation junction (1 grade separator & Corridor Improvements)	19-05-2014	Nagarothana Grants	5.01	Works are in progress
Outer Ring road from Central Silk Board to Mysuru road (5 grade separators & Corridor improvements)	01-09-2015	Nagarothana Grants	7.67	Works are in progress
Old Airport road corridor from ASC centre to Kundalahalli junction (3 grade separtors and corridor improvements)	19-02-2014	Nagarothana Grants	45.49	Works are in progress
Corridor from Mekhri circle to NH-608 via Whitefield and hope farm junction (3 grade separators and corridor improvements)	10-07-2015	Nagarothana Grants	7.50	Works are in progress

**Table 6.18: Tender Sure Works (Rs. In crores)**

Name of Project	Commence ment Date	Grants	Financial Progress (Rs.in Cr.)	Status
Upgradation of 7 CBD roads in Banagalore city as per Tender Sure standards	29-11-2013	Nagarothana Grants	55.00	Works are in progress
Upgradation of 5CBD roads in Banagalore city as per Tender Sure standards	19-02-2014	Nagarothana Grants	6.57	Works are in progress

The Phase-1 Bangalore Metro Rail Project costing Rs. 13,845.01 crore was commenced in mid April 2007 and project under implementation consists of two corridors totaling to 42.3 Kms.

**Phase-1 Project Progress:**

1. Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms, so far

33 Kms has been completed and commercial operation started

- The physical progress as on December 2016 is 99.48% and financial progress is 99%. the main objective is to divert the people from personalised transport to public transport.
- The entire Phase-1 Project is programmed to complete by April 2017.

**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.

Bangalore Metro Phase-2 works are started. Presently the process for land acquisition, shifting of utilities and calling of tender for civil works is in progress. Reach-4 Extension (Puttenahalli to Anjanapura) and Reach-2 Extension (Mysore Road to Kengeri) works are under progress.

The entire Phase-2 work is programmed to complete by March -2020.

**Table 6.20: Break-up of project costs****Phase-2A**

The DPR for proposed additional new line (17

kms length) from Silk Board to K.R. Puram Junction is under preparation. The State Government is working on raising finance through innovative methods.

**Phase-3**

The planning for the Phase-3 of Namma Metro has already started, feasibility study has been done by M/s RITES. In this project provision has been made to connect Kempegowda International Airport from City. M/s RITES have already submitted several alternate alignments.

**6.6.4 Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA):**

The Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA) is 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)

**Table 6.19: BBMP Major Project works**

Name of Project	Grants	Financial Progress (Rs.in Crores)	Status
8 lane corridor at Okalipuram junction and fountain circle	Nagarothana Grants	34.60	Work in progress
Flyover at Kitturu Rani Chennamma Circle, ORR	Nagarothana Grants	30.11	Work in progress
20m Corridor Along Madiwala Tank Bund	Nagarothana Grants	0.79	Work in progress
MLCP Expand at Freedom Park-Gandhi Nagar	Nagarothana Grants	10.58	Work in progress
Grade Separator at the junction of West of chord road and 10 <sup>th</sup> cross Rajaji Nagar	Nagarothana Grants	24.99	Completed
Grade Separator at Magadi road and siddaiah puranik road junction	Nagarothana Grants	14.77	Work in progress
Up-gradation of 5 CBD roads in Bengaluru City as per tender Sure guidelines: Phase-2	Nagarothana Grants	27.01	Work in progress

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. The Garden City has a glorious past track records with varied culture life style and has very salubrious climate.

#### **Objectives of the Authority are as follows:**

The objectives and functions of the Authority are

- to promote and secure the development of the Bengaluru Metropolitan Area.
- for this purpose the Authority shall have the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of movable and immovable property, whether within or outside are under its jurisdiction.
- To carry out building, engineering and other operations.
- Generally to do all things necessary for the purpose of such development and for purpose incidental thereto.

Bengaluru Development Authority also performs development functions as per the direction of the Government issued from time to time such as preparation of Development plan for Group Housing and Layouts, Approval of building plans (BDA 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 tanks which are vital for all living beings and increase the ground water level, Construction of Fly over to prevent traffic jam and provide safe, speed and smooth transport planning and implementation Schemes to provide for Residential/ Commercial/ Industrial/Civic Amenities sites/Parks & Play Grounds, construction of Commercial complex/construction of houses to Economically weaker section & Development of Major infrastructure facilities etc.

#### **Construction of Houses for EWS:**

The Government of Karnataka has allotted 323 acres of land for the formation of Housing Projects for the members of economically weaker Section of the Society 190 Acres of land has been handed over to BDA for Construction of houses for Economically Weaker Section of the Society. Land cost of Rs. 40.00 crore is paid to the Government. BDA has taken up construction of about 30000 Housing units in

18 different places at Bangalore.

So far 10964 flats Constructed out of which 5638 flats are allotted to public, Revenue expected from these flats is about Rs. 796.56 crores out of which Rs. 486.31 (Sep 2016) crore is received & so far Rs. 1317.56 (Sep 2016) crore has been expended.

Applications are invited from the public for the allotment of 3512 flats in various dimension and Revenue expected from these flats is about Rs. 973.07 crore including initial deposit.

Expenditure incurred for the construction of flats upto 30.09.2016 was Rs. 1317.56 crore.

#### **The formation of peripheral Ring Road**

The formation of peripheral Ring Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 5800.00 crore will be taken up with the Financial Assistance from JICA. The loan proposal is under process and the sanction is expected. Government order dated 19.01.2013 is issued and accorded approval for the payment of Land Compensation in the form of cash or TDP or developed land at 60:40 ratio.

#### **Development of Lakes**

The provision of Rs. 26.13 crore is made in the budget estimates towards Rejuvenation and development of lakes and Rs. 5.00 crore is made for new plantation in BDA layout and rejuvenated tank bed areas Rs. 5.00 crore is made for maintenance of Nursery Gardens and Horticulture works in BDA Layout.

#### **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 SC categories and 4194 sites allotted to ST Categories and 2796 Sites have been allotted to Category-A. And A total of 1317 Civic Amenity sites have been allotted so far.

Bangalore Development Authority has proposed the formation of five new layouts with the joint participation of land owners. It is proposed to share developed land in lieu of land compensation. The new layouts are namely Nada Prabhu Kempegowda Layout, Dr.Shivarama Karanth Layout, Sri.D.Devaraju Urs Layout, Sri.S. Nijalingappa Layout & Sri.K.C.Reddy Layouts.

Formation of Nadaprabhu Kempegowda and Arkavathi layout are in progress. For payment of land compensation for Nadaprabhu

Kempegowda layout and execution of civil works in both layouts a provision of Rs. 579.10 crore is made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2016-17. Allotment of 5000 sites have been made to the public for various dimension at Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Layout being developed by BDA and revenue expected from 5000 sites is Rs. 1577.13 Crore. Out of which initial deposit of Rs. 173.00 crore have already been received. For providing Major infrastructure works in Bangalore Metropolitan city, BDA has spent about Rs. 2842.08 Crore upto 31.03.2016. For the financial year 2016-17 Major infrastructure works for an estimated amount of Rs.267.74 crore are under progress.

### **6.6.5 Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB):**

Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board is an autonomous body formed by the State legislature under Bengaluru Water supply and Sewerage Board Act on 10-09-1964 for Water Supply & Sewage disposal. It is one of the first Water supply & Sanitation Utilities in India with jurisdiction of entire Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike 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.) It has the following mandates: adequate water supply to meet demand; creation of sewerage network & safe disposal of sewage; Preparation, implementation of plans & schemes for augmenting water supply & safe disposal of sewage; Levy and collection of water charges on 'no loss no profit basis' for sustainability of the system.

#### **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.

The outcome of this study will include 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. The vision document will also include broad cost estimates and time frame for

implementation of the preferred strategy and option, as well as suggested and recommended phasing and staged implementation of the preferred option with a breakdown of investments into Long Term, Medium Term and Short Term timeframes with relevant finances and other resources required.

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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 third largest city and the fifth largest metropolitan area in India and is one of the fastest growing metropolitan cities. It is a centre for education, IT & BT industries, sophisticated high tech health care and many MNC industries which are attracting people to the city. As per Census 2011, the population of Bengaluru city was about 8.5 million. The Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is responsible for providing water supply to BBMP area of 800 sq. km.

At present BWSSB is supplying treated Cauvery Water to Bengaluru City under the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) Stage I, II, III & Stage IV Phase I & II with total installed capacity of 1310 MLD. This quantity of water provided to the core areas of BBMP including the erstwhile 7 CMC's and 1 TMC area covering total area of 575 sq.km but excluding 110 village areas of BBMP covering 225 sq.km. In order to provide water supply to the newly added 110 villages which are part of BBMP, the Board has taken up many new initiatives.

Construction of Ground level reservoirs under DC works of BDA, providing water supply and UGD lines in BDA layouts, providing water supply lines and house service connections under GBWASP in the former 7 CMC and 1 TMC are being taken up. Its responsibility is providing UGD facilities with house service

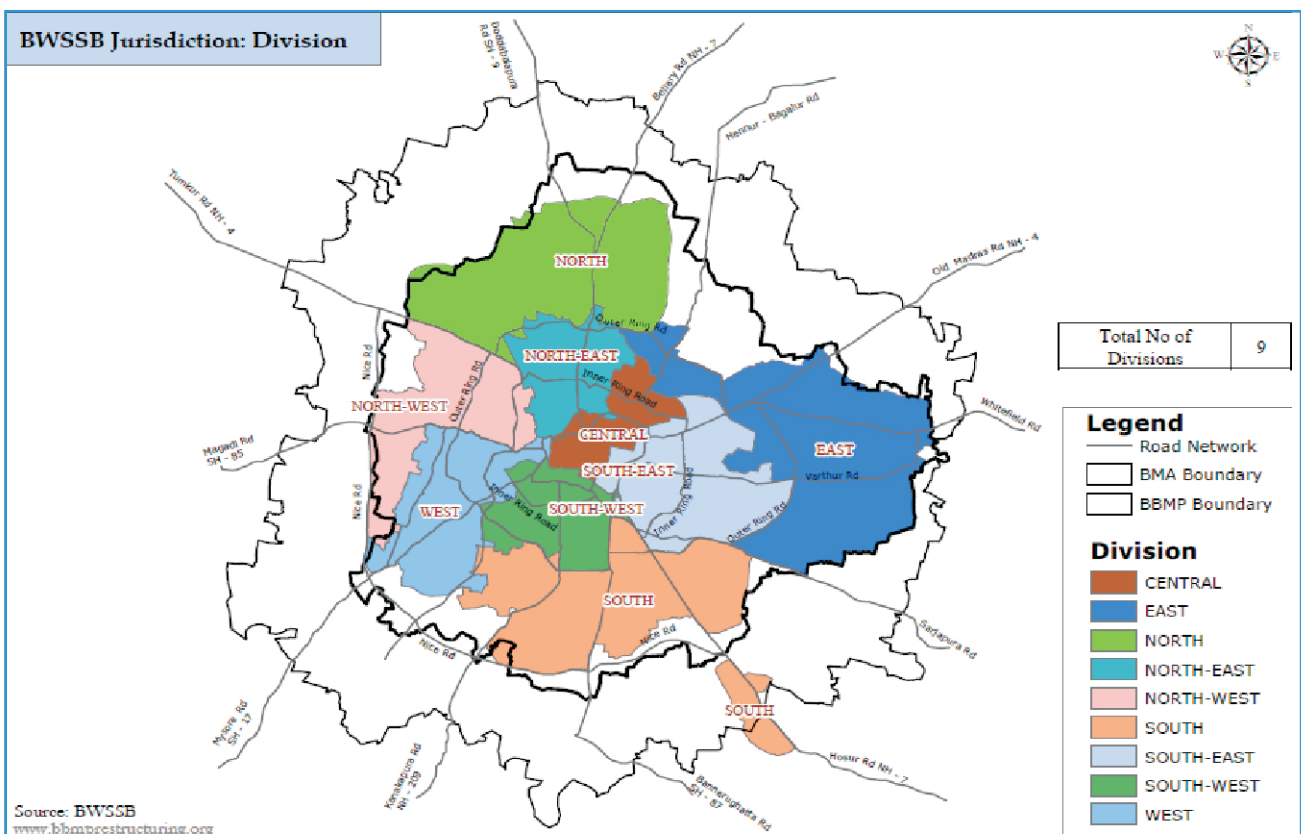
connection, lateral sewers, trunk sewers under KMRP and JNNURM in 7 CMCs & 1 TMC areas, providing and laying water supply and UGD pipelines to 110 villages of BBMP areas and providing individual toilet facilities in slums under Slum Development Component of KMRP.

**Initiatives taken in 2016-17**

- During 2016-17 initiation has been taken up to Provide Water supply facilities to the 110 Villages of BBMP areas by inviting the short term tender.
- Work of providing sewerage system to be extended areas of erstwhile RRNagar& Kengeri TMC areas under AMRUT work has been taken up.
- The works are taken up under Sub component Greater Bangalore Underground Drainage program of KMRP at a cost of Rs.1191.79 Crores and up to September 2016, and financial progress is Rs. 973 Crore. It is proposed to complete the project by end December-2016.
- D1a, D2a, D2b projects are being implemented for improvement of water distribution and reduction of unaccounted water in various parts of Bangalore city.
- Slum development component - Implementation of water supply & sanitary

facilities to various slums of Bangalore city.

- Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant at important locations.
- Fixing EMI bulk flow meters for assessing the flow of water at micro level.
- Helium Gas Project - Injecting Helium gas, detecting hidden leakages and arresting leakages to save drinking water.
- Action Plan for providing water supply and UGD facilities in the entire Bangalore city.
- Providing 1000mm via GKVK GLR to HBR GLR to improve water supply to the eastern part of Bangalore city.
- Implementation of water supply to the uncovered slums in the core area of Bangalore city.
- Comprehensive Vision and Strategic master Plan for Water Supply, Sewerage and Asset Management upto 2050 for Bengaluru City (BBMP Areas) taken up at the cost of Rs. 11,08,81,162/- for a period of 14 months – Project is Ongoing
- Work of Water Management Center/ Water Information Hub on BWSSB on cloud with a provision of dedicated server taken up at the cost of Rs. 6,18,24,989/-for a period of 5 years – Project is Ongoing





- Work of Procuring and Providing HD VC endpoints along with Video Conference display and UPS system for Video Conferencing facility at 17 locations of BWSSB including 5 years Operation and Maintenance- taken up at the cost of Rs. 93,50,378/- Project is Ongoing
- Design & Development of Online Water Connection Application System, which is a Web Based application for online water connection sanction and Creation of web based dash board, reporting system. taken up at the cost of Rs. 41,97,122 /- for a period of 13 months – Design and Development is completed and rolled out O&M is ongoing
- Valve Monitoring System taken up at the cost of Rs. 89,73,900/- for a period of 7 months – Project is Ongoing
- Harnessing Rain Water from Urban Catchment to Augmenting Water Supply to Bangalore regarding consultancy services in V Valley and Hebbal Drainage zone and DPR for Yelahanka lake and Madhavara lake - at the Cost 7,25,03,790/- Project is Ongoing
- Work of Identification, Mapping and Updation of BWSSB RR Number with GIS Based BBMP Property details (PID) and integrating with existing database taken up at the cost of Rs. 47,45,700/- Project is Ongoing.
- Work of Supply, Erection, Testing, Commissioning, Training, and Operation and Maintenance for 5 years of Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Station (Residual Chlorine) for 125 Locations taken up at the cost of Rs. 3,84,85,950/- Project is ongoing.

### **Achievements**

#### **Rainwater harvesting:**

Rain water and ground water are important components of the hydrological cycle. At an average rainfall of 750mm per year the total available rain water will be 33TMC in 1250 sq.km. area of Greater Bengaluru. The Board can utilize 5 to 10 TMC of rain water that falls in and around the city by utilising the benefits of the complete remodelled storm water drains by BBMP, ensuring collection of all the sewage in the sewerage network so that all the sewage is taken to the treatment plants. The rain water collected in shafts, galleries and lakes through the storm water drain network will help in

revival of the depleted groundwater level. About 30% of the treated effluent from the sewage treatment plants is led to the Lakes for dilution with rain water. Water that percolates into ground from these lakes increases the ground water level in vadose and phreatic zones. For studying the feasibility a consultancy has been entrusted and by the end of 2016 the DPR will be ready.

#### **Financial Position of the Board**

The major source of Revenue is from Water user Charges collected from the consumers. In addition to this, the Board generates revenue from other sources like Sanitary charges, prorata charges, borewell charges and bulk water supply to areas of Kanakapura Town and Tataguni grama panchayat. The Board is executing some major capital intensive works like Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage IV Phase II, Greater Bengaluru Water Supply and Karnataka Municipal Reforms Works with the assistance of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and World Bank. The capital source of funds for this project is from JICA, Govt. of Karnataka, World Bank and Beneficiaries of this project. Some of the major heads of expenditures of the Board are power charges payable to BESCO and CHESCO, maintenance of bore wells in the city, and debt servicing of the loans borrowed towards projects executed by the Board in addition to committed expenditure like Establishment charges and Operation and Maintenance charges of the assets of the Board.

#### **1. Revenue and Expenditure Position**

- a. The monthly Water Revenue Demand is about Rs.90.00 Crore during FY 2015-16
- b. The monthly Water Revenue Collection is about Rs.80.00 Crore during FY 2015-16 and the expected Annual Revenue from all sources is Rs.1228.21 Crore.
- c. The monthly Revenue Expenditure is Rs. 138.75 Crore towards all expenditures including repayment of Government Loan Principal and Interest components and the expected Annual Expenditure is Rs.1665.07 Crore.
- d. The Revenue gap is Rs.36.00 Cr per month and the Annual Revenue gap is Rs.436.00 Crores
- e. The gap is existing due to increase in power tariff, increase in maintenance costs and other administration costs.

## 2. Loan Position

Due to financial constraints and accumulated deficit coupled with subsidized water being supplied to the economically vulnerable sections of the society, which is a major strain on the finances, the Board could not discharge the loan liability of the Government. The existing tariff is able to recover only O&M cost. Unless tariff recovers the cost of debt from the general public, the Board will not be in a position to repay the loan, as BWSSB is not receiving any budgetary support from GoK.

BWSSB is also supplying water through public taps. No revenue is generated out of Public Taps. The Board has not received the water dues to the extent of Rs.207.64 crores out of which Rs.8.00 core is due from BDA and Rs.154.00 Crores is due from BBMP on account of public taps. In spite of efforts the revenue dues have not been realized from BDA and BBMP.

Further, the Board is entrusted with maintenance of bore well's in the city. The bore well's hitherto maintained by BBMP/ CMC's are now handed over to BWSSB. The total Power Charges for pumping water to the city including energisation of these bore wells works out to Rs.394.97 Crore per annum which consumes half of the Revenue Income of the Board.

The present revenue of the Board is insufficient to meet the debt servicing. However the Board is discharging all institutional debts out of Board revenue itself.

### 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
- Replacing a retiring workforce
- 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.

## 6.7 Other Schemes for Urban Development

### 6.7.1 Centrally Sponsored Mega City Scheme

- Government of India has introduced the centrally sponsored Mega City scheme during the year 1995.
- Under this scheme a sum of Rs.241.75 crore central share and equal share under state grant i.e.Rs.241.75 crore was provided to KUIDFC.KUIDFC has been made the Nodal Agency for overseeing the works under this scheme.
- The amount released under this scheme to the extent of Rs.483.50 crore has been given to various institutions as loan for implementation of 55 different components of the scheme.
- The infrastructure created under this scheme aims at improving the living standards of people within urban areas.
- The interest rates charged for loans sanctioned under this scheme has been classified as below:

**Table 6.21: Mega City Revolving Fund (MCRF)  
Status of Projects under the Mega City Revolving Fund (as of 30.09.2016)**

Total No. of projects sanctioned	: 33
Total Cost of projects sanctioned	: Rs. 5014.15 crore
Total Loan sanctioned for the projects	: Rs. 2424.28 crore
Total Loan released by KUIDFC to various Implementing agencies	: Rs. 1078.55 crore
Total No. of projects completed	: 9
Total cost of projects completed	: Rs.1521.31 crore (loan component: Rs.744.51)
Total No. of projects under progress	: 8
Total cost of projects under progress	: Rs.963.80crore (loan component: Rs.467.67)
Total No. of projects Cancelled (Due to non-implementation within 1 Year *)	: 6
Total cost of the Cancelled projects	: 883.06crore (loan component: Rs.391.30)
Total No. of projects yet to be taken up	:10
Total cost of the projects yet to be taken up	: Rs.1645.88 crore (loan component:Rs.820.80)

- i. Group-A-Remunerative projects – 6.5%
  - ii. Group-B-Cost recovery projects – 5.5%
  - iii. Group-C-Service oriented projects – 4.5%
- This Mega City Project has come to an end on 31.03.2005 and in its place, Central government has introduced JNNURM with effect from 03.12.2005
  - The interest and repayment of principle under this scheme has been converted into Mega City revolving fund and the same is being used for various infrastructure facilities.
  - All the terms and conditions available to the Mega City Schemes are also applicable to Mega City revolving fund.

### 6.7.2 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. The mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-2020). Government of India has announced 6 cities from Karnataka,

Davanagere, Shimoga, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Tumkur & Belagavi Cities have featured in the list.

### 6.7.3 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The Central Government has launched a new scheme is named “Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation” (AMRUT) during July 2015. Under the scheme, 27 towns (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, Gangavathy CMC, Hospet CMC, and Raichur CMC) have been selected (with the population of 1 lakh and above) and Badami city which is selected under HRIDAY scheme is also selected.

AMRUT covers all the cities and towns with a population of 1 lakh as per 2011 census and all the cities and towns classified as Heritage cities by MoUD under Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana

(HRIDAY) scheme. About five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT with a total outlay of Rs.50,000 crore, for project period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20).

Under the scheme, the Central Government funds 50% of the project cost and the remaining 50% of the project cost is to be borne by State Government and ULB for cities with less than 10 lakh population where as for city with more than 10 lakhs population the Central Government share is 33%, State and

ULB share is 67%. The approved State Government share is 20% and the ULB share is 30% and for Metropolitan city Bangalore it is 47%.

Under the Scheme, State Level High Powered Steering Committee (SHPS) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka and Secretary (M&UDAs) being the Member Secretary has constituted in 2015.

Secretary (M&UDAs) will be State Mission Director with Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Development and Management Consultant (PDMC).

The 2015-16 and 2016-17 State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) amounting to Rs.2883.26 crores has been approved by the Central Government and 1st installment of grants of Rs.272.78 crores is released to the State. The State Government has released an amount of Rs.388.11 crores to the SLNA, DMA. DMA in turn has released Rs.168.80 crores to implementing agencies and ULBs during 2015-16. An amount of Rs.4.00 crores has been spent till now.

The Central Government has allocated Rs.4711.54 crores to the State for the entire mission period, out of which the Central share is Rs.2318.79 crores and has intimated the State Government to submit the SAAP for the remaining 3 years for Rs.1909.80 crores. The preparation of Service Level Improvement Plans and SAAPs are under progress.

The KUWS&DB has awarded 15 nos. of water supply and 14 nos. of UGD projects totaling to Rs.2265.15 crores. BWSSB has awarded 2 water supply projects and 1 UGD project totaling to Rs.112.10 crores. The works are in progress. ULBs are initiating action to call tenders for the projects under Storm Water Drains, Urban Transport and Green Spaces and Parks Development sectors.

#### **6.7.4 New Initiatives:**

##### **City Cluster Development:**

City Cluster Development (CCD) is an urban led strategy towards promotion of economic and social development under which closely located areas of human settlements are linked together functionally, structurally and spatially to form an integrated urban region. Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has conceptualized CCD around Bengaluru on the lines of Asian Development Bank's City Cluster Development guidelines.

##### **Urban Heritage Based Development:**

The KUIDFC is planning for a state-level heritage based urban development program for Karnataka aimed at improving the quality of life and socioeconomic development opportunities in heritage towns and cities through the enhanced conservation and management of the state's unique heritage assets. The program would be the first-of-its-kind in India and is expected to serve as a demonstration model to other states. The proposed programme aims at improving the quality of life and economic opportunities in heritage towns/cities through the enhanced conservation and management of Karnataka's unique heritage assets. The estimated cost of the project is approximately US \$ 150 million and KUIDFC looking forward to seek financial assistance from World Bank for this project.

KUIDFC is the nodal agency on behalf of GoK for coordinating with Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation (IHCN-F) at Mysuru which has been formed with the active support of the Ministry of Urban Development GoI and the initiative of UNESCO and to promote heritage based urban development. IHCN-F will provide technical assistance, conduct trainings and help in capacity building and also involve in the development of heritage based master plans. It is also proposed to develop Heritage Master Plan for Bijapur, Bidar, Kalaburagi and Badami on priority basis by the Heritage Planning Cell. The HPC work will lead to area based or precinct development schemes for these cities. And it is proposed to take up heritage based urban infrastructure works in Bijapur, Kalaburagi and Badami. Indian Heritage Cities Network

Foundation are preparing Heritage Resource Plans for Bidar and individual consultants are

hired for Bijapur, Kalaburagi and Badami for preparing the area wise development plan and DPRs.

### 6.7.5 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 State Budget for the year 2012-13 with the following allocation.

- Chief Minister's Small and Medium Towns Development Programme (CMSMTDP) phase-2 was announced in the budget speech of 2011-12
- 211 small and medium towns (Urban local bodies)
- Guidelines issued Govt. Order vide dated: 13-09-2012 and 07-11-2012.
- Funding pattern: 50% Government Grant and 50% Loan from KUIDFC.

#### Progress: (as per December EMPIC Progress)

Rs.1515.78 crore expenditure is incurred in CMSMTDP phase-2 project up to December 2016 as against the released amount of Rs.1030.42 crore. Urban Local Bodies have completed 1554 works as against the approved works of 2050.

#### Nagarothana Kalaburagi Cabinet:

State Cabinet meeting held in Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) on 04th October 2010 has announced Rs. 365.54 crore as special grant for 11 Urban local bodies in the backward regions of Northern Karnataka.

#### Progress:

Rs.218.73 crore expenditure is incurred in Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) Cabinet approved

Nagarothana project up to December 2016 as against the released amount of Rs.250.44 crore. 11 Urban Local Bodies have completed 320 works as against the approved works of 491,

### 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).
- Government has issued guidelines for Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 project vide order No: UDD 88 IST 2015 dated: 29-11-2016.
- Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 project is being implemented in 264 ULBs with an allocation of Rs. 2836.50 Crore. Preliminary works will be taken up during 2016-17, whereas the implementation of the project will be taken up during 2017-18 and 2018-19.
- 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.

#### Selection and prioritization of works:

- i) Drinking Water Supply works will be first priority. Payment of ULB contribution for Centrally sponsored Water supply and Underground drainage works.
- ii) Road improvement work, road side drains, footpath and traffic Management works - 70% of the allocation after expenditure towards water supply works.
- iii) Storm water drain improvement works - 10% of the allocation after expenditure towards water supply works.
- iv) Construction of office building, Community and Public toilets, Modern

**Table 6.22: details of fund allocation through CMSMTDP**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

Category	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 6.23: Grant announced to Nagarothana scheme at Kalaburagi Cabinet, (Rs. in Lakh)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Allocation	Approved Action Plan	
			No of works	Amount
1	Koppal CMC	25.00.00	50	2500.00
2	Yadgiri CMC	74..81.00	42	7481.00
3	Shahappura TMC	17.00.00	24	1700.00
4	Shorapura TMC	27.65.00	27	2765.00
5	Gurumitkal TP	7.23.00	27	723.00
6	Hospet CMC	50.00.00	53	5000.00
7	Siraguppa	28.65.00	1	2865.00
8	Kampli TMC	20.00.00	18	2000.00
9	Bijapur CMC	100.00.00	243	10000.00
10	Sindanur	6.20.00	3	620.00
11	Bidar CMC	9.00.00	3	900.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>365.54.00</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>36554.00</b>

**Table: 6.24: Budget for Nagarothan Yojane in Karnataka 2016-17, (Rs. in crores)**

Sl.No	Scheme	Government Grant	Loan
	Nagarottana Yojane		
1	Rs. 100 Crore Nagarothana Phase-2 project for 7 City Corporations	0.00	100.00
2	Rs. 100 Crore Nagarothana Phase-3 project for 10 City Corporations and City Corporations Special Grants	150.00	0.00
3	Rs. 100 Crore Nagarothana Phase-3 project for 10 City Corporations	0.00	200.00
4	CMSMTDP Nagarothana Phase-2 project for 211 Urban Local Bodies	25.00	350.00
5	Gulbarga Cabinet approved Nagarothana project for 11 ULBs of Hyderabad Karnataka region	50.00	0.00
6	Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 Project- 264 Urban Local Bodies.	25.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>250.00</b>	<b>650.00</b>

bus stand and Market Complex - Balance amount available after the above allocation.

- Deputy Commissioner shall scrutinized the action plans of Urban Local Bodies as per project guidelines and place it before the district level Committee. The District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of District in charge Minister will approve the action plan as placed by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner, Member of Legislative Assembly and Council, Adhyakshas (President) of the local body, Municipal Commissioner/Chief Officers, Executive Engineer, PWD as members and Project Director, DUDC as Member Secretary. The Deputy Commissioners will approve the action plan as per the approval of the District level Committee.
- Tenders will be implemented in 264 Urban Local Bodies of the State as ULB packages.
- Deputy Commissioners will prepare the Detailed Project Report with the assistance of the Project Management Consultants. After obtaining Administrative approval and Technical sanction from the competent authorities, the Deputy Commissioners will invite tender through e-procurement portal as per Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act 1999 and Rules 2000. After obtaining approval for tenders from the competent authorities, the Deputy Commissioners will implement the project.
- Urban Development Department has the overall responsibility of implementation of Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 project. Directorate of Municipal Administration will act of Nodal Agency.
- Nagarothana (Municipality)-3 project grant and loan amount will be released to Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Commissioner will implement this project and submit fund Utilization Certificates and project completion certificate to Directorate of Municipal Administration.

#### **Progress:**

- Rs. 100 crore Nagarothana phase-2 project: Rs. 500.65 crore expenditure is incurred up to jan 2017 as against the released amount of Rs. 534.70 crore. City Corporations have completed 1294 works as against the approved works of 1405.

- Rs. 100 crore Nagarothana phase-3 project: Rs. 336.03 crore expenditure is incurred up to Jan 2017 as against the released amount of Rs. 369.76 crore. City Corporations have completed 640 works as against the approved works of 1502.
- Mysuru, Tumakuru, Belagavi, Hubballi-Dharwad and Kalburgi City Corporation have incurred expenditure of Rs. 140.60 crore upto jan2017 as against the released amount of Rs. 148.77 crore to Corporation special grant project. City Corporations have completed 141 works as against the approved works (471)

#### **6.7.6 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**

Under Centrally Sponsored UIDSSMT (mission period) scheme, out of the 38 projects sanctioned for the State, 30 projects are completed. Out of remaining 8 projects, 1 UGD project of Soundatti town has been dropped and other 7 projects are in progress. The cumulative total expenditure is Rs.757.97crores. The progress details of the projects are given below(6.25)

#### **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 Water supply and UGD schemes are being implemented by KUWS&DB. The Central Government has released its share of grants of Rs.307.36 crore to the State. The State Government has released Rs.379.75 crores to SLNA, DMA along with the State share of Rs.72.38 crores.

The Central Government has reduced the funding from 80% of the project cost to 60%. Due to this, an additional burden of Rs.153.68 crores is on the State Government. The State Government vide G.O.No.UDD 161 CSS 2015 dated 14.9.2016 has accorded approval for allocation of additional amount of Rs.367.32 crores (which includes tender premium of Rs.106.77 crores for the 21 projects, Rs.54.94crores as additional State share and original balance State share of Rs.38.42 crores) for 2016-17 and 2017-18 for completion of all projects under the scheme. An amount of Rs.197.89crores has spent upto 31.10.2016.

The details of projects sanctioned are given in **Table 6.26**

Table 6.25 Progress of UIDSSM The extra expenditure under the scheme is met out from the IEBR fund of KUWS&amp;DB.

Sl. No	ULB Name	Project	Cost approved by SLSC	Releases to SLNA (GoI+GoK +ULB)	Releases to Imple. Agencies (GOI+GOK)	Expenditure - Oct.2016 (Rs. in lakhs)		Completion status
						Phy. (%)	Fin.	
1	Birur (dove tailed with Kadur - Rs.3669.76 lakhs)	Water Supply	1339.00	1339.01	1205.11	100%	4703.57	Completed (Aug.2014)
2	Siddapura	Water Supply	524.90	524.90	472.40	100%	648.18	Completed (2009-10)
3	Hirekerur	Water Supply	1617.00	1617.00	1455.30	100%	1669.03	Completed (2012)
4	Davanagere	Water Supply	355.80	355.80	320.23	100%	429.22	Completed (Dec.2013)
5	Davanagere	Sewerage	336.00	452.90	191.68	100%	708.12	Completed (March 2015)
6	Davanagere	SWD & Drains	5060.30	5060.30	3415.70	100%	4058.68	Foreclosed. Rs.1265.18 lakhs recovered from this project by GoI
7	Davanagere	Roads	3128.40	3128.40	2815.56	100%	3239.58	Completed
8	Pandavapura	Sewerage	602.09	602.04	541.88	70%	612.63	By March 2017
9	Srirangapatna	Sewerage	522.18	483.01	469.96	100%	914.87	Completed (Feb. 2014)
10	Nanjangud	Sewerage	974.58	974.57	877.11	85%	2157.16	By Dec. 2016
11	Malavalli	Sewerage	730.41	730.40	657.36	100%	1400.65	Completed (March 2015)
12	Channapatna	Sewerage	1311.00	1189.90	1179.91	70%	812.39	By March 2017
13	Hubli-Dharwad	Water Supply	990.21	990.20	891.19	100%	1303.55	Commissioned (August 2015)
14	Hubli-Dharwad	Roads	414.00	413.99	371.82	100%	680.00	Completed (2011)
15	Ramanagara	Roads & Drains	1741.00	1740.97	1558.56	100%	1709.88	Completed (2012)
16	Ramanagara	Storm water drains	1460.00	1354.20	1171.28	86%	1253.39	Completed (March 2016)
17	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1317.00	1317.02	1185.30	74%	1423.52	
18	Holenarsipura	Roads & Drains	2024.00	1959.18	1821.60	100%	1900.32	Completed (Dec.2014)
19	Holenarsipura	Sewerage	303.00	303.01	272.12	100%	439.96	Completed (March 2015)



**Table 6.25 Progress of UIDSSM The extra expenditure under the scheme is met out from the IEBR fund of KUWS&DB.**

Sl. No	ULB Name	Project	Cost approved by SLSC	Releases to SLNA (GoI+Go K+ULB)	Releases to Imple. Agencies (GOI+GOK)	Expenditure - Oct.2016 (Rs. in lakhs)		Completion status
						Phy. (%)	Fin.	
20	Holenarsipura	Water Supply	89.79	89.80	80.79	100%	112.49	Completed (2009-10)
21	Holenarsipura	Storm water drains	800.00	800.00	718.50	100%	880.31	Completed (2012)
22	Basavana Bagewadi	Sewerage	844.00	844.00	755.55	100%	917.33	Completed (2014)
23	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Malur) combined WSS	Water Supply	7992.00	7352.31	7177.80	80%	6654.72	By March 2017
24	Mulbagal	Water Supply	1894.76	852.64	852.64	15%	315.60	By Dec. 2016
25	Kerur	Water Supply	1173.23	1172.90	1055.90	100%	1609.19	Completed (Jan.2013)
26	Soundatti	Sewerage	867.84	477.31	390.54	20%	171.74	Dropped
27	Mundgod	Water Supply	376.58	376.58	338.92	100%	455.99	Completed (2012)
28	Bijapura	Water Supply	6277.57	6099.82	5649.81	100%	8320.47	Completed (2012)
29	Chikkodi	Water Supply	2039.91	1948.07	1835.92	100%	2701.75	Completed (May 2014)
30	Hunagunda-Ilkal-Kustagi (combined WSS)	Water Supply	5821.20	5577.45	5239.08	100%	6882.02	Completed
31	Mulki	Roads	213.98	213.97	192.57	100%	212.97	Completed (2010)
32	Gajendragad-Naregal (combined WSS)	Water Supply	3632.44	3552.18	3269.20	60%	4211.66	By May 2017
33	Vijayapura	Water Supply	1109.62	553.09	499.33	100%	1056.82	Completed (March 2015)
34	Shirahatti-Mulagunda (combined WSS)	Water Supply	2595.58	2564.51	2336.02	100%	3271.72	Commissioned (October 2014)
35	Shiggaor-Savanur-Bankapura (combined WSS)	Water Supply	3975.70	3814.26	3578.12	70%	4219.68	Commissioned (August 2015)
36	Harihara	Roads & SWD	2422.00	2230.00	2179.80	100%	2369.39	Completed (March 2016)
37	Chennagiri	Roads & Drains	620.71	620.70	558.63	100%	621.65	Completed (2011)
38	Konnur	Roads & Drains	750.79	750.79	675.72	100%	747.47	Completed (20.3.2015)
	<b>Total</b>		<b>68248.57</b>	<b>64298.33</b>	<b>58258.91</b>		<b>75797.67</b>	

Table 6.26 projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT

Sl No	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Approved cost sanctioned by SLSC	Amount released to SLNA		Total Amount Released to SLNA (GoI+GoK)	Releases to Implementing Agencies	Expenditure (as on 31.10.2016)
				GoI Share	GoK Share			
1	Hukkeri	Water Supply	<b>2,301.73</b>	920.70	415.08	1335.78	1335.78	1510.51
2	Chikkodi	Water Supply	<b>3,303.85</b>	1321.54	165.19	1486.73	743.37	509.69
3	Bannur	Water Supply	<b>1,736.12</b>	694.45	86.80	781.25	390.62	400.04
4	Bantwal	Water Supply	<b>4,204.35</b>	1681.74	210.21	1891.95	1891.95	2628.81
5	Ramdurga	Water Supply	<b>3,471.30</b>	1388.52	1869.66	3258.18	3258.18	3910.79
6	Gurmitkal	Sewerage	<b>1,842.75</b>	737.10	392.13	1129.23	1129.23	1812.54
7	Sadalga	Water Supply	<b>2,457.77</b>	983.11	122.89	1106.00	1106.00	568.63
8	Sedar	Water Supply	<b>2,464.19</b>	985.67	123.21	1108.88	1108.90	681.03
9	Doddaballa pura	Water Supply	<b>3,315.45</b>	1326.18	165.77	1491.95	745.97	254.20
10	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	<b>2,071.09</b>	828.43	253.55	1081.98	1081.98	1472.34
11	Birur	Sewerage	<b>2,131.82</b>	852.73	606.59	1459.32	1459.32	1267.56
12	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	<b>3,765.86</b>	1506.34	638.29	2144.63	2144.63	2026.67
13	Yellapura	Water Supply	<b>963.48</b>	385.39	48.17	433.56	316.06	211.32
14	Thirthahalli	Water Supply	<b>829.81</b>	331.92	41.49	373.41	299.96	79.61
15	Sadalga	Sewerage	<b>2406.05</b>	962.42	120.30	1082.72	489.84	235.39
16	Tumkur	Water Supply	<b>19898.00</b>	7959.20	994.90	8954.10	2397.01	22.87
17	Kundapura	Sewerage	<b>4736.79</b>	1894.72	236.84	2131.56	770.62	557.40
18	Mundagod	Water Supply	<b>1223.79</b>	489.52	61.19	550.71	347.43	254.43
19	Muddebihal	Sewerage	<b>3781.86</b>	1512.74	189.09	1701.83	455.58	785.90
20	Kanakpura	Road	<b>6,171.00</b>	2468.40	308.55	2776.95	0.00	0.00
21	Ramdurga	Road	<b>3,765.37</b>	1506.15	188.27	1694.42	49.50	0.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>76842.43</b>	<b>30736.97</b>	<b>7238.17</b>	<b>37975.14</b>	<b>21521.93</b>	<b>19189.73</b>

\*13 projects of water supply and 5-UGD are under progress, LoA issued for Tumkur Water Supply and tenders have been approved for 2 Roads & Drains

### **6.7.7 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, is planning to encourage Urban Local Bodies who own real estate of significant value, to unlock the values in these real estates, and 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) are identified. These were mainly in the nature of redevelopment of existing commercial complexes in as many as 20 ULBs. This activity was explored and pursued with the help of our financial consultants and transaction advisors who will provide end to end counseling in conception, structuring, implementation and completion of the projects.

As of now, in respect of those ULBs where pre-feasibility reports were submitted by the Consultants, proposals emanating from, Chintamani, Chickmagalur, Moodbidri, RCUDA Ramanagara, Davanagere, Sreenivasapura were found viable to be taken up either under EPC/PPP.

In respect of four proposals from three ULBs and one implementing agency, loans to the tune of Rs. 18.44 crores have already been sanctioned to part finance projects with a total project cost of rupees 51.91 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 identified under PPP. Steps have already been initiated for obtaining technical and other sanctions.

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.

### **6.7.8 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 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 December 2016 is Rs. 1264.02 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. Preparation of opening balance sheets (OBS) and Budget modules completed in all 158 ULBs.

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 a total 91 works contract proposed under this component, 80 have been

completed, 10 are under progress and 1 work is yet to be awarded.

### **Bengaluru Development Component:**

Bangalore Road Rehabilitation component supports rehabilitation of roads 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 Bengaluru Underground Drainage Program under the project supports construction of underground (UGD) sewerage network of House Service Connections (HSC). This component has been dovetailed with JNNURM program with the approval of GoI has been made available to BWSSB LCS units have been constructed in the slum settlements under the Greater Bengaluru 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.2400 Crore out of which, ADB loan is Rs.1485 Crore and Government of Karnataka share is Rs.915 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. 72 contracts are completed, 57 contracts are in progress, 1 contract is terminated. The Tranche 1 has been closed financially.

The overall financial progress for the financial year 2016-17, by the end of December 2016 is Rs.292.60 Crores as against the budget allocation of 375.00 Crore.

The highlights of NKUSIP are as follows:

- Based on the lessons learnt from previous projects, the implementation is done with 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 3,00,000 households in 13 ULBs.
- The operation of 24 X 7 water supply works in Ilkal has commenced.
- Community Development Programme activities through NGOs in each of the program towns is being done to ensure sustainability of initiatives.
- Urban mapping in selected Program ULBs through Aerial Photogrammetry and Satellite Imagery.
- The State of art 40 MLD Sequential Batch Reactor type Sewage Treatment Plant at Hubballi has been commissioned successfully.
- 20 MLD SBR type Sewage Treatment Plant at Davanagere is ready for commissioning.
- UGD and STP works at Jamakhandi are completed.

SBR type Sewage Treatment Plants are being constructed in Dharwad and Kalburgi

### **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 Belgaum, Gulbarga and Hubli-Dharwad at an estimated cost of Rs. 1809 crores has been approved,

The above projects are proposed to be implemented on 'Performance Based Management Contract (PBMC)'.  
a) Design & Implementation Period – 4 years  
b) Operation & Management Period – 8 years

Bids received from the prequalified bidders for "Operator Services" for Kalburgi, Belagavi and Hubballi-Dharwad are in process.

### **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:

**(a) 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 to be responsible for urban planning including town planning and for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice. The Constitution does not provide for planning at the state level which is guided by the Five Year Plan. From the perspective of urban development, however, it is essential to formulate a spatial plan at the state level

**(b) 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 Urbanisation, 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 locational 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 (NCU). 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.

**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.

**(c) 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 709 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. But this Authority has not been able to function as expected.

The Expert Committee on the Governance of Bengaluru has suggested setting up a Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Bengaluru Metropolitan Region (8,000 sq. kms) covering Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Ramanagaram districts. The composition, powers and functions of the MPC as recommended by Expert Committee may be adopted. 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 now itself 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.

**(d) Planning at the city level:**

Under the Constitution, urban planning and town planning social and economic development and protection of the environment are functions to be performed by the urban local bodies. However, in Karnataka, these responsibilities have not yet been assigned to the municipalities. 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. Under the JNNURM, the Municipalities are expected to prepare a City Development Plan. The present practice of preparing different plans like-a master plan, a city development plan and a comprehensive development plan should be given up. Only one plan should be prepared at the city level which includes the spatial plan, development plan and development control measures and such plan should be prepared 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.

**(e) Town and Country Planning:**

Preparation of Master Plans 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 implementation of these plans and schemes are the major activities of the Department.

The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 has been extended to 132 Urban Centers in the State and Authorities have been constituted to these Urban Centers after declaring Local Planning Area. Accordingly, in addition to Bengaluru Development Authority,

28 Urban Development Authorities and 39 Planning Authorities are functioning in the State and in respect of 64 Towns, Municipal Areas have been declared as Local Planning Areas and the respective Municipal Councils are functioning as Planning Authorities., As per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act local bodies are required to function as Planning Authorities and have to perform the planning functions. The Department is assisting these

Planning Authorities in preparation of Master Plans for the respective L.P.A.As on date Government has approved Master Plans for 97 Cities / Towns in the State.

The Department is extending technical assistance to Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Revenue Department and such other Departments involved in the urban and rural settlements. Further, the Department is extending technical assistance to local bodies / departments in the preparation of Town Extension Schemes, Development / Improvement Schemes, Rehabilitation Schemes, Ashraya Schemes and other such schemes. In the last 1 year the progress achieved by the department is as follows;

- Master Plans for 05 Cities / Towns have been approved by Government.
- Preparation of Scientific base maps for the urban areas of the state are being taken up in stages under various projects.
- Preparation of base maps using Satellite images and total station survey is being taken up under the KMR project for 31 urban areas in 4 packages. Work is under progress by M/s N.K. Build con for package-1 for 11 towns and for the other 3 packages, process is in different stages of implementation.
- KTCP Act 1961 has been extended to 15 Municipal / Town Panchayat Areas and these Municipalities / Town Panchayats have been declared Municipal / Town Panchayat Planning Authorities.
- As per the Central Government reforms agenda to issue property title certificate, the maps for Hassan city using total status is taken up the work is under progress by M/s Secon Private Limited.
- Under the central Government Sponsored NUIS scheme, preparation of base maps

for 06urban areas is ongoing. This project is funded by the central and state government on the 75 / 25 basis. KGDC, SOL and NRSC have prepared draft maps and work is in progress.

- The state government has taken up the project of computerisation of all Urban Development Authorities / Planning Authorities / Municipal Planning Authorities and Department of Town and
- Country Planning on the estimated cost 4.5 crores, out of which 1.5 crores has been released by State Town Planning Board. The same project is entrusted to Karnataka Municipalities Data Society. As a pilot project, website for Shimoga Urban Development has been created and is ready to be launched similar websites Mysuru, Belgaum, Tumkur, Bellary and Kalaburagi are also created and for rest of the UDA's work is in progress.

## **6.9 Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation**

### **6.9.1 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):**

The Mission aims at creating economically productive, efficient, equip Table and responsive cities. It is being implemented in the cities of Bengaluru and Mysuru in Karnataka with KUIDFC as the Nodal Agency. The Mission includes 67 urban development projects and 35 urban reforms, thereby acts as a Catalyst of Urban Growth.

#### **Phase I: UIG Sub-Mission:**

39 projects at an estimated cost of Rs.2887.19 crore are being implemented in Bengaluru. 31 projects have been completed till date, including 6 Underpass, 2 flyovers, 1 Grade separator, 2 Road works, 2 Drinking water supply projects, 10 TTMCs, 1 public transport, 3 UGD projects and 4 foreclosed SWD projects have been completed at a cost of Rs.1731.60 crore. 2328.74 km of UGD lines have also been laid till date under Phase I.

10 projects at an estimated cost of Rs.878.65 crore are being implemented in Mysuru. Transport infrastructure facilities at TTMCs, procurement of 150 buses for public transport, ITS & IES Project for Mysuru city, Water Management through Rain Water Harvesting at ZOO in Mysuru city and Upgradation of 2 Lane ORR to 6 Lane of Mysore (Bangalore to

Mysore Nanjagud Road) have been completed during Phase I at a cost of Rs.519.16 crore.

#### **BSUP Sub-Mission:**

Construction of 27,925 Dwelling Units with all essential civic services and infrastructure in 158 slums benefitting 1,39,625 dwellers have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.578.95 crore for Bengaluru and at an estimated cost of Rs.258.84 crore for Mysuru of which 26,823 DUs in all have been completed and 1,038 DUs are under construction.

#### **Reforms:**

States are mandated to undertake Reforms under JnNURM. Out of the 35 mandated reforms, 34 have been fully implemented, making Karnataka the SECOND in the country with 95.4% calibration for Reforms according to MoUD.

#### **Successful Initiatives - UT**

Projects under UT Sector providing public transportation services including 1701 Buses and 23 Bus Depots is benefitting not only Bangalore and Mysore but also other 31 small cities / towns.

#### **Successful Initiatives – BSUP:**

Pantharapalya slum is situated near Rajarajesh warinagar in land of 6 A. 4 G. declared by KSDB during 2001. There are 1088 families with 6000 population belonging to different sections of the society. The dwellers were facing problem of adequate shelter, roads, street lights, drainage, potable water and individual toilet. Absence of basic amenities created many health and environmental problems, which lowered the quality of life of the dwellers. This slum was selected under Phase I project of JnNURM-BSUP to provide housing and infrastructure for slums.

Community participation is adopted during planning as well as implementation stages for ensuring quality of construction and were made responsible for community services and maintenance of these facilities.

#### **Capacity Building:**

The Arun Maira Committee, the Ramachandran Committee and the High Powered Expert Committee on Urban Infrastructure and Services (HPEC) recommendations and the experiences accumulated in implementation of Phase-I, JnNURM, have highlighted the need for capacity building as the key to improve

governance and service delivery systems at State and ULB levels. Principal components are (i) Capacity development of ULBs for strengthened urban management and (ii) Creation of supporting structures and mechanisms at State and Central level to facilitate capacity building of ULBs.

### 6.9.2 URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

#### National Urban Livelihoods Mission:-

##### Mission Statement:

The State Urban Livelihoods Mission will aim “to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment & skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in the livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor”.

##### Strategy: NULM will adopt the following strategy.

- a) Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes, through handholding support;
- b) Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
- c) Training and support for the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor- Individual and Group;
- d) Taking into account special needs for segments of homeless persons
- e) Address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by providing access to suitable spaces, market development ,institutional credit, social security and skill training.

#### Deendayal Anthyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission – (DAY- NULM)

##### Background:

As per the Govt of India Planning commission poverty estimates 2011-12, nearly 15.25% of the urban population in Karnataka is estimated to be below poverty line. Government of Karnataka has been implementing many poverty alleviation schemes in the urban areas. Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is one such scheme implemented by the Department of Urban Development, Government of Karnataka, since December 1997.

Based on a systematic review of SJSRY, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GOI has decided to restructure/ rename SJSRY as “National Urban Livelihoods Mission” (NULM). NULM which is approved by the GOI on 24th September 2013 is to be implemented in a mission mode across the country with a clear objective of urban poverty reduction through creation and strengthening of institutional platforms for the urban poor. During 2016-17 National Urban Livelihoods Mission has been renamed as Deendayal Anthyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission and order is issued by GoI for implementation in 271 Urban local bodies.

##### DAY-NULM Mission

As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation GoI, DAY-NULM programme is being implemented in 271 cities in the state i.e 11 City Corporations, 57 CMCs, 113 TMCs and 90 TPs. As shown in the **Table 6.27**. The details are given in the Annexure 6.1.

The primary target group of DAY-NULM are urban poor, including the urban homeless. The Socioeconomic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 for identification of urban poor has been taken up. Accordingly, as an interim measure, the target group of DAY-NULM will be the urban population identified presently as persons below poverty line in urban areas by the States/UTs. The coverage may be broadened to include families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled etc.,.

##### Components of the NULM:

NULM have the following 6 components

- 1) Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID).
- 2) Capacity Building & Training (CB&T).
- 3) Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P).
- 4) Self Employment Programme (SEP).
- 5) Support to Street Vendor (SSV).
- 6) Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH).

The proposed total expenditure is 7245.21 Lakhs. The Central share is 4347.53 lakhs and the state share is 2897.68 Lakhs.



**Table 6.27: District-wise cities covered under DAY-NLUM**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the district / ULBs</b>	<b>No. of cities</b>
1.	BBMP	01
2.	Doddaballapur	05
3.	Ramanagar	05
4.	Bangalore urban	06
5.	Chitradurga	07
6.	Davangera	07
7.	Kolar	06
8.	Chikballapur	06
9.	Shimoga	09
10.	Tumkur	10
11.	Chamarajnar	05
12.	Chikkamagalore	08
13.	Mangalore	10
14.	Hassan	08
15.	Madikeri	04
16.	Mandya	07
17.	Mysuru	09
18.	Udapi	05
19.	Bagalkote	15
20.	Belgavi	33
21.	Vijayapura	13
22.	Dharwad	06
23.	Gadag	09
24.	Haveri	09
25.	Uttarakannada	12
26.	Bidar	06
27.	Ballari	15
28.	Kalburagi	09
29.	Yadgir	06
30.	Koppal	09
31.	Raichur	11
32.	Total	271

**Table 6.28: NULM Action Plan 2016-17**

Sl No	NULM Component	Physical Target	Proposed Total Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Central Share (Rs. Lakhs)	State Share (Rs. Lakhs)	% Central Share
1	SM & ID	4570	854.40	512.64	341.76	11.79%
2	EST & P	45000	3883.75	2330.25	1553.50	53.61%
3	SEP	4765	562.00	337.20	224.80	7.76%
4	CBT	12645	430.73	258.44	172.29	5.95%
5	SUH	20cities	506.80	304.08	202.72	7.00%
6	SUSV	271 Cities	666.54	399.92	266.61	9.19%
<b>7</b>	<b>Sub- Total</b>		<b>6904.23</b>	<b>4142.53</b>	<b>2761.68</b>	<b>95.30%</b>
8	A & OE		178.00	107.00	71.00	2.45%
9	IEC		163.00	98.00	65.00	2.25%
<b>10</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>283.67</b>	<b>212.75</b>	<b>70.92</b>	<b>4.70%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>7245.21</b>	<b>4347.53</b>	<b>2897.68</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 6.10 Financing Urban Development

The Urban Local Bodies require the financial resources for the following activities:

- i) Provision of municipal services
- ii) Operation and Maintenance of assets (O&M)
- iii) Infrastructure Development
- iv) Debt Servicing

The ULBs in general 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.

The resource base of the Urban Local Bodies is composed of the following sources.

- (1) Own revenue (tax and non-tax)
- (2) Government grants
- (3) User charges
- (4) External assistance (loans)

#### Devolution Framework

Under Article 243Y of the constitution, the State Finance commission is expected to:

- Under take a review of the finances of municipalities.
- Estimate the future financial requirements of municipalities.
- design a package of:

a) Taxes, duties, tolls and fees that may be assigned to municipalities and shared between the state and municipalities, and

(b) Grant-in-aid that may be extended to municipalities out of the consolidated fund of the state.

- Suggest measures for strengthening the financing of municipalities.

#### 6.10.1 Grants from State financial Corporation

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. According to the Government Order of April 12, 2006, based on the recommendations of the II SFC, the share of ULBs in the State's NLGRR\* is to be increased from 6% in 2005-06 to 8% in 2009-10. Government chose to adopt the principle of NLNRR\* instead of NLGRR recommended by II SFC.

#### Allocations, release and Expenditure

The allocations and release since 2009-10 are shown in the **Table 6.30**.

#### 14<sup>th</sup> Finance commission Grants

Programme Highlights.

**Table 6.29: SFC Untied - Programme Highlights**

Allocation:	Rs.701.84 crore for 2016-17 (Excluding BBMP)
Target ULBs	274 urban local bodies
Priority sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ compulsory allocation for spill-over works</li> <li>➤ 24.10% for SC/ST welfare</li> <li>➤ 7.25% for urban poor</li> <li>➤ 50% of balance grants for water supply, markets, modern toilets internal roads, cremation grounds and ULB loan repayment</li> <li>➤ 50% of balance grants for ULB share to central schemes, computer &amp; internet facility and viability gap- funding</li> </ul>
Selection of Works •	Through Council Resolution and Action Plan approved by Deputy Commissioner of the District
Mode of execution:	Through open Tenders as per KTPP Act & Rules
Monitoring mechanism: •	Third party inspection agency to inspect and certify the works
Fund release •	In four installments from Government every year through Treasury Network Management Center(online transfer)

**Table 6.30: Untied Grants: Allocation, Releases & Expenditure details (end of Dec. 2016)  
(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
<b>Total</b>	<b>6176.07</b>	<b>4469.29</b>	<b>3910.17</b>

Note: Excluding BBMP

### 6.10.2 Municipal Finance and ULBs in Karnataka:

Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA): Role & Responsibilities:

- Nodal Agency for regulating day to day governance of 218 ULBs including Corporations in the State.

- 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.

**Table 6.31: 14th Finance Commission Grants (Central Sponsored Scheme)**

Allocation:	Rs.4685.51 crores (including BBMP)
Implementation period	2015-16 to 2019-20
Target ULBs	281 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%).
selection of Works	Through Council Resolution and Action Plan approval by Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned.
Mode of execution:	Through open Tenders as per KTPP
Monitoring mechanism:	Third party Inspection agency to inspect and certify the works
Fund release	In two installments from Government every year through Treasury Network Management Center (online transfer).

**Table 6.32: General Basic Grant: (end of Dec. 2016)**

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2015-16	388.75	388.75	105.72
2016-17	549.57	549.57	31.50

- Formulating service rules and conditions for corporations municipal employees, recruitment of staff 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 (218 Nos.) coming under its jurisdiction. The details of Corporations & ULBs in the State are as shown below.

### 6.10.3 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 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

**Table 6.33: Number of ULBs in Karnataka**

Category of ULB	Nos.
City corporations	10
City Municipal Councils	57
Town Municipal Councils	113
Town Panchayats	90
Notified Area Committees	04
Total	274

**Table: 6.34: Budget for the year 2016-17**

Sl.No	Scheme	Plan	Non-Plan
		<b>Allocation</b>	
1	State Finance Commission Grants (GOK)		3606.73
2	Chief Minister's Nagarottana Yojane	250.00	
3	National Urban Livelihood Mission	51.08	
4	Gruha Bhagya Scheme for Pourakarmikas	10.00	
5	Swach Bharath Abhiyan	153.33	
6	Amrut (JnNURM +UIDSSMT) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	515.14	
7	Housing for All	230.00	
8	Rajiv Awas Yojana	10.00	
9	14 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants		1007.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1219.55</b>	<b>4614.72</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5834.27</b>	

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. At the end of March 2009, arrears to the tune of Rs.160 crores of property tax was outstanding, (excluding Bengaluru) the average collection percentage being 52. The performance varies across different classes of ULBs in tax collection.

The exemption granted to certain categories such as educational and charitable institutions needs to be reviewed to ensure that the exemptions are genuine. Properties belonging to State or Central government are exempted wherever they are not used for residential or commercial purposes. There is no reason why government properties should be exempted from taxation. At present, a number of cesses or charges for other services are clubbed with property taxes. It stands to reason that the property tax is delinked from other levies which should be based on their own merit. Advertisement tax is a good source of revenue in larger cities but has not been exploited adequately.

#### **6.10.4 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. It is desirable to set up a Regulatory Authority for municipal services such as water supply, sewerage and public transport. Its functions will include determination of tariff from time to time based on rational criteria and giving due consideration to the principle of equity and such other regulatory matters as government may decide. Government's policy should be based on the principle of full cost

recovery and compensating the service provider where the weaker sections are to be subsidized. To the extent possible, price adjustments could be made through a system of cross-subsidy. Shortfalls, if any should be made good by the Government through budgetary provision. There can also be a case where Government desires to consciously promote a cause such as public transport with a view to curb use of private transport as a part of urban transport policy. Here again, Government should compensate the losses to the Transport Corporation, if any, on account of a deliberate pricing policy. Correspondingly, it should be possible to adopt a suitable parking policy in cities to mobilize revenues by levying parking charges.

#### **6.10.5 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 asset owned by Municipalities and UDAs. They can increase their revenues through:

- a) Betterment levies, impact charges, development charges etc.
- b) Transfer of Development Rights (TDR). In Bengaluru, TDR has been used to acquire land for the purpose of road widening;
- c) Parking fee can be a very good source of revenue in cities where the number of vehicles on the streets is increasing.
- d) Levy of a fee on tapping of ground water.

#### **6.10.6 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 decentralisation.. 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. The present system of separation of powers between the deliberative wing (the Council) and the executive wing (the Commissioner and his staff) must be replaced by a system where political responsibility and accountability go together. This is possible only if the executive powers are vested in the elected representatives. The following alternative proposals can be considered: (i) Directly elected Mayoral system (ii) Mayor-in-Council System (iii) Ward Committees (iv) Neighborhood Area Committee (NAC) (v) Functions of Municipalities, (vi) Role of parastatals, (vii) Capacity building (viii) participatory city governance (ix) citizen participation in neighborhood improvement and (x) legal framework.

#### 6.11.3 Municipal Reforms Cell –DMA

- An exclusive cell dedicated for municipal reforms.
- Managed by Senior KAS and KMAS Officers and Professionals hired directly from the market.

- 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 in house hands on training for ULB, DUDC and DMA officials.

#### 6.11.4 Reforms in Service Delivery:

##### Phase-I

- Fund-based Double Entry Accrual Accounting System (FDEAAS)
- 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 JANAHIITHA 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.

#### **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 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 October 2016 is Rs. 1264.02 cr.

#### **6.11.5 Specific Challenges and the Future Outlook of the Department:**

##### **Department's objectives:**

To guide, control and supervise the affairs of the Urban Local Bodies in the State. 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 and beautification of traffic islands, 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 (Table 6.35) are coming up and they also need resources to implement the programmes and policies.

To provide solutions to the service problems of the employees working in the Urban Local Bodies to bring up their morale and

commitment in discharging their duties most effectively. To have effective monitoring system over ULBs, the Directorate of Municipal Administration will be upgraded as Commissionerate of Urban Development Department. For this an expert committee is constituted and based on its recommendations, suitable will be aken. It is under progress.

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.

##### **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 shortages

Thus the Government has been striving to provide quality life for the people in urban areas by providing the basic requirements through various centrally sponsored as well State sponsored programmes, yet the agenda remains unfulfilled.

**Table 6.35: 200 ULBs approved for Up-gradation of Local Bodies (Based on 2011 census data)**

<b>Existing Category of ULBs</b>	<b>To be Upgraded as</b>	<b>No. of ULBs proposed</b>
CMC	CC	3
TMC	CMC	15
TP	TMC	18
GP	TP	164
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>



# CHAPTER 7

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES INCLUDING FOOD SECURITY

### 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 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 enhance productivity and production of agricultural commodities to ensure food security of the State and also to make agriculture a sustainable and viable vocation with emphasis on small farmers.

#### Mission:

1. To achieve the targeted growth rate of 4.5% in the agriculture sector by enhancing agriculture production and productivity.
2. To evolve and implement various State and Central Schemes for improving the income level and livelihood of small, marginal and women farmers.
3. To devise and implement specific schemes for drought prone areas.
4. To offer quality educational opportunities, promote research, generate appropriate technologies to address the relevant challenges facing agriculture and allied areas.
5. To improve human resource including all stakeholders to promote sustainable agriculture development.
6. To effectively conserve, develop and utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner.

7. To ensure proper disaster and risk management in agriculture including climate resilient agriculture.

**Budgets for Agriculture:** For the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.3197.91 crores has been earmarked for agriculture department, out of which Rs.2964.69 crores has been provided under Plan scheme and Rs. 233.22 crores for Non-Plan schemes. In view of comprehensive development of agriculture, thrust has been given on department flagship programmes viz., “Krishi Bhagya”, “Bhoochetana”, Organic farming, Farm Mechanization, Custom Hiring Centers, Micro-irrigation. During the current year emphasis is given more on Soil Health Management and distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers.

### 7.2. Monsoon in 2016:

**Pre-monsoon Rainfall:** Pre-monsoon rainfall during April was deficit by 71% in the State; actual average rainfall was 10 mm as against a normal of 34.8 mm. During May, actual average rainfall was 71.4 mm as against a normal of 83.2 mm. On the whole, pre-monsoon rainfall was deficit by 31% in the State and it hampered normal coverage of early kharif crops.

**Southwest monsoon:** Southwest monsoon advanced over some parts of South Interior Karnataka on 8th June and by 10th June covered all parts of Coastal and South Interior Karnataka and by 19th June covered all parts of North Interior Karnataka. Major parts of the State received excess/normal rainfall, except some parts of Belgavi district. Actual average rain fall was 220 mm as against a normal of 195 mm.

During July, major parts of South and North Interior Karnataka received excess/normal rainfall, but rainfall was deficit in Malnad and Coastal parts. Actual average rain fall was 233 mm as against a normal of 280 mm deficit by 17%. During August, monsoon was weak over entire State (except Belgavi and Uttara Kannada districts). Actual average rain fall was 126 mm as against a normal of 206 mm deficit

by 39%. Long dry spell of more than 4 consecutive weeks in several taluks affected the prospects of rainfed crops. Rain fall was deficit in 101 taluks and scanty in 55 taluks out of total 176 taluks.

During September also monsoon continued to be weak over major parts of the State except Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadgir and Raichur districts where the excess rainfall affected the crops like Soyabean, Red gram, Black gram, Jowar etc in an area of about 3.79 lakh hectares. The actual rainfall was 109 mm as against a normal of 159 mm, deficit by 31%. Cumulative rainfall from 1st June to 30th September was 688 mm as against a normal of 839 mm (-18%) and the deficiency in Malnad and Coastal regions was as high as 29% and 21%, respectively.

**Northeast monsoon:** Rainfall during October was scanty in all districts, except in Bidar where it was normal and Uttara Kannada districts where it was deficit. Even during November, rainfall continued to be scanty in all districts except Dakshina Kannada district where it was deficit. District-wise and Month-wise rainfall received during pre-monsoon, southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon during the year 2016 is given in **Appendix-7.1**. Overall, the State witnessed sixth consecutive drought situation during 2016 due to poor rains during August, September, October and November. Failure of rains and long dry spell affected kharif crops in an area of about 35.41 lakh hectares. Rabi crops are also suffering due to deficit/scanty rains and long dry spell during October - November.

### 7.3 Agricultural Production - Performance and Prospects:

As 66% of the cultivated area in the State is under rainfed cultivation and failure of rains for the consecutive four months (August-November 2016) has made a severe impact on the agricultural production. Advance estimates of agricultural production are worked out considering the progress in area coverage under various kharif and Rabi crops, likely decline in coverage during summer due to inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs/tanks, likely loss in yield on account of failure of rains in major parts of the State. The estimates indicate production of 76.46 lakh tones Cereals and 13.55 lakh tones of Pulses against the target of 124 and 16 lakh tonnes respectively. Oilseeds production is estimated to be 7.15 lakh tonnes against the target of 15 lakh tonnes. Production of cotton is likely to be 10.47 lakh bales against the target of 16.50 lakh bales. The short fall in production can be attributed to severe drought situation in major parts of the State, inadequate water storage in major/minor irrigation reservoirs and depleted ground water. 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 2016-17 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.

**Table 7.1: Area and Production of Major Crops in the State**

(Area in lakh hectares, Production in lakh tonnes)

Crop / Group	2016-17 *		2015-16**		Average growth over previous year (%)	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
Cereals	44.95	77.53	45.07	85.92	-0.3	-9.8
Pulses	30.79	14.01	28.31	10.52	8.8	33.2
Total food grains	75.73	91.54	73.38	96.44	3.2	-5.1
Oilseeds	13.74	7.18	12.86	7.09	6.8	1.3
Cotton #	4.84	10.55	6.42	11.52	-24.6	-8.4
Sugarcane>	4.66	361.25	4.5	363.14	3.6	-0.5
Tobacco	0.92	0.82	0.84	0.49	9.5	67.3

# Lakh bales of 170 Kg. lint, \*\* Final Estimates of DE&S, \* Revised Advance Estimates of Agriculture Dept. > Sugarcane production for harvest area of 4.50 lakh hectares in 2015-16 and probable of 4.25 lakh hectares in 2016-17.

**Table 7.2: Area coverage: Kharif, Rabi and Summer, (Lakh hectares)**

Crop/Groups	Kharif			Rabi			Summer *		
	Normal	2016-17	2015-16	Normal	2016-17 (P)	2015-16	Normal	2016-17	2015-16
Cereals	34.25	32.58	30.34	14.32	11.15	13.30	2.94	1.21	1.17
Pulses	13.58	18.85	13.31	11.85	11.86	16.88	0.15	0.08	0.20
Total food grains	47.83	51.43	43.65	26.17	23.01	30.17	3.09	1.29	1.37
Oilseeds	10.26	10.51	8.46	2.88	2.44	3.36	2.33	0.80	1.38
Cotton	5.33	4.61	5.79	0.77	0.22	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sugarcane	4.70	4.20	5.24	0.45	0.30	0.72	0.47	0.15	0.24
Tobacco	1.08	0.91	0.85	0.03	0.00	0.14	-	-	-
Aggregate	69.20	71.66	64.00	30.30	25.98	34.73	5.90	2.25	2.99

Source: Agriculture Department.\*Anticipated, P-Provisional

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**.

#### **7.4 Land Utilization and Operational Holdings:**

##### **7.4.1 Land Utilization:**

As per the land utilization statistics for 2014-15, out of the total 190.50 lakh hectares geographical area of the State, the net cropped area was 100.44 lakh hectares accounting to 52.7% of the total geographical area. The classification of total geographical area 2014-15 is given in **Table 7.3**. Gross cropped area was 122.47 lakh hectares including 22.03 lakh hectares area sown more than once, this works out to 122% cropping intensity. Around 16% of the area was covered under forests, 6.67% area was under non-agricultural uses, 4.13% land was barren and uncultivable land and 2.15% land was cultivable waste. Permanent pastures, grazing land and miscellaneous tree crops constituted 6.20% of the total geographical area. About 11% of the total area falls under current fallow and other fallow land. The details of Land Utilization situation are presented in **Appendix 7.9 (a)** and **7.9(b)**.

##### **7.4.2 Agriculture Land Holdings:**

2010-11 Agriculture Census shows 78.32 lakh farm holdings are operating 121.61 lakh

hectares. Small and marginal holdings account for 76.44% of total holdings and operate only 40.05% of the total operated area, while semi-medium, medium and large holdings account for 23.57% of the total holdings and their operational land holding is 59.95% 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 bases of distribution and percentage 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 under agricultural crops grown in three seasons' viz. Kharif (69.20 lakh ha.), Rabi (30.30 lakh ha.) & summer (5.90 lakh ha.) is 105.40 lakh hectares. Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco account for 49%, 24%, 15%, 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, Ragi etc. are witnessing declining trend. The details on cropping pattern are given in **Appendix - 7.10**.

**Table 7.3: Classification of Total Geographical Area-2014-15**

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	14.61
3	b) Barren & uncultivable land	7.87
4	Cultivable waste	4.09
	<u>Uncultivated land excluding fallow land:</u>	
5	a) Permanent pastures & other grazing land	9.04
6	b) Misc. Tree crops, Groves	2.77
	<u>Fallow Land</u>	
7	a) Current fallow	15.82
8	b) Other fallow land	5.23
9	Net Area Sown	100.44
	<b>Total (Gross) Cropped Area</b>	<b>122.47</b>
	Area sown more than once	22.03
	<b>Cropping Intensity - %</b>	<b>122</b>

Source: Annual Season & Crop Reports of DE&S, Bangalore.

**Table 7.4: Land Holdings in Karnataka**

I .Numberof Operational Holdings ('000)				
Size Class	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
Marginal (Below 1 ha.)	2610	3252	3655	3849
Small (1 to 2 ha.)	1707	1909	2014	2138
Semi Medium (2 to 4 ha.)	1204	1259	1278	1267
Medium (4 to 10 ha.)	594	569	555	511
Large (Above 10 ha.)	106	90	79	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>6221</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7581</b>	<b>7832</b>
II .Area of Operational Holdings ('000 hectares)				
Marginal	1248	1492	1651	1851
Small	2480	2742	2876	3020
Semi Medium	3298	3429	3468	3393
Medium	3490	3317	3206	2904
Large	1593	1327	1184	994
<b>Total</b>	<b>12109</b>	<b>12307</b>	<b>12385</b>	<b>12161</b>
III. Average Size of Operational Holdings (hectares)				
Marginal	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.48
Small	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.41
Semi Medium	2.74	2.72	2.71	2.68
Medium	5.88	5.83	5.78	5.69
Large	15.02	14.74	14.99	14.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.55</b>

Source: Karnataka Agricultural Census Reports and Agriculture Census 2010-11

## 7.6 Distribution of Inputs:

### a) Distribution of Fertilizers:

For Kharif 2016, the State Government has projected the requirement of different grades of fertilizers. Based on that, Govt. of India had allocated 21.75 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-4.00 lakh tonnes, MOP – 2.00 lakh tonnes, Complex-7.00 lakh tonnes, Urea-8.50 lakh tonnes and SSP – 0.75 lakh tonnes {Others-Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Schemata (PS), Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium chloride (AC), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Rock Phosphate (RP)}. The State had received 21.74 Lakh tones of different grades of fertilizers by the end of Kharif 2016 consisting DAP – 4.30 lakh tones, MOP-1.16 lakh tones, Complexes – 6.75 lakh tones, Urea – 8.21 lakh tones and others – 1.32 lakh tones.

For Rabbi 2016-17, the State Government has projected the requirement of 15.50 lakh tonnes different grades of fertilizers in that DAP-2.00 lakh tonnes, MOP – 1.50 lakh tonnes, NPK- 5.50 lakh tonnes, Urea-6.00 lakh tonnes and SSP – 0.50 lakh tonnes {Others-Sulphate of Potash, Potassium Schemata (PS), Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium chloride (AC), Rock Phosphate (RP) etc.,}. Based on that, Govt. of Karnataka had received 4.29 lakh tonnes of different grades of fertilizers consisting DAP-0.55 lakh tonnes, MOP – 0.44 lakh tonnes, NPK-1.30 lakh tonnes, Urea-1.81 lakh tonnes and SSP and Others – 0.19 lakh tonnes fertilizers has been utilized. Trends in fertilizer consumption in terms of NPK nutrients are furnished in **Table 7.5** and **Appendix 7.11**. Consumption of NPK in chemical fertilizers during the last 3 years is as below.

### b) Buffer Stock of Fertilizer for Kharif 2016:

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 2016. A sum of Rs. 600/- crores loan has been sanctioned from State Bank of Mysore to Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation of Bangalore and MARKFED has been instructed to stock required fertilizers at district and taluk levels. Under the scheme, it has been planned to stock different grades of fertilizers month wise. Up to the end of December-2016, DAP – 31,473 tonne, MOP-10,086 tonne, Complex – 44,557 tonne, Urea – 1,20,474 tonne and Others – 994 tonne a total of 2,07,583 tonnes fertilizers were stored in the board. This arrangement in turn helped to manage the fertilizer in demand situation 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 2016-17 is as follows:

1. Cereals : 33 to 38 percent
2. Pulses : 33 percent
3. Oilseeds : 33 to 89 percent
4. Cotton : 33 percent
5. 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

**Table 7.5: Consumption of NPK during last three years**

Sl. No	Years	N	P	K	TOTAL
		(Tonnes)			
1	2013-14	963987	491283	301729	1756999
2	2014-15	1001708	498069	332320	1832097
3	2015-16	981618	531415	266728	1779760
4	2016-17 (Achievement for Kharif only)	582120	323508	164676	1070304

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 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in **Table 7.6**.

#### **b) Distribution of seeds at subsidized rates to Farmers during 2016-17:**

During Kharif 2016, it was programmed to distribute 14 crop seeds viz., Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Navane, Cowpea, Green gram, Black gram, Red gram, Groundnut, Sunflower, Soybean and Cotton crops in subsidy for L1 rates to farmers under State sectors Seeds Supply and other investments Scheme. Totally 4.49 lakh qtls seeds have been distributed and Rs. 7909.22 lakhs subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose. Totally, 14.91 lakh farmers have been benefited.

During Rabi/Summer 2016-17, it is programmed to distribute seeds of 12 crops under subsidy. Up to 30-11-2016, totally 1.72 lakh qtls seeds have been distributed and Rs. 4210.82 lakhs subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 3.59 lakh farmers have been benefited.

#### **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. In order to protect the crops from seed and soil borne diseases and also to get higher yields, seed treatment campaigns are conducted.
5. To create awareness among farmers regarding the safe and judicious use of pesticides, training programmes are conducted with the available funds under this scheme.
6. 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 act samples.

To create awareness among farmers regarding the safe and judicious use of pesticides, training programmes are conducted. 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 the control of outbreak of insect, pests and diseases.
2. Prevention of environmental pollution.

**Table 7.6: Production and distribution of Certified: Quality seeds (Quantity in quintals)**

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(Target)
Production	1055650	1071450	1088350	1170200
Distribution	1260990	1280720	1265176	1580150

**Table 7.7: Expenditure Details of Plant Protection Scheme**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocation/Releases	700.00	757.80	775.35	981.00
Expenditure	577.14	637.18	727.35	606.75*

\*upto end of Dec.2016.

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, and 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 Yojane 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 7.8A & 7.8B**.

### 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 Tarpelines.

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 (8mx6m & 10mx10m) 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).

**Table 7.8A: Progress achieved under Farm Mechanization for the year 2016-17**  
**Physical in Numbers (Financial in Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress **	
				Phy	Fin
1	Farm Mechanization - State Sector	17469.20	13101.91*	70560	11720.00
2	RKVY	1500.00	1500.00	1628	1250.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18969.20</b>	<b>14601.91</b>	<b>72180</b>	<b>12970.00</b>

\*: includes third quarter release which was released at the end of November month.

\*\* As on Dec.2016.

**Table 7.8B: Farm Mechanization Programme in Karnataka (Rs in Lakh)**

Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Farm Mechanization (All Schemes)	26597.24	22462.99	29013.57

**Table 7.9: Progress achieved under Agro Processing for 2016-17(till Dec. 2016)**

Scheme	Programme	Releases	Progress	
			Phy(nos.)	Fin (in Rs. lakhs)
Agro-processing	4516.31	3387.36	61040	2374.98

## B) Custom Hire and Service Centres:

### Krishi Yantradhare-Farm Machinery Custom Hire and Service Centres:

During 2014-15, in order to facilitate farmers to avail the farm machinery on custom hiring basis at the hobli level 175 Farm Machinery Custom Hiring Service Centers have been established through Charitable trusts/Non Government Organizations/Farm Equipment Manufacturers with an allocation of Rs.7000.00 lakhs.

Work Order has been given to establish 315 Farm Machinery Custom Hire and Service Centre (CHSC)-"Krishi Yantra Dhare centers" during 2015-16 with the budget allocation of 147.58 Crores out of which 88 centers is established till date and 3.73 lakh farmers have been benefited so far.

### 7.7 Programme and Scheme Implemented by the State Government Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

#### 7.7.1. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):

National Food Security Mission, which was started during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has been continued for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year plan also. During 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, in the State, it has been 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, NFSM-Pulses and NFSM-Coarse Cereals schemes are being implemented in the State during 2016-17 also.

**1. NFSM-Rice:** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100Ha. area cluster demonstrations on Rice production technologies (Direct Seeded Rice, Line sowing, SRI Method etc) and Cropping Systems, distribution of improved varieties/hybrid seeds, inputs for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, Agricultural machinery, Pump sets, Drip irrigation sets and pipes for carrying water, post harvest equipments under subsidy and organization of trainings.

**2. NFSM-Pulses:** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100Ha. area cluster demonstrations on improved production technologies and Cropping Systems, distribution of improved varieties seeds, inputs for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, Agricultural machinery, Pump sets, Drip irrigation sets and pipes for carrying water, post harvest equipments under subsidy and organization of trainings and farmer's tour to other states.

**3. NFSM-Coarse Cereals:** Under this scheme provision has been made for 100 Ha. Area demonstrations on improved production technologies (Varieties and Hybrids), Ridge Furrow Method of Sowing and Cropping system based demonstrations on inter cropping with pulses. For the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 22202.930 lakhs has been provided.

The progress of the NFSM for the year 2016-17 is given in **Table 7.10**.

#### 7.7.2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

"Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana", Special

**Table 7.10: NFSM Programme progress for the year 2016-17 (Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No	Programme	Budget Allocated as per Annual Action plan (@60:40 pattern between Centre: State Govt.)	Grants Released by GoI	Grants Released by GoK	Total Grants Available	Expenditure (committed) upto end of Dec.2016	Expected Expenditure upto end of December 2016 (including committed expenditure)
1	NFSM -Rice	1600.00	480.00	320.00	800.00	697.40	750
2	NFSM - Pulses	17001.93	5068.30	2211.00	7279.50	7753.64	6000
3	NFSM - Coarse Cereals	3601.00	1080.30	720.20	1800.50	1709.10	1700
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>22202.93</b>	<b>6628.59</b>	<b>3251.20</b>	<b>9880.00</b>	<b>10160.14</b>	<b>8450</b>



Additional Central Assistance Scheme is being implemented from 2007-08 by Government of India in order to reorient the Agriculture Development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture to meet the needs/demands of farmers. It incentivizes the States to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors and aims at achieving the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops and thus maximizes returns to the farmers.

Agriculture Department is nodal Department for Implementation of RKVY Schemes of Agriculture and Agri-allied Departments. For the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.577.06 crore was released and funds were utilized for implementation of the schemes related to Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agricultural Marketing, Sericulture, University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore, Dharwad, Raichur) UAHS, Shimoga, Bagalkote, Karnataka State Seeds Corporation and other Departments/Institution.

During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.377.93 crores has been sanctioned for implementation of various schemes of RKVY as mentioned below. Up to end of December 2016, Government of India has released an amount of Rs.200.95 crores as first installment under sharing pattern and the matching share of Rs.102.16 crores has been met by the state. Out of the total released amount of Rs.303.11 crores, an amount of Rs.209.08 crore has been utilized for various schemes up to December 2016.

An amount of Rs.132.31 crore has been earmarked to Agriculture Department for implementation of the following schemes in the year 2016-17 is given in **Table 7.11**.

RKVY Releases and Expenditure of other departments is given in **Table 7.12**.

### 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 this year with objective of increasing production and productivity of these crops and to attain sustainability in Agriculture. The mission is proposed to be implemented through three Mini Missions. MM-I on oilseeds, MM-II on oil palm, MM-III on tree borne oilseeds. The Scheme is implementing in all the 28 districts of the state. The above programmes are being implemented with 60% of Central and 40% of State share. In Karnataka, National Mission on Oilseeds (MM-I) operates in two sectors, state sector and ZP sector.

The Govt. of India has accorded the action plan approval for Rs.3163.16 lakhs with central share of Rs.1897.89 lakhs and state share of Rs.1265.27 lakhs for the year 2016-17 and the expenditure is given in **Table 7.13** and progress of NMOOP scheme is given in **Table 7.14**.

### 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

**Table 7.11: Allocation and releases under RKVY for the Projects implemented by the Department of Agriculture for the year 2016-17 (Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No	Name of Project	Funds Approved	Revised allocation	Release till Dec.2016	Progress till Dec.2016
1	Karnataka Farm Mechanization Mission	65.00	15.00	15.00	12.70
2	Micro Irrigation	102.81	77.48	77.48	53.62
3	Bhoochetana	20.00	11.00	11.00	8.66
4	Bhoosamrudhi	18.00	13.00	13.00	6.23
5	K-KISAN	18.70	10.00	0.00	0.00
6	Genome sequencing	6.00	3.88	0.00	0.00
7	Administrative Cost	3.50	1.95	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>234.01</b>	<b>132.31</b>	<b>116.48</b>	<b>81.21</b>

**Table: 7.12. Department/Institution wise release and expenditure for the year 2016-17 under RKVY (end of Nov. 2016) (Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No.	Department/ Institution	Funds Approved	Revised allocation	Total release	Progress Achieved
1	Agriculture	234.51	132.31	116.48	81.21
2	Horticulture	112.88	63.69	62.24	30.24
3	Animal Husbandry	136.24	76.87	74.33	62.48
4	Sericulture	20.00	11.28	11.48	9.05
5	Fisheries	5.00	2.82	2.81	1.10
6	Agricultural Marketing	75.00	42.32	25.00	25.00
7	UAS Bangalore	2.00	1.13	0	0
8	UAS Dharwad	5.45	3.08	0	0
9	UAS, Raichur	5.45	3.08	0	0
10	UAHS, Shivamogga	5.45	3.07	0	0
11	UHS, Bagalkote	3.89	2.19	0	0
12	IFAB	4.00	2.26	0	0
13	KSSC	2.34	1.32	0	0
14	KSSOCA	0.78	0.44	0	0
15	KWC	54.50	30.75	0	0
16	KAPPEC	2.34	1.32	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>669.83</b>	<b>377.93</b>	<b>292.34</b>	<b>209.08</b>

**Table 7.13: Target and Achievement under NMOOP (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Programme 2016-17	Target	Achievement (Dec. 2016)	Expected Achievement
1	NMOOP	3163.16	1540.34	2902.00

classified according to their use. Soil Testing is a part of the discipline of Fertilizer Use and Management.

In Karnataka 78,32,189 farm holdings exist. At present, 29 SHC are catering to the needs of state farmers in respect of soil testing. On an average 1.30 to 1.35 lakh soil samples are analysed annually. Soil test values will remain varied for a period of three years. Hence, soil testing has to be done at least once in three years. Realizing this difficulty, it is proposed to implement the soil testing programme on a mission mode for two years in the form of Soil Health Mission with the objective of analyzing the samples from all the farm holdings and issue soil health cards. Karnataka State Department of Agriculture (KSDA) has

prepared elaborate plan to issue soil health cards to all the farmers in the state by the end of 2016-17.

#### **Mission Objectives:**

1. To issue soil health cards to all farmers of the Karnataka in a span of three years, so as to provide a basis to include nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices.
2. To diagnose soil fertility related constraints with standardized procedures for sampling and analysis and design taluka/block level fertilizer recommendations in targeted districts.
3. To develop crops specific nutrient management in the districts for enhancing nutrient use efficiency.

**Table: 7.14: Progress of NMOOP Scheme (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Item/Component	Unit	Target		Achievement *	
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Purchase of Breeder seed	Qtls.	2200	351	1145	149.46
2	Production of Certified Seeds	Qtls.	33025	330.25	14000	156.50
3	Distribution of Certified Seeds	Qtls.	5470	136.75	667	34.02
4	Block Demonstration	Ha.	4546	798.07	11681	598.95
5	FFS Demonstration	Nos.	10	2.67	0	0
6	Farmers Training	Nos.	20	4.8	2	0.48
7	Officers Training	Nos.	20	1.8	10	0.36
8	Mission Management expenses		12656	33	0	0
9	Distribution of Gypsum/pyrites	Ha.	20000	94.92	8000	60
10	Rhizobium/PSB distribution	Ha.	60000	60	8957	26.87
11	Distribution of PP chemicals	Ha.	14000	300	38000	190
12	Micronutrients Distribution	Ha.	2000	70	6000	30
13	Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus(NPV)	Ha.	25000	10	500	2.50
14	Distribution of PP Equipment (Manual)	Nos.	2500	150	16000	96
15	Distribution of PP Equipment (Power operated)	Nos.	16000	166	692	34.60
16	Distribution of Agri Implements (Manual)	Nos.	200	260	1355	108.45
17	Distribution of Agri Implements (Power operated)	Nos.	990	100	28	14.30
18	Sprinkler sets	Nos.	387	97	129	12.65
19	Water Carrying Pipes	Mtrs.	600	96.9	11429	20.20
20	Provision for flexi funds (Exposure visit)			100	1	5.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>3163.16</b>		<b>1540.34</b>

\*Progress up to December 2016

- To promote soil test based balancing of nutrients to manage fertility related risks for higher production.
- 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.

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.
- 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%.
- 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.

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Allotted grants	Expenditure incurred
1	2016-17	522*	Rs.1165.00lakhs	556.71

\*No. of outsourced staff per month in all the soil testing labs.

### 7.7.5 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) programme has been launched from the financial year 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 management, integrated farming system and main streaming 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. Micro-Irrigation
3. Soil Health Management (SHM) and Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC)

4. Paramparagth Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
5. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling 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. For the year 2016-17, Rs. 14.78 crore budget provision has been made out of which Central Government has communicated the provisional allocation of Rs. 8.00 crore (60:40 sharing pattern) for the programme. So far, First installment grants have not been released from Govt. of India.

#### 2. Micro Irrigation:

In order to promote efficient use of water in the State, Micro Irrigation programme is being implemented since the year 2003-04. Under this programme, drip and sprinkler irrigation systems are being distributed to the farmers on subsidy. Government of India is also providing funds for implementation of micro irrigation programme from the year 2006-07.

As per the GO F.No.11-42/2015-Hort. Dtd: 10th November, 2015 by Government of India, the subsidy sharing pattern given in **Table 7.15**.

**Table 7.15: Subsidy Sharing Pattern for Micro irrigation programme**

Category	GOI share (%)	GOK share (%)	Total Subsidy %
<b>DPAP/DDP</b>			
SF&MF	36	54	90
Other than SF&MF	27	63	90
<b>NON DPAP</b>			
SF&MF	27	63	90
Other than SF & MF	21	69	90

**Details of Micro Irrigation:**

Details of on Farm water management is given in **Table 7.16**. Releases and expenditure for Micro Irrigation is given in **Table 7.17**.

**3. Soil Health Management (SHM) and Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC)****i) Soil Health Management:**

The components in this programme are setting up of new soil testing labs, strengthening of existing soil testing labs, setting up of new fertilizer Controllabs, strengthening of existing fertilizer controllabs, promotion and distribution of micronutrients etc., Sanction has been granted to establish 6 new soil testing labs and establish 2 mini soil testing labs and strengthening 15 soil testing labs for 2015-16. Sharing pattern for this programme is 60:40 (Central:State). Details of soil Health Management is given in **Table 7.18A**.

**ii) Soil Health Cards:**

It requires long period to analyze 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, for at least 3 years once soil analysis should be done. 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 3 years. So State Government has proposed to implement the soil testing programme on a mission mode for two years in the form of Soil Health Mission with the objective of analyzing the samples from all the farm holdings and issue soil health cards. Sharing pattern for this programme during 2016-17 is 60:40(Central: State). Details of soil testing programming is given in **Table 7.18B**.

**Table: 7.16. Details of on Farm Water Management****(Rs. Lakhs)**

Scheme	Allocation	Releases	Physical Progress (Ha.)	Expenditure (Financial)
1. PMKSY-	18318.43	6704.29	30130	5471.41
2. RKVY- Micro Irrigation	7748.00	7748.00	35049	5811.00
3. RIDF	3000.00	1227.25	1643	1067.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29066.43</b>	<b>15679.54</b>	<b>66822</b>	<b>12349.69</b>

Progress up to December 2016.

**Table 7.17: Allocation, Releases and Expenditure for Micro irrigation programme,****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Micro Irrigation Programme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Programme	15249.00	15729.00	27000.00
Releases	15249.00	15000.00	26575.75
Expenditure	15313.64	12747.50	25645.59

**Table 7.18A: Details of Soil Health Management****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Year	Particulars	Target (No.)	Allotted Grants	Expenditure (Dec. 2016)
1	2016-17	Setting up of new soil testing labs	6	450.00	0
2		Strengthening of soil testing labs	15	600.00	0
3		Establishment of mini soil testing labs	2	1.50	0
		<b>Total</b>	23	1051.50	0

\*Rs.1.50 lakhs has been released on 04.01.2017

**Table 7.18B: Target and Allotted Grans for Soil Testing Programme**

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Allotted grants	Remarks
1	2016-17	13.62 lakh soil samples	Rs.3026.35 lakhs	14.01 lakhs soil samples have been collected, 11.28 lakh soil samples have been analysed, 21.88 lakh soil health cards have been printed and 19.36 lakh soil health cards have been distributed so far (2015-16 and 2016-17).

#### 4) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

Central Government scheme “Paramparagat 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 will be implemented in all the districts & Taluks of Karnataka in project areas of 50 acres (clusters) 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 25968 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 7.19**.

#### 5. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN):

CCSAMMN will provide creation and bidirectional (land/farmers to research/

scientific establishments and vice versa) dissemination of climate change related information and knowledge by way of piloting climate change adaptation, mitigation research, model projects in the domain of climate smart sustainable management practices and integrated farming system suitable to local agro-climatic conditions. A consortium approach will be evolved with various stake holders including knowledge partners like State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes etc. by the State Government to provide single window service/knowledge provider system for the benefit of farming community.

#### 7.7.6. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme):

The 12th Plan Approach Paper identifies several challenges faced by the agricultural extension and also gives 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 ATMA and to strengthen district plan schemes.

The aim of the Mission is capacity building and institution strengthening to promote mechanisation, make available of quality seeds, plant protection etc. and encourage the

**Table 7.19: Progress report of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Earmarked	Amount released	Expenditure
2015-16	3241.877	2917.68	2863.15
2016-17(Upto Dec.-16 )	2719.56	1358.78	664.25

aggregation of farmers into Interest Groups (FIGs) to form Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

Use of interactive and innovative methods of information dissemination will be used and convergence brought under different programmes and schemes at village level through the institution of ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) and Block Technology Teams (BTTs).

**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.
- Adopting group approach to extension in line with the identified needs and requirements of the farmers in the form of CIGs & FIGs and consolidate them as Farmers Producer Organizations.
- 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 and Pico-projector for the benefit of farm information extension.

**7.7.7 Crop Insurance Scheme:**

**a). National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS):**

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is being implemented in the State since Kharif 2000 to Kharif 2013 and continued during 2015-16.

**b) Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS):**

Government of India modified the NAIS and during 2014-15 under National Crop Insurance Programme MNAIS was implemented in all 30 Districts in Karnataka. The Progress details of NAIS and MNAIS are given in **Table 7.20** and **Table 7.21**.

**Table: 7.20. Details of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme**

Season / Year	No. of farmers Enrolled (lakhs)	Premium collected (Rs. in lakhs)	Area covered (lakh Hectares)	Sum insured (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of farmers Benefitted (lakhs)	Claims settled (Rs. in lakhs)
Kharif-2011	4.92	1988.00	5.80	76821.86	0.66	3989.60
Rabi & Summer 2011-12	8.76	1560.78	21.73	113639.93	4.64	10001.00
<b>TOTAL 2011-12</b>	<b>13.68</b>	<b>3548.78</b>	<b>27.53</b>	<b>190461.79</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>13990.60</b>
Kharif-2012	4.21	1947.06	4.72	75068.42	1.82	12686.00
Rabi & Summer 2012-13	1.24	443.80	1.84	-	0.66	2911.39
<b>TOTAL 2012-13</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>2390.86</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>75068.42</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>15855.73</b>
Kharif-2013	2.36	1523.54	2.95	58192.47	0.22	1310.23
<b>TOTAL 2013-14</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1523.54</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>58192.47</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>1310.23</b>
<b>2014 - 15 MNAIS</b>						
<b>Kharif 2015-16</b>	872818	6884.22	12.35	300040.48	625705	69313.38
Rabi & Summer 2015-16	325600	1300.34	5.01	69749.07	Under Progress	
<b>TOTAL 2015-16</b>	<b>1198418</b>	<b>8184.56</b>	<b>17.36</b>	<b>369789.55</b>	<b>625705</b>	<b>69313.38</b>

**Table 7.21: Details of Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme**

Season/year	No. of farmers participated	Premium paid by farmers (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Claims (Rs. in lakhs)
2010-11 Rabi& Summer	8743	20.40	2735	242.08
<b>Total 2010-11</b>	<b>8743</b>	<b>20.40</b>	<b>2735</b>	<b>242.08</b>
2011 Kharif	152571	1557.31	38941	1737.64
2011-12 Rabi& Summer	22994	86.34	17055	978.81
<b>Total 2011-12</b>	<b>175565</b>	<b>1643.65</b>	<b>55996</b>	<b>2716.45</b>
2012 Kharif	226736	2970.07	51383	5003.51
2012-13 Rabi& Summer	2084	30.82	154	5.02
<b>Total 2012-13</b>	<b>228820</b>	<b>3000.92</b>	<b>51537</b>	<b>5008.31</b>
2013 Kharif	162390	2747.30	8733	608.19
2013-14 Rabi& Summer	51135	422.44	15968	346.40
<b>Total 2013-14</b>	<b>213525</b>	<b>3169.74</b>	<b>24701</b>	<b>954.59</b>
2014 Kharif	908683	9036.34	316768	14711.61
2014-15 Rabi& Summer	31953	338.67	5962	541.82
<b>Total 2014-15</b>	<b>940636</b>	<b>9375.01</b>	<b>322730</b>	<b>15253.43</b>

### **Karnataka Raita Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane:**

As per GOI directions the State is implementing Karnataka Raita Suraksha Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojane from Kharif 2016 season onwards by replacing National Agriculture Insurance Scheme & Modified NAIS (NAIS). 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 given in **Table 7.22** and remaining premium will be shared equally by both GoK & GoI.

During Kharif 2016, 40 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), Avare (RF), cowpea (RF), Cotton (I), Cotton (RF), Onion (I), onion (RF), Potato (I), Potato (RF), Red Chillies (I), Red Chillies (RF), Tomato, Cabbage, Beans, Brinjal and Turmeric

Taluk-wise major crops were notified at Grama Panchayath level and other crops were notified at Hobli level.

The insurance companies implemented PMFBY during Kharif 2016 are Universal Sompo GIC and TATA AIG GIC.

**Table 7.22: Details of 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



During Rabi & Summer 2016-17 KRS-PMFBY is implemented in all the 29 Districts except Bangalore (Rural).

22 crops are being notified during Rabi 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.

7 crops are being notified during summer viz., Paddy (I), Ragi (I), Groundnut (I), Groundnut (RF), Sunflower (I), Onion (I) and Tomato.

### c) Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS):

This is an alternative scheme for NAIS framed by Government of India and was launched in the country during Kharif 2007. The scheme compensates the insured farmers against the likelihood of financial loss on account of anticipated loss in crop yield resulting from incidence of adverse weather conditions and will cover the risk of 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.

The scheme is implemented during Kharif 2016 covering 16 Annual Commercial and Horticulture crops viz., Green Chillies (I&RF), Cauliflower, Mango, Grapes, Pomegranate, Banana, Lime, Sapota, Guava, Papaya,

Coconut, Areca nut, Ginger, Beetelvine & Black pepper.

The actuarial premium rates are charged under the scheme, but Farmers would pay concessional rates of premium i.e.5%. The difference in the premium will be borne by State and Central Governments on 50:50 basis. This Scheme is implemented by 2 insurance companies Universal Sompo GIC and TATA AIG GIC.

During Rabi 2014-15, 3 Horticulture crops viz., Mango, Grapes and Green Chillies (I) are notified.

Details of WB CIS is given in **Table 7.23**.

### 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 Cabinet 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 2016-17 is furnished in **Appendix-7.12**.

### 7.7.9. Minimum Floor Price Scheme for Horticulture Crop:

Minimum Floor Price Scheme is operated in Karnataka for perishable commodities like onion, potato, tomato and green chillies. The Agricultural Marketing Department arranges

**Table 7.23: 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-2012	210125	1766.68	204783	4270.68
2012-13 Rabi	2063	40.65	1145	83.92
<b>Total 2012-13</b>	<b>212188</b>	<b>1807.33</b>	<b>205928</b>	<b>4354.60</b>
Kharif-2013	209405	1596.26	188888	3842.02
2013-14 Rabi	4170	63.48	2591	153.97
<b>Total 2013-14</b>	<b>213575</b>	<b>1659.74</b>	<b>191479</b>	<b>3995.99</b>
2014 Kharif	169015	5534.16	118827	5475.55
2014-15 Rabi	5746	293.39	5256	1028.58
<b>Total 2014-15</b>	<b>174761</b>	<b>5827.55</b>	<b>124083</b>	<b>6504.13</b>

The financial allocation for the year 2016-17 is Rs.675.38 Crores.

for the procurement on these commodities through HOPCOMS in the districts/taluks after the sanction of cabinet sub-committee.

## 7.8 Flagship Programmes:

### 7.8.1 Bhoochetana:

Karnataka State has initiated a novel mission mode project 'Bhoochetana' from the year 2009-10 with the mission goal of increasing average productivity of selected rainfed crops by 20%. Project implementation was planned in a phased manner from 2009-10 to 2012-13. Based on the success of the 'Bhoochetana' first phase, extension of project from 2013-14 to 2016-17 has been approved for 2nd phase. The consortium partners of the project are Karnataka State Department of Agriculture, UAS, Bangalore/ Dharwad/Raichur and ICRISAT, Hyderabad.

#### Main strategies:

Soil test based nutrient management with a major thrust to micronutrients, distribution of inputs @ 50% subsidy at cluster village level, services of farmer facilitators for transfer of technology, wide publicity through wall writings, posters, village meetings and mass media, effective project monitoring and feedback.

Bhoochetana programme is being implemented in all 30 districts, for the year 2016-17 to cover a targetted area of 55.00 lakh hectares in rainfed area and irrigated area. This programme is being implemented in 53.14 lakh hectares during kharif. The budget for 2016-17 is Rs.37.69 crore. Along with technical message, required inputs are made available to farmers at cluster village level at 50% subsidy in 747 RSKs, 1854 cluster villages with the services of 4000 farmer facilitators. The targeted area for 2016 rabi is 25.00 lakh hectares. Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoochetana programme during 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in **Table 7.24**.

### 7.8.2 Bhoosamrudhi:

Bhoosamrudhi programme was initiated from 2013-14 to improve the livelihood of rural people. This programme was taken up on a pilot basis from 2013-14 to 2016-17 for a period of four years in one district (Tumkur, Raichur, Chikkamagalur and Bijapur) of the each revenue division. Agriculture Department was designated as Nodal Department to chalk out 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, during 2015-16 additional four districts viz. Bidar, Chikkaballapur, Dharwad and Udupi from each Revenue division have been included.

#### 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.

#### Implementation:

- The Scheme implementation is planned for a period of four years (2013-14 to 2016-17) in 4 lakh ha.
- The scheme is in implementation where Agriculture and allied sectors on-going schemes are converged and innovative technologies are adopted in the pilot area.
- The budget allotted for 2016-17 is Rs 38.17 crore.

Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoosamrudhi programme during 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in **Table 7.25**.

**Table 7.24: Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoochetana programme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Bhoochetana	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocation	10500.00	10200.20	5000.00	3769.00
Releases	8600.75	6500.28	4500.22	3101.75
Expenditure	8500.13	6300.89	4300.56	2290.00*

\*Upto December 2016.

**Table 7.25: Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Bhoosamrudhi programme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Bhoosamrudhi	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocation	2550.00	1400.00	3250.00	3817.00
Releases	650.00	1021.99	2660.00	3300.75*
Expenditure	650.00	965.00	2487.00	1388.92*

\*up to end of December-2016.

### 7.8.3 Krishi Bhagya:

Karnataka is predominantly an agrarian State where in nearly 68% of the cultivated area is under rain fed farming. Of the 10 agro-climatic zones in the state, five agro-climatic zones receive an average annual rainfall ranging between 450 to 850 mm, which has become more erratic in the recent years.

Further with the climate change phenomenon becoming more visible in the recent years in the form of longer dry spells or more intense rainy days, we are experiencing frequent droughts as well as floods in these regions.

The most critical interventions required are to make available more assured water for the sustainable agriculture in these areas as well as adoption of water use efficiency technology to obtain more crops per drop of water. The scheme attempts to address these critical issues faced by the farmers in these five agro climatic zones in the taluks where in average annual rainfall is less than 850 mm from the past 25 years.

Krishi Bhagya Scheme is being implemented from 2014-15, covering 131 taluks of 25 districts.

#### Objectives:

Improving rain fed agriculture scenario with the efficient management of rain water, to

enhance the farm productivity. This aims for sustainable development of Agriculture. Thrust will be on water conservation and tackling water-energy nexus. It will also lay thrust on promoting Dry land Horticulture in a big way.

#### Progress:

Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Krishi Bhagya programme during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in **Table 7.26**.

#### Outcome:

As of now 1 lakh farmers got benefitted from the scheme by utilizing Rs. 96837.20 lakhs. The Scheme is implemented in the form of package the farmers have been benefitted by getting the package components in subsidized rates. As Karnataka state is under drought situation, the scheme has helped in protecting the crop by providing irrigation during dry spell and enhancing the productivity. Increase in water use efficiency to obtain more crops for drop of water.

As of now 2429 numbers of farmers constructed the polyhouse/shade net and have grown high value vegetables and flower crops from that they have got higher income.

### 7.8.4 Savayava Bhagya Yojane:

This mega programme initiated during the later part of 2013-14 is an extension of the

**Table 7.26: Allocation, Releases and Expenditure under Krishi Bhagya programme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Krishi Bhagya	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocation	50000.00	50000.00	20000.00
Releases	50000.00	*37500.00	15000.00
Expenditure	48417.25	34755.85	15161.00 (upto end of Dec. 2016)

Note: \* During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.375.00 crore has been released out of which Rs.24.00 crore has been reappropriated to pay compensation for farmer's suicide cases.

earlier Organic village/site programme to hobli level with few modifications in its implementation viz developing good marketing linkages and market development to the organic produce of the state.

The programme is being implemented in association with the NGOS selected for each taluk transparently through e-tendering. NGO selected for the taluka has been entrusted with responsibility of bringing around 100ha. under organic farming in each hobli of the taluka.

#### **Important features of the programme:**

- Programme implemented in 566 hoblis of the state.
- Programme implemented in association with the NGO's.
- 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 ha. 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.
- Bio-fertilizers, organic manures, enriched manure, oil cakes etc
- Organic Seeds & Seedling.
- Perennial Fodder seeds & cuttings
- Pest & Diseases management eg. Bio-pesticides, parasites, predators etc
- Plastic drums for preparation of botanicals
- Community Seed Bank, Community Library.
- Honeybee 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
- Forestnursery development
- Vegetable Kitchen garden.
- Cattle, Buffalos, goat, sheep, poultry, Fish
- Cementing of the cow shed floors to collect dung & urine
- Soil & Water Conservation structures.
- MNREGA

Presently, the programme is under implementation in 566 hoblies of the state covering an area of 63677 ha. and benefitting 53829 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.

**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 SBY is given in **Table 7.27**.

**7.8.5 Raitha Samparka Kendra:**

The Department of Agriculture under "Raitha Mitra Yojane" established 740 Raitha Samparka Kendra's (RSKs), one per Hobli to provide services and information at single point required by the farmers. Based on the various agro climatic zones of the state, the new food production technologies and skills

are being implemented in the farmers' field aiming to increase the state food production levels under this scheme.

Bimonthly 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 is given in **Table 7.28**.

**7.8.6. 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. 5000.00 lakhs has been made for the scheme during 2016-17 and an amount of Rs.3780.00 lakhs have been released from Government out of the savings from Krishi Bhagya Scheme.

**Table 7.27: Financial Progress made under Savayava Bhagya Yojane (Rs. in Crores)**

Year	Earmarked	Released	Expenditure
2013-14	44.60	33.60	33.59
2014-15	9.00	9.00	8.30
2015-16	40.02	40.00	39.95
2016-17 (Upto the end of Dec.2016)	56.57	39.11	29.04

**Table: 7.28. Details of allocation, releases and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)**

Raitha Samparka Kendra	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocation	180.00	180.00	180.00
Releases	168.00	180.00	69.52*
Expenditure	162.05	171.15	69.52*

\* up to end of Dec-2016.

An amount of Rs.3730.00 lakhs has been utilized up to end of December-2016

**7.8.7. Relief to farmers / agricultural labourers for accidental death from snake bites, fall from tress 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 farmers/agricultural labourers due to accidental death from snake bites, fall from trees and other accidental death occurred while carryout agricultural activities and compensation for loss of fodder/hay from fire accidents up to maximum of Rs. 10,000.00.

A budget provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been made during 2016-17. An amount of Rs.593.75 lakhs has been releases and Rs.202.22 lakhs has been utilized up to end of December 2016.

**7.8.8 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 interest subsidy of 1% for short term agricultural crop loans through commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks up to Rs.1,00,000.00 for the farmers who will repay the principal amount along with the interest before due date fixed by the banks,so that those farmers will get crop loan at 3% interest.

A budget provision of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been made during 2016-17. An amount of Rs.262.50 lakhs has been released. Recently Govt. Order has been received and payment of Rs.262.30 lakhs to SLBC is under process.

**7.8.9 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-gradation of DATCs.

Number of trainings conducted and progress is given in **Table 7.29**.

**7.9 Initiatives Taken Up By the Department:**

**a) Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission:**

As announced in the Budget of 2013-14, Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission was established in June 2014. The Commission is an advisory body to the Government of Karnataka in the formulation of policies and programmes related to remunerative prices for Agriculture and Horticultural commodities, improving market infrastructure, market stabilization through price and priceless mechanisms, market intervention in times of excess production, market reformation, crop insurance, e-business etc., to reach all classes of agricultural community.

The Commission has submitted the following reports to the State Government as advises to formulate policies in this direction:

1. Stabilization of Ragi and Jowar based food and farming systems through **“Towards well stabilized farming through Annabhagya”** – An Interim report with multi faceted recommendations. (October-2014)
2. A simple guideline for **“Price Stabilization for farm produce”** to inhibit price fall of 11 major crops of Karnataka. (December-2014)
3. **“Fixed Price, Stabilized Market”** – A report on production cost, price forecast, production, marketing (An analytical scientific report on production cost of 15

**Table: 7.29: Number of trainings conducted and budget /expenditure details**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

<b>Trainings in Agricultural Technology</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
No. of Training conducted	658	540	294
Allocation	248.77	230.68	230.68
Releases	248.77	219.756	162.16
Expenditure	231.46	212.666	116.50*

\*Upto end of December. 2016.

major Agricultural and Horticultural crops from the data collected by farmers in 55 taluks of 17 districts in the state). (December-2015)

4. **“Agricultural Transformation and new orientation”** – A comprehensive analysis on the transformation in the area of Agricultural and Horticultural crops over a decade (2005-06 to 2014-15). (July – 2016)
5. A perspective report on forecasting and projection of crop production, marketing and prices of major Agricultural and Horticultural crops of Karnataka. (August -2016).

The commission is regularly giving timely suggestions and guidance to the Government with regard to production cost, market situations, impact of price fluctuations, farmers income and welfare etc.,

A scientific analysis of production cost, price forecasting, marketing etc., of 25 major Agriculture and Horticulture crops for 2015-16 has been done by collecting data from 1620 farmers in 98 taluks of 25 districts with the assistance of Cost of Cultivation & Market Intelligence Cells (COC MI) setup in 5 universities of Agricultural sciences in the state. These CoC MI cells are staffed by working professors and other academicians specialized in Agricultural economics of the concerned universities. The report will be submitted shortly to the Government.

The commission has requested Agricultural and Horticultural universities of the State, prestigious Government and non-Government institutions, along with financial assistance, to conduct studies that are going to complement the report of the commission. In accordance with it, 15 studies of one year duration have been taken up by these institutions from March 2016.

A joint effort with three Agricultural universities of the State is going on to find out the feasibility of using Agricultural machineries to reduce the production cost of crops. The report is expected by the end of this financial year.

In order to materialize the innovative idea of enhancing farmers income and welfare, the commission is preparing a blue print of different programmes that will be taken up in 8 representative villages of eight districts in the state through a co-ordinated effort of

universities, development departments, district administration, institutions etc., and the blue print will be ready by march 2017. The commission will give suitable suggestions and guidance to the Government to achieve enhancement of farmers' income and welfare in all the districts and the state as a whole.

**b) Raitha Sahayavani Kendra (Farmers helpline centre):**

The State Department of Agriculture has farmers help line called “Raitha Sahayavanni 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 7.00 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.

**c) 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 425 1551.

**d) 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.

Department has obtained KSWAN (Karnataka State Wide Area Network) connectivity for 771 offices of the department from e-Governance Department. In future, the facility shall be extended by the e-Governance Department to all the 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 a 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.

#### e) Telemetric Rain gauge Stations:

Drought assessment basically starts with rainfall measurement. The spatial and temporal variability of rainfall is very high in the semi-arid and arid areas prone to drought. So, 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 from 2007.

Agriculture Department has 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. So far, KSNDMC has installed 5928 Telemetric Rain Gauges which include Pattana Panchayaths, Hobli headquarters and Gram Panchayath in the State. Telemetric Weather Stations have been installed in all the 747 hobli headquarters.

The data received is being used in the master control centre which is operational 24hours x 7days x 365 days and the “VARUNA MITRA”. Farmers Helpdesk provides Alerts, Early warnings and advisories related to Weather.

As announced in the Budget speech of the Honourable Chief Minister regarding providing Weather Advisories through SMS to Farmers; Honourable Chief Minister officially inaugurated the Weather Advisories to Farmers through SMS in July 2016. Approximately about Nine Lakh farmers are receiving the Weather related advisories once in every three days from KSNDMC. This information is helping the Farming Community for taking up their Agricultural Activities.

#### 7.10. Outcome of various Development Programmes:

Growth in agriculture production is the net result of efforts put in for implementation of various programmes and schemes of the State's Agriculture Department. However, for the sixth consecutive year the state is under the shadow of drought. This has caused decline in agriculture production and growth rate of the Agriculture sector.

**Table 7.30: Details of Drought affected taluks**

Year	Drought affected taluks
2011-12	123
2012-13	157
2013-14	125
2014-15	35
2015-16	137
2016-17	139

#### Major constraints confronting Agriculture Sector-

- Predominantly rainfed agriculture,
- Sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings,
- Inadequate and inefficient 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

The geographical area of the State is 190.50 lakh hectares, out of which 129.70 lakh hectares are available for watershed development. 70% of the cultivable land in Karnataka is depending on low and erratic rainfall. 63.71 lakh hectares of area has already been treated under different watershed projects by the end of March-2016 and remaining 65.99 lakh hectares (out of which 11.78 lakh hectares under ongoing) of land is yet to be treated stage by stage in future years.

Implementation of soil and water conservation programmes in watershed areas has resulted in the significance increase in the underground water level through recharge. The budget allocation to the department from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in **Table 7.31**.

The area covered by soil conservation measures from 2011-12 to 2016-17 (A) is depicted in the **Table 7.32**.

### 7.11.1 Externally Aided Project KWDP-II (SUJALA-III):

#### Introduction:

Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (SUJALA-III) is not a standalone project but links with the centrally financed Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which was started in the year 2012-13 and to be implemented over five years in the selected project districts and the present Pradhana Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The project is innovative and with science based approach aiming to generate and concurrently

provide scientific planning tools and enabling institutions leading to development of participatory Micro watershed plans to ensure more accurate and effective implementation of Pradhana Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojane (PMKSY). World Bank funded activities would focus on project resources on improved planning, Research & Development, and institutional strengthening to promote better integration between agriculture and watershed management and convergence with MGNREGS.

#### Project Objectives:

Project objectives is to demonstrate more effective Watershed Management through greater integration of programmes related to rainfed agriculture, innovative and science based approach and strengthened institution and capacities.

#### Method of Implementation:

There are 13 Project Partners and National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning (NBSS & LUP) as a lead partner institute who will undertake research in Watershed areas and develop technologies for better planning of Pradhana Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojane (erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme in the state). The following project partners are implementing the project.

1. National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning, Bengaluru.
2. University of Agriculture Science- Bengaluru
3. University of Agriculture Science- Dharwad

**Table 7.31: Details of budgetary allocation to the Watershed Development Department from 2014-15 to 2016-17 (Rs.In lakhs)**

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Budget	83927.54	29260.00	40188.00

**Table 7.32: Area covered under Watershed Development, (lakh hectares)**

Year	During the year	Cumulative
2013-14	4.67	59.91
2014-15	2.22	62.13
2015-16	1.58	63.71
2016-17 (Anticipated)	2.64	66.35

4. University of Agriculture Science- Raichuru
5. University of Agriculture & Horticulture Science-Shivamogga
6. University of Horticulture Science-Bagalkote
7. Karnataka Veterinary Animals & Fisheries Science University-Bidar
8. Indian Institute of Science- Bengaluru
9. Bengaluru University, Bengaluru
10. International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), -Hyderabad
11. Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre-Bengaluru
12. Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre-Bengaluru
13. Indian Institute of Soil & Water Conservation, Regional Research Centre, Cantonment, Bellary.

#### **Project stakeholders:**

The project stakeholders include farmers in the rainfed area, including small and marginal farmers, women self-help groups, water user associations, watershed committees, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and government line departments and agencies.

**Project components:** The project has five components.

**Component 1:** To support for 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:** To support development, innovation and research to enhance practical knowledge in integrated watershed management.

**Component 3:** Strengthening of the institutions and human resource key stakeholders to improve effective delivery of services for integrated watershed management.

**Component 4:** Strengthening Horticulture in Rainfed Areas, would strengthen the knowledge base regarding horticulture potential in rainfed areas, and demonstrate and build the capacity of institutions and communities to improve production and value addition of horticulture in project areas.

**Component 5:** Project Management and Coordination, would ensure effective and efficient project management and would provide incremental support to Watershed Development Department to strengthen the Pradhana Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojane (erstwhile IWMP). Coordination and management systems already in place, ensures that the additional activities would make the projects effective.

For the year 2015-16, Rs.9770.00 lakhs were allocated in the budget. Rs.4885.00 lakhs has been released. Out of which only an amount of Rs.3982.53 lakhs was spent to take up land resource inventory (LRI) in 274 micro watersheds. Along with following important programmes are being taken up like institutional strengthening, technical strengthening and adoption in increasing the productivity of agriculture and horticulture crops.

For the year 2016-17, budget provision of Rs.5600.00 lakhs is provided and Rs.4200.00 lakhs is released. By end of December-2016 an amount of Rs.1917.97 lakhs has been spent and is proposed to spend the remaining for Land Resource Inventory, Hydrology and Development of new varieties. Procurement of equipments required for the project is completed. So far, Land Resources Inventory (LRI) is completed in 541 micro watersheds.

#### **Impact:**

The following are likely benefits:

1. The tools developed under the project are likely to facilitate sustainable harnessing of natural resources, accurate investment plans to improve the natural resource base.
2. Incremental change in agricultural and horticultural productivity in project areas
3. Measures to enhance the potential positive environmental impacts
4. Improved Monitoring & Evaluation, capability in Watershed Development Department
5. The data generated under the SUJALA-III project is used for the preparation of detailed project report for the saturation of watersheds in Bidar, Koppal, Chamarajanagar & Tumkur Districts. The detailed project of Harve sub watersheds of Chamarajanagar for Rs.1263.76 lakhs,

Raipalli sub watershed of Bidar district for Rs.1404.25 lakhs Bedapatti for Rs.1353.81 lakhs are approved by the Project Empowered Committee and is implemented. The detailed project report of Hebburu sub watershed of Tumkur is under progress.

### **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 Manthri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Watershed Development (PMKSY-WD) and all IWMP activities implementation under the PMKSY. Sharing pattern of Centre and State is in the ratio of 60:40.

The main objective 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 strengthening of community based organizations, providing livelihood activities for the assets less persons
- To encourage live stock 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. % of SC/ ST population
3. Actual wages
4. % of small and marginal farmers
5. Ground water status
6. Moisture index/DPAP/ DDP Block
7. Area under rain-fed agriculture
8. Drinking water availability
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)

An amount of Rs.26,087.00 lakh has been allocated for this scheme for the year 2015-16, Out of this Rs.15093.34 lakh has been spent to develop an area of 152154 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

An amount of Rs.34,000.00 lakh has been allocated for this scheme for the year 2016-17. It is targeted to treat and develop 263868 hectares of land. An amount of Rs.14386.35 lakhs has been spent (including opening balance) of Rs.37431.21 lakhs up to December-2016 to develop an area of 66937 hectares through implementation of bunding, water harvesting structures like checkdam, vented dam, farm pond, percolation tank and nalabund etc., agro-forestry and dryland horticulture programmes.

Under IWMP scheme Rs.4463.95 lakhs have been earmarked for Special Component Plan.

### **Impact of the Programme:**

1. Reduction soil erosion
2. Improvement in Ground water
3. Improvement in Crop yield.

### 7.11.3 Watershed Development Training Centers:

In the state two watershed development training centers are established at Mysuru and Vijayapura. The important objectives of the centers are;

- Imparting training to officers and staff of WDD from time to time in technical aspects of watershed development programs and capacity building.
- Training and Capacity Building to personnel of NGO's and Members of community based organizations (CBOs).
- Exposure visits:  
Rs.20.00 lakhs were allotted in the year 2016-17, at the end of December-2016, 4 trainings were conducted, 60 trainees attended the training program and expenditure is Rs.4.30 lakhs.

### 7.11.4 UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE

#### I) UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, GKVK, BENGALURU

The Government of Karnataka has provided Rs. 2110.00 lakhs towards Agricultural Education and Rs. 2600.00 lakhs towards Agricultural Research during the year 2016-17 under Plan grants

#### a) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH:

##### 1. State share to ICAR Coordinated Research Projects and Pension contribution of the staff of the ICAR Coordinated projects:

There are thirty two (32) AICRP Schemes operating in the University, of which 28 AICRP Schemes are financially supported with 25% share of total budget by State Government. These are AICRP on - Rice, Small Millets, GKVK, Arid Legumes, Pigeonpea, Sunflower, Soybean, Sugarcane, DLAP, STCR, Farming Systems, IFS Scheme, Post-Harvest Technology (PHT), Maize, Vertebrate Pest Management (Rodent Control), Weed Management, LTFE, White-Grubs, Home Science, Potential Crops (UU Crops), Agro-Meteorology, Forage Crops, Plant Parasitic Nematodes, Agricultural Acarology, Seed Technology, Agroforestry, Small Millets, Mandya, Honey bees & Pollinators, Floriculture, Cotton, Sorghum, Farm Implements & Machinery, Micronutrients.

Under AICRP Schemes, Technical Programme could not be implemented in full due to scanty rainfall during Kharif 2016. However, 616 trials were laid out of 766 trials programmed.

#### 2. Strengthening location-specific research in different Research Stations:

Under RKVY the following two projects have been approved for implementation during 2016-17

- i) Strengthening of Research Institute on Organic Farming with a budget outlay of Rs 160.00 lakhs.
- ii) Climate smart irrigation practices for sustainable crop and water productivity of rice in Cauvery basins of Karnataka with a budget outlay of Rs 40.00 lakhs. However, financial sanction for the above project is yet to be communicated.

#### 3. Farmer Centric Demand Driven Research (FCDDR):

39 Research Projects have been implemented under Farmer Centric Demand Driven Research focusing on development of crop production technology, efficient nutrient management, Appropriate integrated crop management practices including pests and disease management, Nano technologies etc. However, due to deficit rainfall many of the crops have suffered from moisture stress.

#### 4. Upgradation of Research Infrastructure and Support Service:

**A)** In order to strengthen the location-specific research in different research stations, the following infrastructure facilities have been created.

Tractor with Tillor, Rotavator, Cultivator, Seed winnowing machine, Duck foot cultivator, Bailer, Tanker, Digital balance, Tanker drum, Marker, Solar Street lights.

#### **B) Farm Developmental activities like:**

- Seed godown shutter, disc, threshing yard repair
- Deepening of farm ponds, Drilling of bore wells
- Construction of cattle sheds, Renovation of Threshing Yards, cattle sheds etc. Formation of Farm Roads, Strengthening of existing fence,
- Planting of horticultural crops / forest tree species, Purchase of irrigation pipes,

Renovation of toilets, buildings and stores,  
Installation of Solar Lights

### **5. Modernization of old Agriculture Research Stations, Infrastructure Development of New Research Stations, ARIS Cell and KVKs:**

Following infrastructure developments have been taken up in newly established Research Stations:

- i) ARS, Kunigal
  - 1) Solar lights
  - 2) Pipeline network irrigation
  - 3) Land development & planting Horticulture crops
- ii) ARS, Nelamakanahalli
  - Renovation of staff quarters
  - Renovation of cattle shed
  - Digging of bore well (2 nos)
  - Renovation of threshing yard
  - Construction of drainage channel

#### **Up-gradation of Old Research Station:**

- Construction of drying yard
- Internet connectivity
- Strengthening of soil conservation bunds in mango, guava, sapota, custard apple and minor fruit crop plants
- Drilling of borewell in coconut garden
- Drip irrigation equipment for coconut garden
- Construction of bio digester – 1 unit
- Establishment of jamun and tamarind blocks
- Creation of irrigation facilities, bore wells and accessories, drip irrigation
- Contour bunding in cashew plots
- Drainage channel
- Establishment of rabbit rearing unit
- Desilting of existing farm ponds ( 5 ponds) in C and B blocks
- Strengthening of laboratory and conference hall of water technology centre
- Installation of surveillance security system CCTV
- Development of aquarium gallery at MRS, Hebbal

### **6. Improvement and development of varieties and value addition:**

Under Varietal Developments Programme 73 trials on identification of high yielding and disease and drought resistant crops like Maize,

Rice, Ragi, Chickpea, Field bean, Cowpea, Blackgram, Greengram, Soybean, Grain Amaranth, Sugarcane, Fodder Crops etc. are under progress. In view of late receipt of rains, sowing was delayed. However, due to deficit rainfall during Kharif 2016 crop growth is very much affected.

During 2016-17, Rs. 2600.00 lakh was allocated for Agriculture research and Rs.1659.40 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December-2016.

### **b) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION:**

#### **1. Supporting Educational Programme in constituent colleges:**

Presently there are four constituent colleges under the jurisdiction of UAS, Bangalore viz., Bangalore, Chintamani, Hassan and Mandya campuses. University is offering six undergraduate degree programmes, Master's degree programmes in 21 disciplines, Doctoral programmes in 13 disciplines and two year Diploma in agriculture at Mandya Campus. There are nearly 3000 students on rolls. The academic and co-curricular activities of the students are supported with the grants sanctioned by the Government to impart quality education. The colleges are provided financial support to purchase lab chemicals, seeds and manure, labour charges to conduct student practical in different disciplines. Besides colleges are also extended financial support to carry out Hands on Training (HOT) and Rural Agriculture Work Experience program (RAW). The support required to carry out co-curricular activities especially purchase of sports material required by the students and college administration are also met out of plan grants.

#### **2. Supporting outreach activities of the University:**

The Directorate of Extension through KVKs, Farmers Training Institute (FTI) and Extension Education Unit (EEU) will take up several farmer centric activities. Mainly these units conduct regularly on-campus and off-campus training programmes for farm men, farm women and youth on agricultural technologies. The KVKs and EEU undertake Front Line Demonstrations, on farm testings and provide Agro-Advisory services. These units are provided financial support to meet the recurring charges to conduct their activities.

### **3. Sustaining Plant Biotechnology, Food technology and B.Sc. (Agri) degree programme at Agriculture College, Hassan:**

Agriculture College, Hassan, one of the constituent colleges of the University started during 2006, offers three degree programs, B.Sc. (Plant Biotechnology), B.Sc. (Food Technology) and B.Sc. (Agriculture). Nearly 700 students are studying in this campus. The expenditure towards man power and other recurring charges such as purchase of chemicals, Glassware, stationary materials for office maintenance have to be met from plan grants.

### **4. Supporting Students Co-curricular activities, refurbishment of units, planning and financial accounting, library and organizing annual convocation:**

Expenditure is incurred to meet the Central offices expenditure like postage, purchase of stationary, repairs and equipments, printing and other miscellaneous charges, Fellowship, Gold medal, Sports, Human resource development, Convocation and Financial accounting system at comptroller's office, PPMC, Communication and dispensary and office contingency and recurring charges to library, purchase of books and sports activities and examination centre

### **5. Providing Conveyance facility at GKVK for Students and Staff for the RAWE programme and hands on training:**

The students are taken to field visits as part course curricula and during the RAWE course the students are placed at villages to gain first-hand experience. Often students have to be provided with transport facilities to reach the destination in time along with teachers to carry out their activities. Conveyance facilities are also extended to external examiners who visit the university to conduct examinations. Hence, to provide required logistic support, maintenance of vehicles are necessary. For all these activities the funds are being utilized.

### **6. Strengthening of Infrastructure at Teaching Campuses:**

The teaching and research campuses under the jurisdiction of UAS, Bangalore are maintained to provide better ambience to both staff and students to carry out their day to day activities. Road, street lights, water supply which are essentials, are to be maintained for providing better working atmosphere.

### **7. Ongoing committed works:**

Maintenance of all teaching, research and extension campuses are essential to realize optimal potential output. The infrastructure and other facilities created in teaching and research campuses require constant upgradation and maintenance.

During 2016-17, Rs. 2110.00 lakh was allocated for Agriculture education and Rs.1349.34 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December-2016.

#### **NABARD-Assistance:**

- Extension of infrastructure facilities like administrative building classroom, laboratory and hostels to Diploma course at Mandya.
- Construction of Girls hostels at Agricultural College, Hassan.

### **II) UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, DHARWAD**

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad has the responsibility of providing the required human resource and modern agricultural technology for all round development of agriculture and to ensure the reach of this technology effectively to the farmers of Bagalkot, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag and Uttara Kannada Districts of Northern Karnataka. The University teaching campuses of Dharwad, Vijayapura and Hanumanamatti are offering degree programmes in Agriculture. Rural Home science, Agricultural Marketing & Cooperation, Food Technology degree programmes are also offered at Dharwad campus and Forestry Degree programme at Sirsi Campus.

There are 29 Agricultural Research Stations, five Krishi Vigyan Kendras, six Agricultural Extension Education Centres, one Staff Training Unit and one Agricultural Technology Advisory Centre are function in four different Agroclimatic zones coming under the jurisdiction of the University. In addition to these a new Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Indi of Vijayapur District has been started during this year. All these institutes are conducting the activities in the field of Teaching, Research and Extension.

For effective implementation of the above activities, the Government of Karnataka has provided plan grants of Rs. 4341.00 lakhs during 2016-17 of which Rs.3255.75 lakhs

were released till the end of December 2016. Further, grants of Rs. 318.00 lakhs has been provided under NABARD (RIDF) in which a sum of Rs. 159.00 lakhs were released.

Out of these grants, a sum of Rs. 1420.12 lakhs were spent under Plan grants and for programmes coming under NABARD (RIDF), tender process is under progress. Plan grants are utilized for Agricultural Education & Extension and Agricultural Research activities. The major areas of fund utilization are as below.

#### **a) Agricultural Education and Extension:**

For Agricultural Education & Extension Rs.2241.00 lakhs is allotted during 2016-17 and Rs.1680.75 lakhs were released till December 2016, out of which Rs.982.81 lakhs was spent. These grants are used to provide assistance to educational programmes, strengthening of Agri-Biotechnology Research/Institute, development of various facilities in theme in campus and Colleges at other campuses. The fund was also utilized for providing facilities to the B.Tech (Food Technology) Degree Programme, Hostel facility to the foreign students, Strengthening of University Library facility and upgrading digital library. Further, the expenditure related to Diploma/Certificate courses offered at different places were also met from the grants. SC/ST students welfare programmes, encouraging sports and cultural activities, expenditure of Community Radio Centre, improving basic amenities of Agril. Extension Education Centres, modernization of buildings and roads, upgradation of Computer teaching laboratories, transport facility to the staff and students for education and research activities were taken-up by utilizing the grants. Financial assistance was also provided to the students who participated in Study Abroad Programme. Funds are used for organizing agricultural extension programmes viz., bi-monthly workshops, organizing Krishi Mela, maintenance of Raita Chetana Sahayavani and sending agricultural messages (SMS) to the farmers' mobiles through Kisan Mobile.

#### **b) Agricultural Research:**

For agricultural research programmes grants of Rs.2100.00 lakhs was allotted during 2016-17 and Rs. 1575.00 lakhs were released till December 2016, out of which Rs. 1244.48 lakhs was spent. This grant is used to find out suitable solutions to the location specific

problems through Staff Research programmes. The grant is provided for research programmes to enhance the productivity in cereals and pulses millets, cowpea, tomato and linseed. Also support is being given for Pesticides Residue Testing Laboratory, organic agricultural research, protected agriculture, basic infrastructural development and maintenance of various Agricultural Research Stations, maintenance of Agricultural Export and Knowledge Centre, hybrid Bt Cotton and hybrid maize and research for increasing their yield.

#### **c) Main Achievements of the Year**

##### **Agricultural Education:**

During the academic year, 680 students are admitted for various First Year Degree programmes. Post Graduate programmes in 26 disciplines and Doctorate degree programme in 20 disciplines are offered in Agricultural University, Dharwad. During this year 221 students for Post Graduate degree programme and 69 students for Doctorate degree programme have sought admission. In addition to these degree programmes, two years Diploma(Agri) programme is also being offered in Dharwad, Hanumanamatti, Jamakhandi, Konnur, Kumata, Nippani and Vijayapura. For this Diploma (Agri) programme 192 students have taken admission for the First year. During 2016-17, Graduation Degree to 631 students, Post Graduation Degree to 260 students and Ph.D. Degree to 33 students are awarded. Further, Diploma Certificate to 196 students is awarded. Further, 14 staff members were deputed to different countries for participation in various seminars, conferences, trainings, etc. Under Study Abroad Programme, an opportunity for 12 students was provided for exposure visit to United States of America.

##### **Extension:**

- Through 396 training programmes suitable information to 28,500 farmers is provided by the University during the year.
- Through various technologies University has provided more than 620 first line demonstrations to the farmers.
- In addition to various publications University has released 185 publications.
- University has provided information on agricultural technology to more than 10,000 farmers.

- Through Soil and Water Analysis labs of 5 Krishi Vigyan Kendras 4,600 soil and water samples were analysed.
- Through Krishi Community Radio Station, agriculture based programmes for 6 hours are broadcasted everyday.
- Information is provided to the 11,325 farmers registered to Raita Chetana Sahayavani, and information is forwarded to the concerned departments requesting for suitable action.
- The new “Digital Agriculture” project is started in collaboration with the Government and Indian Maintenance Institute, aiming at digitalizing the agricultural information of Navalgund Taluk through Bench Mark Survey.
- The new project of “Progressive Farmers to Farmers” was implemented under Karnataka Government grants.
- DAESI (Diploma in Agricultural Extension For Input Survey Dealers) academic programme to the suppliers of agricultural implements with a programme of 48 weeks periodis being implemented in seven various technology transfer centres in collaboration with MANAGE, Hyderabad.
- During the year Krishi Mela from 24-27 December 2016 was organized with the slogan of “Pulses for Nutritious Food Security” in the main campus of Agricultural University, Dharwad in which more than 15 lakhs farmers visited and benefited from the same.

#### **RESEARCH:**

- University has developed and released 05 new crop varieties, 12 production technologies, 02 plant protection technologies and 07 other production related technologies for the use of farmers.
- The main crop varieties in groundnut (KDG-123), Sugarcane (SNK-07680), Paddy (PSB-68), Tomato (DMT-3) and Fodder Cowpea (MFC-09-01) are developed and released.
- Under RKVY programme Karnataka Government has sanctioned 8 research projects and development plans with Rs. 545.00 lakhs and for 2 projects of oilseeds and pulses Rs. 579.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by Karnataka Government.

#### **III) University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga**

At present University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga, have taken steps for different activities of colleges, research centers and extension activities in the field of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry to strengthen the divisions of research, extension and overall development of University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga. Further, under the grants provided for RKVY projects and NABARD scheme, numbers of research programmes have been formulated in accordance with the stipulated guidelines of the projects and scheme.

The Govt. of Karnataka has allocated grants under plan to the extent of Rs.5574.00 lakhs and Rs. 307.00 lakhs under RKVY Projects and Rs.318.00 lakhs under NABARD scheme. So far in its second quarterly release of grants a sum of Rs.4180.50 lakhs under plan no funds is released under RKVY projects and Rs.159.00 lakhs is released under NABARD scheme. .

#### **a) Agricultural Research:**

- Establishment of Model Dairy Units at Hiriyur, Shivamogga and Mudigere Research Stations.
- Establishment of value addition centre on agricultural and horticultural crops at Shivamogga
- Paddy cum fish culture at Shivamogga, Kathalagere, Kademadkal and Brahmavara Research Centres
- Establishment of Honey development and processing unit at Shivamogga Research Station
- Establishment of vermicompost unit at Bavikere Research Station
- Establishment of vegetables/ flowers breeding and seed production unit in the University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga
- Establishment of Mother Block Units for the production of quality planting material at all the Research Stations of the University
- Establishment of Centre of Excellence in Maize at AHRS, Kathalagere
- Research and Development Support for Staff Research Project for Addressing Time Bound Region Specific Issues giving Due Importance for P.G. Research



## **b) Agricultural Education:**

### **1. Supporting Educational Programmes in constituent colleges:**

There are four constituent colleges under the jurisdiction of UAHS, Shivamogga viz., Shivamogga, Hiriyur, Mudigere and Ponnampet campuses. University is offering three Undergraduate Degree Programmes and Master's Degree programmes in 14 disciplines, Doctoral programmes in 5 disciplines and two year Diploma in Agriculture at Kathalagere and Brahmavara campuses. There are nearly 1400 students on rolls. The academic and co-curricular activities of the students are supported with the grants sanctioned by the Government to impart quality education. The colleges are provided with the financial support to purchase laboratory chemicals, seeds and manure, labour charges to conduct student practical/ experiments in different disciplines. Besides, colleges are also provided with the financial support to carry out Hands on Training (HOT) and Rural Agricultural/ Horticultural /Forestry work experience programme ( RAWE/ RHWE/ RFWE). The support required to carry out co-curricular activities especially purchase of sports materials required by the students and college administration are also met out of plant grants.

### **2. Supporting student's co-curricular activities, refurbishment of Units, planning and financial accounting library and convocation:**

Expenditure is incurred to meet the Central Offices expenditure like Postage, purchase of stationery, repairs of equipments, printing and other miscellaneous charges, Fellowship, Gold medal, Sports, Human resource development, convocation and financial accounting system at Comptroller's office, PPMC, Communication Center and dispensary and office contingency and recurring charges to library, purchase of books and sports activities and examination centre.

### **3. Providing conveyance facility at UAHS students and Staff for the support of RAWE programme and hands on training to the students:**

The students are taken to the field visits as part of course curricula, and during the RAWE course the students are placed at villages to gain first-hand experience. Often students are provided with transport facilities to reach the destination in time along with teachers to carry

out their activities. Conveyance facilities are also extended to external examiners who visit the University to conduct examinations. Hence, to provide required logistic support and maintenance of vehicles are necessary. For all these activities the funds are being utilized.

### **4. Strengthening Infrastructure at teaching campuses:**

The teaching and research campuses under the jurisdiction of UAHS, Shivamogga are maintained to provide better ambience to both staff and students to carry out their day to day activities. Road, street lights, water supply which are essentials, are to be maintained for providing better working atmosphere.

### **5. SC /ST Grants: EBL charges to students, special training to staff:**

Funds are being earmarked to meet and the Extra Boarding and Lodging charges to SC/ST students residing in the UAS Hostels. The expenditure on SC/ST staff who visit abroad for special training courses or to attend workshops and seminars is also met out under the plan grants.

### **6. Expansion of Hostels for Boys/Girls at UAHS, Shivamogga:**

Each year there has been an increase in intake of students to Undergraduate programme in the University, thereby the existing hostel facilities are inadequate to provide accommodation to students and most of the hostels are overcrowded. This has caused inconvenience to students for studies and the students are facing lot of hardship due to poor study environment. Therefore, there is need to have vertical expansion of hostels by undertaking construction of additional floors.

## **AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**

### **Innovative Extension Activities:**

- Wilt Management in Black Pepper
- Production technology in Ginger
- Pest & Diseases of coconut & Pepper
- Participatory Seed Production Activity in Onion
- Inter cropping of Pulse crops in Maize
- Village adoptions (20 Villages)
- Conducting demonstrations on yield maximization of rice crop through good seeds, manures and farm mechanization in 100 hectares each of coastal, malnad and plain areas

- Demonstration of managing the Pests/diseases of pomegranate through crop management practices

#### **Short term certificate course:**

- Value addition on Food (Agril/Horti) crops
- Micro Irrigation
- Bee-Keeping

An allocation of Rs.6199.00 lakhs is allocated and Rs.4180.50 lakhs is released out of which Rs.3655.14 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December.2016.

#### **IV) University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur**

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur carries out trifold activities of Research, Teaching and Extension. A brief report of progress made during 2016-17 (up to December 2016) in these activities is presented below.

##### **a) Agricultural Education:**

- The University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur covers six districts of Hyderabad – Karnataka region. UAS Raichur offers two degree programmes viz., B.Sc. (Agri.) and B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.), Master's degree in 15 disciplines and doctoral degree in 14 disciplines. In this year, doctoral degree programmes were started in three disciplines viz., Agricultural Microbiology, Crop Physiology and Horticulture.
- During 2016-17, a total of 297 students have been admitted to various undergraduate courses, 155 students were admitted to Master's degree programmes, 48 students were admitted to doctoral degree programmes and 135 students were admitted to 2 year Diploma in Agriculture and Diploma in Agricultural Engineering course.
- The University is offering Diploma in Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering course at four centres of the University i.e. Raichur, Yadgir, Bidar and Bellary.
- The University is implementing Rural Agricultural Work Experience programme (RAWE) for undergraduate students during 7th semester of the Degree programme.
- During this programme the students are attached to Raitha Samparka Kendra (RSK) of Karnataka state Department of Agriculture (KSDA) and the Department

pays Rs. 1500 per month stipend to each student to encourage them in the activity.

- The University is imparting hands on training to the degree students during last semester of their programme under the course experiential Learning.

##### **b) Research:**

- University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur is addressing agricultural research needs of the state through 12 Agricultural Research Stations spread across six Northern districts of the state.
- University is operating 18 All India Co-ordinated Research Projects which include 8 crop improvement projects, 9 crop production projects and 1 home science project.
- UAS, Raichur established new pesticide residue laboratory, nanotechnology research laboratory, climate change laboratory, organic farming research laboratory at Raichur
- The university has sanctioned staff research projects from out of its own funds to the staff.
- University has planned to carry out 970 experiments on agricultural crops and allied sectors covering different disciplines viz., Crop Improvement (344), Crop Production (163), Plant Protection (238), Soil Science (22), Crop Physiology (16), Agricultural Engineering (76), Agricultural Microbiology (23), Environment Science and Agro-Forestry (8), Seed Science and Technology (18), Horticulture (25), Animal Science (8), Agricultural Economics (13) Agricultural Extension (14), Home science (8), Molecular biology and Biotechnology (5) and Agro meteorology (4).
- There are 50 technologies in crop improvement (1), crop production (18), crop protection (11), Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry (1), Crop physiology (2), Agricultural Engineering (10), Animal Science (3), Sericulture (2), Agricultural Microbiology(1), Horticulture (3) released for adoption in farmers field
- During 2016-17 Government of India approved 8 RKVY projects with budget outlay of Rs.3.08 crores.

##### **Seed Production:**

During Kharif good quality seeds in crops viz., Pigeonpea (1147 q), Soybean (1728 q),

Greengram (287 q), Paddy (905 q), bengalgram (400 q), sorghum (200 q), paddy (100 q) and Safflower (20 q) were distributed to the farmers along with 11000 q of quality seed during the year.

### **Agricultural Extension:**

- The Directorate of Extension, UAS, Raichur is planning its programmes in accordance with the activities of agriculture and other development departments of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. All these activities are being reached to the farming community through 6 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and 4 Agricultural Extension Education Centres (AEECs)
- The University organized 690 training programmes on agriculture and allied subjects and 26,200 farmers got benefitted from this training programme. The University organized the frontline demonstration on agriculture and allied technologies in 865 hectares and provided complete information on different crops and technologies. The farmers of this region are getting information through different media, however 36000 farmers' are getting 'mobile Short Message' from the University. The Soil and Water Testing Laboratories established at KVKs have analyzed 1350 soil samples and 345 water samples. The University has published 143 publications for the benefit and use of farmers.
- Up to December-2016, 137 on-campus and 68 off-campus trainings on paddy, bajra, foxtail millet, pigeonpea, greengram, bengalgram, sunflower, groundnut, linseed, cotton, sugarcane, gum guar etc. were conducted through six Krishi Vigyan Kendra and four Agricultural Extension Education Centers.
- During August-September months 'Technology week' and Pulse Festival were celebrated in three KVKs to give the latest information to farmers, farmwomen and rural youth about agriculture and allied activities.
- The University has adopted e-SAP (e-Solutions for Agriculture Pests) technology developed for identifying for pest in paddy, bajra, foxtailmillet, pigeonpea, greengram, bengalgram, sunflower, groundnut,

linseed, cotton, sugarcane etc. At present, 27,000 farmers are using this technology.

- The extension activities like radio talks (32 Nos.), TV programmes (15 Nos.), film show (15 Nos.) and crop campaign (37 Nos.) etc. were held.
- The Mobile Voice Message as well as Text Message is one of the Extension Methodologies adopted by the University. At present, 35,000 registered farmers are availing this service.
- The University organized campaign on Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bheema Yojana for creating awareness about this programme.
- All six KVKs & four AEECs conducted Pre-kharif and Pre-rabi campaigns.
- All six KVKs organised Kissan Day on 23-12-2016 and more than 1800 farmers were participated.
- The University has organised four days Krishi Mela from 5th- 8th November 2016 at main campus. This Mela was inaugurated by Hon'ble Agriculture Minister Shri. Krishna Bhairegouda on 6-11-2016 and 2 lakh farmers in addition 1.10 lakh general public / schoolchildren were benefitted from this Krishimela.
- All KVKs and AEECs have organised Swachha Bharata Andolan in their respective campuses.

### **Finance:**

- During 2016-17 financial year Rs. 4730.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under Non-plan grants to UAS, Raichur. Rs. 2516.00 lakhs for Agricultural Education, Rs. 1120.00 lakhs for Agricultural Research and Rs. 318.00 lakhs from NABARD Assistance grant was sanctioned under development grants.
- As per above sanctioned budget, Government has released Non-Plan grants of Rs. 3547.50 lakhs. Although Rs. 1887.00 lakhs for Agricultural Education Rs. 840.00 lakhs for Agricultural Research and NABARD Assistance grant Rs. 159.00 lakhs has been released under plan grants.
- UAS Raichur has spent Rs. 2705.57 lakhs under Non-plan grants Rs. 1035.01 lakhs for Agricultural Education Rs. 654.04 lakhs for Agricultural Research and

Rs. 0.00 for NABARD Assistance grant up to December – 2016.

### 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 161 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 of the Department. 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 e-initiatives in the state.

Since department has provided infrastructure facilities for better marketing of the commodities, the value of total arrivals in the regulated markets in the state has increased from Rs. 34,047.65 crore during 2014- 15 to Rs.39,707.69 crore during 2015-16.

**Table 7.33: Budget Allocation for Agricultural Marketing department, (Rs in lakhs)**

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocation	17210.00	12218.00	8146.00

#### 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. 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 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2013. A SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) has been established on 6-11-2013 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.

So far, 152 markets are brought under Unified Market Platform. Approximately Rs.33,757.00 Crore value agricultural commodities have been traded under online platform. Nearly 58.00 lakh lots have been traded under Unified Market Platform.

A National level seminar on Agriculture Marketing Reforms was organized in 2015 July at Hubli, Hon'ble Agricultural Minister of Government of India participated. 26 States Ministers and Dignitaries of state and central Government officers also participated. Unanimous decision has been taken to adopt "Karnataka Model" on Agricultural Marketing Reforms in the country.

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. In this regard, Keonics has been appointed as "Project management Consultancy".

#### b) Minimum Floor Price scheme:

To ensure sustainable development and stability in agricultural sector and to protect the interests 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 2015-16, the budgetary grant was Rs.5,000.00 lakhs and the contribution received from the APMCs was Rs.11,236.00 lakhs. Totally Rs.16,237.00 lakhs was received to the Revolving Fund. During 2015-16 and 2016-17 action has been taken to procure agricultural commodities from 93,995 farmers from the revolving fund of Rs.47,448.00 lakhs.

During 2016-17, a budgetary provision of Rs.5000.00 lakhs has been made. Below mentioned agricultural produces has been procured under floor price scheme.

### 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 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 2015-16, budgetary allocation of Rs.5600.00 lakhs has been made and this amount has been released to 45 APMCs. 30 works are completed and the remaining 15 works are under progress.

During 2016-17, a budgetary provision of Rs.1242.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme. Up to October-2016, Rs.6.21 lakhs expenditure has been made by taking up works

**Table 7.34: Details of amount spent for purchase of various commodities, through minimum floor price 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 Revolving Fund (Rs.lakhs)
Paddy	8.12	11452.34	812.22	12264.56	430.23
Ragi	20.37	33621.89	9169.61	42791.50	
Jowar (white)	0.71	1133.48	363.57	1497.05	
Coconut	0.13	205.18	-	205.18	725.00
Onion	7.37	5749.70	-	5749.70	3500.00
Ball copra	0.16	1035.18	165.89	1201.07	200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.86</b>	<b>53197.77</b>	<b>10511.29</b>	<b>63709.06</b>	<b>47448.00</b>

**Table 7.35: 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	1539	205335	2939	212811	4478	418146
2	R.K.V.Y	182	234250	104	10400	285	244650
3	Gramina Bhandara	537	71680	0	0	537	71680
4	R.I.D.F	78	25970	0	0	78	25970
<b>Total</b>		<b>2336</b>	<b>537235</b>	<b>3043</b>	<b>223211</b>	<b>5378</b>	<b>760446</b>

in 6 APMCs. Out of this, 3 works are completed and the remaining 3 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 545 godowns in the rural areas coming under 14 APMC's jurisdiction has been taken up. Out of this 537 works have been completed.

#### **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 Report/Detailed Project Report. It is proposed to take up this scheme under RFP/PPP mode.

For the implementation of the scheme, different works have been taken up from an amount of Rs.1160.00 lakhs.

#### **7.12.4 Establishment of Coconut processing unit at Konehalli sub market of Tiptur:**

The objective of this project is to provide infrastructure facilities for value addition of coconut and copra. Civil works are completed. Electrical works and fixing of machineries are under final stage.

#### **7.12.5 Creation of infrastructural facilities in the APMC's coming under backward areas:**

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.

During the year 2015-16, Rs.1351.00 budgetary allocation was made and 25 developmental works have been taken up in 22 APMCs. All the works are completed.

During 2016-17, budgetary allocation of Rs.1300.00 lakhs has been made. Out of this, Rs.500.00 lakhs is earmarked for development of 25-Sheep and Goat markets, Rs.500.00 lakhs is for the establishment of 9-silos, Rs.200.00 lakhs for providing modern equipments for the selected 5 vegetable markets, Rs.55.00 lakhs for providing basic infrastructural facilities in 5 APMCs, Rs.36.00 lakhs for the construction of 3 godowns under SCP and Rs.9.00 lakhs for the construction of 1 godown under TSP.

### **7 12.6 Rashtiya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):**

Construction of godowns under RKVY scheme will 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, 25% subsidy is given for providing infrastructure facilities like scientific godowns etc., remaining 75% amount required for the project will be borne by the concerned APMCs.

During 2015-16, under RKVY scheme totally Rs.178.57 crore has been allocated. The same has been utilised for constructing 70 number of different capacity godowns, 52 number of grading units, 23 number of closed auction platform, 27 number of Sheep and Goat market development works, 2 number of cold storages and 1 number of Irradiation unit. Totally Rs.119.22 crore expenditure has been made.

### **7.12.7 Establishment of Tur Technology Park at Kalaburagi:**

Development of Tur Technology Park in Kalaburagi will help to take up value addition activities for Tur and other pulses produced in the area. This also helps to create better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of tur and its products. This in turn helps the farmers to get better price for their commodities and overall economic development of the area.

Action has been taken to acquire 250 acre of land through KIADB. Proposal has been submitted to Government to release a grant of Rs.36.00 crore for making payment to KIADB for the acquisition of 250 acre of land. Release of grant from the Government is awaited.

### **7.12.8 Establishment of Maize Technology Park at Ranebennur:**

Development of Maize Technology Park in Ranebennur will help to take up value addition activities for Maize and other commodities produced in the area. This also helps 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 belongs to proposed mega market area. DARASHAW & Co Pvt Ltd in Regents Chambers of Naariman Point, Mumbai has been appointed as Technical Consultant.

### **7.12.9 Establishment of Coconut Technology Park at Tiptur:**

Coconut Technology Park including coconut products research and development unit at Tiptur will help to take up value addition activities for Coconut/Copra produced in the area. Through this better infrastructure for cleaning, grading, sorting, processing, branding, marketing and export of coconut/copra and its products are provided. Action has been taken to obtain 100 acres of land in the Sy No.3 in the Bidiregudi kaval of Tiptur taluk belong to Veterinary University, Bidar.

### **7.12.10 Kayaka Nidhi:**

Implementation of Kayaka Nidhi Scheme will help about 32,000 licensed hamals working in APMCs who are under below poverty line. The amount under this scheme has been utilized to meet the medical expenses of surgical operation upto 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 has been made under this scheme. Rs.21,47,654/- has been spent for medical expenses and funeral assistance for 153 Hamals Up to the end of December-2016.

### **7.12.11 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. DPR obtained from the technical consultant and the same is under verification.

### **7.12.12 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.10,000.00 to Rs.1,00,000. During 2015-16, 197 farmers were given compensation of Rs.1,27,26,000/-. During 2016-17, up to

December, 137 farmers were given compensation of Rs.1,12,80,000/-.

### 7.12.13 Aam Admi Bima Yojane:

The Aam Admi 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 permanently disability, an amount for Rs.75,000.00 and for natural death Rs.30,000.00 is given as compensation to his family. In addition, the Government of India pays scholarship of Rs. 100.00 per month for students of 9th to 12th standard whose parents have registered under this scheme.

During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.5.70 lakhs was paid as compensation to 19 families and Rs.23.34 lakhs to 1945 students has been released as scholarship amount from the LIC.

### Achievements of the Department:

- In order to ensure better returns for the farmers' efforts State Government has brought out Karnataka Agricultural Marketing Policy.
- Unified Market Platform has been created in the agricultural markets of the State and online trading is taking place through this platform.
- Online trading was started in February, 2014 and so far 152 markets have been brought under this process. In these markets unified licence is being given to the traders.
- Approximately Rs.33,757.00 Crore value agricultural commodities have been traded under online platform. Nearly 58 lakh lots have been traded under Unified market Platform.
- Online trading has helped to get competitive price for farmer's produce
- As per the markets statistics, when compared to the previous year, after the implementation of Unified market platform in the AMPCs, farmer's are getting competitive prices for their agricultural produces.
- Rural Market development Scheme has been implemented in 22 AMPCs. Basic infrastructure facilities has been provided

in selected 30 AMPCs from a grant of Rs.5600.00 lakhs.

- For modernization of AMPCs, 61 AMPC's establishing the processing units for cleaning, grading and packing of commodities at the cost of Rs 67.60 crores under R.K.V.Y and RIDF Schemes.
- Under Raitha Sanjeevini Scheme Rs.1,12,80,000/- was given as compensation to 137 farmers.
- Under Aam Admi Bhima Yojane Rs.23.24 lakhs was given to 1945 families as compensation.

### CHALLENGES:

The Department is 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 AMPCs of the state in phased manner. Online trading system is introduced in 152 markets so far. 27,51,140 farmers have registered their names so far to participating at Unified Marketing Platform.

### 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 crops covers an area of 20.37 lakh Hectares and the annual production is 173.60 lakh Metric Tons. The average Productivity of Horticultural crops in the state is 8.52 Metric Tons per Hectare. The annual value of Horticultural products produced in the state is Rs.40002.00 crores and constitutes 35.94% of the total income from entire agriculture sector. The share of Horticultural produces in total GSDP of the state is 4.41%.

The budget allocation for the department for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in **Table 7.36**.

### Vision:

To accelerate Horticulture and horti-business for increasing the income, livelihood and nutritional security of stakeholders with emphasis on rain fed areas.



**Table 7.36: budget allocation for Horticulture department (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Plan	76570.84	66211.66	74254.16
Non-Plan	9275.98	11781.00	12769.00

**Vision :**

To accelerate Horticulture and horti-business for increasing the income, livelihood and nutritional security of stakeholders with emphasis on rain fed areas.

**Mission:**

To achieve an annual growth rate of 6% in the Horticulture sector by enhancing Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture crops.

**Objectives:**

- To increase Horticulture production.
- To improve post-harvest management and market linkages.
- To strengthen Horticulture research, extension and Human Resource Development.
- To formulate schemes for Development of Horticulture in specific regions and implement them.
- To encourage conservation of natural resources.
- To provide 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 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) Wine policy 8) Assistance to Horticulture Boards and Corporations 9) Biotechnology 10) Apiculture 11) Karnataka water shed development project (Sujala-III) 12) Integrated productivity for farming in Coconut.

Category wise Area under Horticultural crops in the state for the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 is given in **Table 7.37**. A comparative statement of area and production of selected fruit crops is given in **Appendix- 7.14**.

**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 and National Mission for Oil seeds and Oil Palm. 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).

**Table 7.37: Categorywise Area under Horticultural crops in Karnataka (lakhHa.)**

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spice Crops	Garden / Plantation	Commercial Flowers	Medicinal Plants	Aromatic Plants	Total
2009-10	3.60	4.37	2.66	8.05	0.27	0.02	0.02	18.99
2010-11	3.54	4.38	2.57	8.21	0.28	0.02	0.02	19.02
2011-12	3.69	4.20	2.29	8.35	0.29	0.02	0.01	18.85
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

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

**Objectives:**

- 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 strategies:**

Inculcation 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.

During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 124.88 crores was allocated. Out of this, Rs.51.22 crores was spent. The financial progress achieved under NHM is given in Appendix 7.15. During 2016-17, the annual physical & financial targets for area expansion of major categories of horticulture crops like fruits, plantation crops, spices, flowers and aromatic crops are 4152 ha. and Rs. 813.48 lakh respectively. Financial assistance of Rs.702.87 lakhs has been provided for area expansion of 3654.28 ha upto the end of December-2016.

The total approved Annual Action Plan for the year 2016-17 is Rs.124.88 crore. During 2016-17 more emphasis is given for providing infrastructure, protected cultivation and Post Harvest Management. The details are given in Table. 7.38.

**Planned activities for Implementation of NHM Scheme for 2017-18:**

The Mission has planned to prepare the draft annual action plan for an amount of Rs. 150.00 crore for the year 2017-18. Emphasis will be given on the following programmes.

- Post Harvest Management.
- Protected cultivation.
- Plantation Infrastructure.
- Mechanization.
- Marketing Infrastructure Programmes.

**b) National Mission On Oil Seeds And Oil Palm (NMOOP):**

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, Oil Palm is a water loving crop, 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, 5 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 8600 farmers are cultivating oil palm in an area of about 10400 ha. 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.

**Table 7.38: Progress of programme implementation during 2016-17 Under NHM**

Programme	(Units)	Annual Target		Achievement (upto Dec.2016)	
		Physical	Financial (Rs.inlakh)	Physical	Financial (Rs.inlakh)
Nursery	(Nos.)	5	66.00	3.00	47.65
Tissue Culture Lab	(Nos.)	6	307.70	2.00	115.86
Strengthening of existing Tissue Culture (TC) units	(Nos.)	1	10.00	1	10.00
Seed production for vegetables& spices	(Ha.)	10	1.23	1.00	0.12
Vegetable seed Production	(Ha.)	1	5.00		
Import of Planting Material (District)	(Nos.)	1.00	64.00	1.00	62.59
New Area Expansion	(Ha)	4175.50	822.64	3654.28	702.87
I & II year Maintenance	(Ha.)	7975.73	472.12	7445.59	442.58
Mushrooms	(Nos)	7.00	75.00	1.00	20.00
Rejuvenation of Old/Senile Orchards	(Ha.)	873.00	174.60	888.16	140.35
Creation of Water Storage Structures	(No.)	517.00	768.00	303.00	360.36
Protected Cultivation	(Ha.)	589.90	3471.37	473.49	908.53
Integrated Nutrient / Pest & Disease Management.	(Ha.)	20834.33	262.50	18199.51	238.14
<b>Organic Farming</b>					
i.Adoption of Organic Farming	(Ha.)	1900	64.00	642	11.70
ii.Vermi compost / Bio-digester units	(No.)	344	105.00	240.00	71.94
Pollination support through bee keeping	(No.)	6298	53.94	4902.00	40.62
Mechanization	(No.)	526	395.90	334.00	253.31
Front Line Demonstration (FLD)	(No)	5.00	5.00		
Human Resource Development	(No.)	18037	600.43	3768.00	63.24
<b>Integrated Post Harvest Management.</b>					
i.Pack Houses	(No.)	600.00	1200.00	305.00	609.93
ii. Integrated pack house	(No.)	18.00	315.00	6.00	80.86
iii. Pre-cooling unit	(No.)	2	14.00		
iv. Reefer Vans	(No.)	4.00	420.00	2.00	117.60
v. Primary/Mobile Processing	(No.)	92.00	920.00	103.00	323.40
vi.Cold Storage Units	(No.)	5.00	45.50	2.00	18.00
vii. Ripening Chamber	(No.)	6.00	155.00	1.00	3.94
viii. Preservation unit					
viii. Onion Storage Structures	(No.)	250.00	218.75	95.00	81.53
Establishments of Marketing Infrastructures	(No.)	236.00	251.05	82.00	12.30

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.16,000/- 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.8000/- per hectare. Subsidies are also extended for the purchase of various implements, to adopt drip irrigation, inter cropping, borewell, water harvesting structures and diesel pumpset. Farmers are also taken on exposure visits and imparted training on advance cultivation practices.

As on December-2016, 1,13,685 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 December-2016 has been fixed at Rs.7869/- per ton of FFBS.

The Central Govt. has allocated an amount of Rs.7.33 crores for the year 2016-17. Under State Sector an amount of Rs.649.36 lakhs and under District Sector program an amount of Rs.83.32 lakhs has been allocated. The physical and financial achievements of the oil palm development programme are given in **Table 7.39**.

#### **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 2016-17, Central Government has allocated Rs. 8190.00 lakhs as 63% of Central Share to Horticulture.

According to GOI guidelines subsidy should be based on the farmers belonging to DPAP/DDP (Drought Prone Area Programme/Desert Development Programme) and Non DPAP taluks. As per the GOI Letter No.F.No. 11-42/2015-Hort, Dated:10-11-2015 it is said to prepare on the basis of 60:40 (Central and State Share) sharing pattern the Scheme should be implemented.

If 90% of assistance is provided to all categories of farmers in Karnataka State, the sharing pattern of Central and State is given in **Table 7.40**.

As per above sharing pattern between central and state government, as per Government order: HCD/54/HPP/2016 Dated; 19-07-2016 during 2016-17, Annual action plan of Rs. 23326.93 lakhs has been approved and permitted to continue to provide the 90 % subsidy by increasing the state share to all categories of farmers under Centrally Sponsored Micro Irrigation under PMKSY.

Under Micro Irrigation Scheme for the year 2016-17 Rs.25,400.00 lakhs budget provision

**Table 7.39: Physical and Financial progress under Oil Palm Development programme**

Year	Physical(Area Expansion) (ha)		Financial(Rs. In lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2015-16	2000	1151	813.12	733.32
2016-17 (As on Dec-2016)	1600	795	1272.68	404.12

**Table 7.40: Sharing pattern between central and state Government of DPAP and non DPAP**

Category of farmers	DPAP/DDP* (%)				Non DPAP(%)			
	Central Share	State Share		Total	Central Share	State Share		Total
		Mandatory State Share	Additional State Share			Mandatory State Share	Additional State Share	
SF/MF	36	24	30	90	27	18	45	90
Others	27	18	45	90	21	14	55	90

\*DPAP:-Drought Prone Areas Programme. DDP:-Desert Development Programme

has been made under district sector scheme according Rs. 1146.02 lakhs provision is being made.

#### 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 inception of the scheme, an area of 4.98 lakh hectares has been brought under Micro Irrigation by providing subsidy of Rs.1501.13 crores for 3.96 lakhs farmers who have installed Drip/ Sprinkler for Horticulture. The progress achieved under Micro irrigation scheme is given in the Table 7.41.

#### Program Guidelines:

1. During 2016-17 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 35% to 45% as per Government of India norms for subsequent 3.00 ha.

Preference is given to those farmers who have installed drip irrigation to mixed crop grown in areca/coconut plantations.

**Table 7.41: Progress under Micro irrigation**

Period	Physical (In.lakhs Ha.)		Financial (Rs.in crores)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
During 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1.93	1.57	570.89	444.87
2012-13	0.65	0.52	194.60	193.23
2013-14	0.56	0.50	225.65	214.53
2014-15	0.67	0.46	255.22	249.28
2015-16	0.36	0.36	206.44	182.69
2016-17*	0.38	0.21	233.27	117.94

(\* upto the end of December 2016)

### 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, Mango and Jackfruit mela, Dasara Exhibitions, Krishi Mela, Republic day and Independence day flowershow etc., to provide information about Departments
- Organising Trainings, Horticulture Day, Seminars, Workshops
- 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.

#### 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 10 training centers functioning. Every year, about 360 Farmer's children are being trained to this centers.

10 onths training will be given to farmers childers in the 10 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, 26 district level horti clinics and 2 mobile units 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 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been allocated, of which Rs. 327.31 lakhs has been spent. For the year 2016-17, Rs. 666.141 lakh has been allocated out of which , Rs. 570.941 lakhs has been released of which Rs. 289.35 lakhs were spent till the end of December-2016.

### 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 eriophyid mite, black-headed caterpillar, stem bleeding, tomato leaf curl virus, bacterial blight and koleroga of areca nut.

#### 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 2015-16, Rs.239.84163 lakhs has been spent as against release of Rs.244.500 lakhs. During 2016-17, Rs.323.00 lakhs has been allocated for parasite production, brachymeria production, assistance for chemicals purchase, staff salary, tour allowance and others, special component programme and tribal sub plan. As on December 2016, Rs.242.25 lakhs has been released, out of which Rs. 160.74 lakhs has been spent. There are 26 parasite laboratories in the department where in 333.7640 lakh Goniozus parasites and 1.00 lakh Brachymeria parasites were produced and released during 2015-16. During 2016-17, 155.2560 lakh Goniozus parasites were produced up to end of December-2016 and distributed to the beneficiaries for releasing in coconut garden. Details of the programmes progress are given in Table. 7.42.

#### 7.13.4 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 2007-08 in all the 30 districts of the State.

#### Objective:

- To provide help to gear up productivity and production of Horticulture Crops.
- To streamline the distribution of Horticulture produce and strengthen the marketing network under private public partnership model.
- To encourage rural employment and prevent the migration of farming community to urban areas.
- To promote value addition in Horticulture.
- To encourage the development of farming community by formation of Farmer Producer Organization.

Various important programmes implemented under RKVY are,

#### a) Precision Farming in Banana/ Horticulture crops:

There is scope to increase the yield of banana up to 40-50% by application of necessary inputs and adoption of improved cultivation practices. Precision Farming in banana programme was taken up under RKVY in all the 30 districts from 2011-12 onwards. During 2016-17, in addition to banana, various other horticulture crops have been included under this project.

#### Objectives:

The main objective of the programme is to raise the productivity levels by educating the farmers about scientific cultivation, using tissue culture plants, drip irrigation, fertigation, mulching, integrated nutrition and appropriate plant protection measures.

During the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs was released with a financial achievement of Rs.197.247 lakhs covering about 961.27 acres. In 2016-17, the scheme is

**Table 7.42: Details of Disease and Pest Management Programme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No	Programme Name	2015-16			2016-17	
		Target	Release	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Dec-2016)
1	Integrated Pestand Disease Management Programme for Horticulture crops	253.00	244.50	239.84163	323.00	160.74

being implemented with a financial target of Rs. 400.00 lakhs and physical target of 2775 acres. As on December 2016, an amount Rs.400.00 lakhs has been released and Rs.298.06 lakhs expenditure has been incurred with a physical achievement covering an area of 1293 acres under various horticulture crops.

#### **b) 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

"Mechanization in Horticulture" is being implemented under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas 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 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.605.53 lakhs was made, out of which Rs. 595.5242 lakhs have been spent and subsidy is given for 3293 equipments. During the year 2016-17, a budgetary provision of Rs.2105.00 lakhs has been made for this programme. As on December -2016, an amount of Rs.1805.00 lakhs has been released, out of which Rs.1212.08 lakhs expenditure has been incurred with a physical achievement of 5850 number of beneficiaries availing subsidy under this project.

#### **c) Vegetable Initiatives for Urban Cluster:**

This scheme is being implemented to address all problems in the value chain, right from the stage of pre-production to the consumers Table through appropriate interventions and to ensure supply of safe, good quality fresh as well as processed vegetable produce at competitive price to urban consumers.

#### **Objectives:**

1. To promote economically viable farmers and self governing farmer producer organizations.

2. To provide complete assistance to Farmers Producers Organizations (FPO's) for acquiring technical, financial, administrative and infrastructure facilities.
3. Overall strengthening of FPO's by engaging qualified and experienced Resource Institutions (RI).
4. Enhancing vegetable production and productivity improve nutritional security and suggest means to increase income of farmers.
5. To provide safe, good quality vegetables at competitive price to urban consumers and increase employment opportunities by strengthening supply chain of fresh as well as processed vegetables.
6. To develop and promote technologies for enhancing production and productivity of vegetables.
7. To address all problems in the value chain, right from the stage of pre-production to the consumers Table through appropriate interventions.
8. Employment generation for skilled and unskilled persons, especially for unemployed youth.

During the year 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.173.62 lakhs was made, out of which Rs.172.869 lakhs have been spent for encouraging vegetable cultivation under open and protected conditions in a total area of 64.69 hectares and emphasis is given for urban clusters. During the year 2016-17, this project has been discontinued as encouragement for vegetable cultivation is being provided under Comprehensive Horticulture Development scheme in state sector.

#### **d) Protected Cultivation of Flowers and Vegetables:**

Keeping in mind, the changing behaviour of consumer because of globalization and increasing demand in national and international markets for flowers and vegetables, obtaining high yielding good quality produces in a restricted area adopting scientific technology is "Protected Cultivation".

#### **Objectives:**

1. To increase the profits of small land holders, by encouraging them to grow



short term, profitable flower and vegetables crops by adopting technology

2. A large Variety of seasonal crops can be grown throughout the year under protected cultivation.
3. The liberalization of industrial and trade policies paved the way for smooth export of cut flowers under protected cover.
4. Generate self- employment opportunities for skilled and partially skilled labourers.
5. To increase the social and financial status of the farmers.
6. To reduce the usage of plant protection chemicals through protected cultivation.

During the year 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.881.57 lakhs was made, out of which Rs. 881.03 lakhs have been spent for encouraging the farmers to grow flowers and veget Tables under protected cultivation structures in a total area of 19.93 hectares. During the year 2016-17, this project has been discontinued as encouragement for protected cultivation units is being provided under Krishi Bhagya scheme in state sector

#### **e) Rejuvenation of Coconut/Betelvine gardens in Karnataka State:**

The State Technical Committee constituted by the State Govt. under the leadership of Dr. Narayanagouda, Vice Chancellor, UAS, Bangalore to recommend suitable packages for the drought affected Coconut gardens has recommended the following two packages.

- 1) Alternate cropping with cashew, mango, sapota, guava, etc in completely dried coconut areas and
- 2) Rejuvenation of partially affected coconut gardens.

Based on the above recommendations, under RKVY scheme assistance is being provided for rejuvenation and replanting of Coconut/ Betelvine gardens.

During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.771.71 lakhs has been released under RKVY out of which Rs.768.717 lakhs financial progress has been achieved covering an area of 3437.81 Ha. under coconut and 437.752 Ha. under betelvine crops. Further, during 2016-17, an amount of Rs.1378.09 lakhs has been earmarked out of which the entire amount has been released to revive coconut and betelvine gardens in the State. As on December2016 an amount of Rs.1032.35 lakhs expenditure has

been incurred covering a total area of 5236ha of coconut and betelvine gardens.

#### **f) Production and supply of planting materials in Departmental Farms & Nurseries:**

Horticultural seed and planting materials produced in 410 Horticultural farms and nurseries spread across the State are being supplied to farmers at department rates. During 2015-16, 9.79 lakhs of various Horticultural planting materials have been propagated. 5.00 hectares of progeny orchards have been established. Various infrastructure facilities like green house, Shade net and irrigation structures have been established in Departmental farms and nurseries. During the year 2016-17, with a financial target of Rs.92.85 lakhs, this programme is being implemented to strengthen the Departmental farms and nurseries by producing grafts and seedlings of various horticultural crops, progeny orchards, irrigation facilities and to strengthen the Departmental farms and nurseries by constructing compound and fencing. As on December-2016 an amount of Rs.92.62 lakhs has been utilized for development of infrastructure facilities in 7 horticulture farms.

#### **g) Strengthening of Departmental Laboratories:**

This project is implemented for strengthening of existing Departmental Laboratories. This project 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. An amount of Rs.4.798 lakhs was released under this project during 2015-16, of which the entire amount has been utilized for strengthening Bio-centers at Mysore, Shimoga, Davangere and Bidar. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.158.00 lakhs has been earmarked out of which Rs.158.00 lakhs has been released upto the end of December2016 to strengthen the existing Department Bio-center laboratories. In the current year, civil works/ infrastructure work is in progress at Bio-center, Mysore. So far an amount of Rs.26.95 lakhs expenditure has been incurred.

### **h) 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.35.81 Lakhs was released and utilized. 2 programmes viz. Quality production and Value addition of Banana and Development of value chain for supply of vegetables was implemented in 2015-16, through private agencies Sanjeevini Agro and Vegifresh respectively in Belguam District. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.269.49 lakhs has been earmarked and released for project based activities for production to marketing activities in Horticulture. The activities are in the process of implementation so far an amount of Rs. 19.50 lakhs expenditure has been incurred.

### **i) Computerisation of Horticulture Department:**

The Department of Horticulture currently manages about 32 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 are a lot of difficulties faced ranging from non-transparent selection process to difference between the actual

amount 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 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). An amount of Rs.28.71 lakhs was released during 2015-16 and has been utilized. The project is being continued during 2016-17 with an allocation of Rs. 1045.00 lakhs.

### **j) Development of Farmer Producers Organisation:**

To address the challenging issues related to production, post harvest management and marketing, the department has identified farmer member owned horticulture farmer interested groups as one of the most effective pathway to implement major schemes viz., Comprehensive Horticulture Development/ Vegetables initiatives/Bee keeping etc. implemented by the Horticulture department in the state.

During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.672.99 Lakhs has been utilized for the formation of 73 Farmer Producer Organizations in all the Districts of the State. The formation of Farmers' producers organization is taken up through nodal agency SFAC (Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium) with an aim to help the farming community. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 952.23 lakhs has been earmarked for this project out of which Rs. 650.11 lakhs has been released and utilized for maintenance of 51 FPO's

### **7.13.5 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:

- 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 7.43**.

**Table 7.43: The progress achieved under Comprehensive Horticulture Development Programme, (Rs. In lakhs)**

Year	Budged earmarked	Financial allocation	Budget released	Achievement	% achieved to the released budget
2014-15	20000.00	9693.00	9387.14	9249.18	98.53%
2015-16	10501.00	12490.49	12490.49	12213.33	97.78%
2016-17*	16502.00	16502.00	12376.50	6174.027	49.89%

(\*Up to end of December 2016)

#### a) Farmer Producers Organizations (FPO's):

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, 1956 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.

The Department of Horticulture, Govt. of Karnataka in association with Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, a Nodal Agency for FPO, Govt. of India has

established 58 Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO's) and another 34 Farmers Producer Organizations is under the process of registration.

#### b) Post Harvest Management:

During 2016-17, post harvest management is a component under CHD scheme. 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 7.44**.

#### c) Potato Special Package:

With the main objective of providing subsidy to potato growing farmers for purchase of Bio-

fertilizers, Plant Protection Chemicals and 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 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in **Table 7.45A**.

#### Seed Subsidy for purchase of certified seed potato:

To encourage potato growers and make available certified seed potatoes at low prices, subsidies being provided from the year 2016-17. Details are given in **Table 7.45B**.

#### 7.13.6 Karnataka Wine Policy:

Karnataka Grape Wine Board has been set up to formulate wine policy and implement the programmes that encourage Grape production and processing, production and marketing of wine and help the grape growers to overcome

**Table 7.44: Physical and financial achievement under post harvest management**

Year	Physical (No. of processing units)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	96	96	250.00	184.62
2015-16	134	115	433.35	413.86
2016-17* (up to September 16)	97	18	200.00	66.09

(\*Upto end of December-2016)

**Table 7.45A: Progress of Potato Package**

Year	Annual Physical (in ha.)		Annual Financial (Rs in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	15000	19235.90	750.00	733.43
2015-16	14000	14458.45	753.00	547.185
2016-17*	13200	11888.00	584.67	511.11

(\*upto the end of December-2016)

**Table 7.45B: Progress of Seed Subsidy for purchase of certified seed potato**

Year	Annual Physical (in ha.)		Annual Financial (Rs in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2016-17*	1530	1516	267.64	263.42

(\*upto the end of December-2016)

the market uncertainties by linking grape production with wine processing.

During the year 2015-16, a budgetary provision of Rs.350.00 lakhs has been allocated out of which Rs.147.50 lakhs has been released as share capital and Rs.202.50 lakhs for developmental activities.

During the year 2016-17, a budgetary provision of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been made for the developmental activities of the Board. A budget of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been released up to December 2016 and Rs. 250.00 lakh has been spent for developmental activities.

### **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 2015-16, Rs.758.00 lakhs has been released and this amount is being utilizing for spice crops development programmes. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is earmarked, upto the end of December -2016, Rs. 150.00 lakh is released and out of this, Rs.100.00 lakh is being 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 advanced technical information regarding Horticulture.

#### **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 7.46**.

**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. Details are given in **Table 7.47**.

**c) Providing Integrated Marketing Facilities to Horticultural Products:**

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 alldistrict levelHOPCOMS 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 7.48**.

**Table 7.46: Progress under Karnataka State Mango Development and Marketing Corporation Ltd.**

Year	Particulars	Budget allocation	Release	Expenditure
2014-15	Corpus fund	164.00	164.00	164.00
	Developmental fund	490.00	490.00	490.00
	Salary and other	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>754.00</b>	<b>754.00</b>	<b>754.00</b>
2015-16	Corpus fund	104.00	104.00	104.00
	Developmental fund	398.00	398.00	398.00
	Salary and other	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>602.00</b>	<b>602.00</b>	<b>602.00</b>
2016-17 (up to December-16)	Corpus fund	75.00		
	Developmental fund	656.00	375.00	244.58
	Salary and other	100.00		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>831.00</b>	<b>375.00</b>	<b>244.58</b>

**Table 7.47: Progress under Karnataka Wine Board.**

Year	Particulars	Budget allocation	Release	Expenditure
2014-15	Developmental fund	200.00	200.00	200.00
2015-16	Developmental fund	100.00	100.00	100.00
2016-17*	Developmental fund	200.00	128.00	128.00

(\*upto the end of December-2016)

**Table 7.48: Progress achieved under Integrated Marketing Facilities to Horticultural Products**

Year	Financial(Rs. In lakhs)	
	Target	Achvt
2014-15	591.20	591.20
2015-16	25.00	25.00
2016-17 (December- 2016)	25.00	25.00

### 7.13.9 Biotechnology:

The Biotechnology Centre of the Department of Horticulture is taking up activities like germplasm conservation, tissue culture, mushroom development, production of Bio-fertilizer and Bio-pesticides, soil, water & leaf analysis and DNA finger printing. Propagation of horticulture crops including medicinal and aromatic plants by adopting tissue culture and green house technology is an important commercial activity of the centre.

A total of 10.00 lakhs tissue culture plants have been produced and 1464 samples of virus index have been done by utilizing Rs.150.47 lakhs and 116 tonnes of bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents and vermicom post have been produced by utilizing Rs.9.28 lakhs upto the end of December-2016 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 etc. A total of 21686 Spawn bottles, 109.85 kg mushroom crop and 1000 spawn run bags were produced upto the end of December 2016. Under Extension and Training Programme 14 training programmes were organized and a total of 732 farmers / public / students have been trained.

In the departmental labs, a total of 2388 & 812 water, soil and leaf samples were analyzed for macro nutrients & micro nutrients respectively. In addition 233 samples of organic manure for quality, 151 samples for residue analysis, 55 samples for heavy metal contents and 330 phytosanitary samples have been analyzed up to the end of December - 2016 in the departmental labs.

Further, under the scheme of Development of Departmental Laboratories, upto December-2016, a total of 3137, 1379 and 3137 water, soil and leaf samples were analyzed in Shimoga,

Bijapur and Belgaum districts respectively. A total of 8000 mushroom spawn bottles were produced in Mysore district.

The programme Vegetable Seed Sampling and Analysis being implemented under Development of Departmental Labs. scheme since 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to control sale of spurious seeds, correct analysis of the seed samples. Details are given in **Table 7.49**.

Further, an Annual Action Plan for an amount of Rs.203.33 lakhs has been approved from Government of India under National AYUSH Mission scheme for the year 2016-17, which includes area expansion of medicinal plants. However, due to severe drought incurred in the state, area expansion programme could not be taken up as per the approved annual action plan, thus Annual action plan had to be revised to Rs.113.17 lakhs and the same has been submitted to department of AYUSH, seeking approval of State AYUSH Society. The Government of India has already released 60% central Share to the Department of AYUSH, out of which Rs. 25 lakhs has been released to the department of Horticulture and release of 40% state share is expected shortly. Details are given in **Table 7.50**.

### 7.13.10 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.

**Table 7.49: Progress under Departmental Labs**

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs in Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	2200	2152	24.43	24.42
2015-16	700	700	9.00	8.83
2016-17*	1500	982	25.00	9.50

\*(up to December-2016)

**Table 7.50: National Mission on Medicinal Plants for the Year 2016-17**

Sl. No	Name of the Medicinal Plants	Area(ha)	Achievement
i.	Crops for 75% subsidy		Out of 60%, central share Rs. 25 lakhs has been released and the same will be released to implementing officers shortly. Release of state share of 40% amount is expected soon.
1.	Sandal wood	109.50	
2.	Raktachandan	37.00	
ii.	Crops for 30% subsidy		
1.	Ashwagandha	120.00	
2.	Tulsi	192.00	
3.	Senna	10.00	
4.	Stevia	19.00	
5.	Acorus calamus	11.75	
6.	Tephrosia purpurea	2.00	
	Total	501.25	

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 Madhu mahotsavas / Madhu mela 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 and Rs.75,000/- for purchase of honey processing unit.

A budget provision of Rs.35.00 lakhs is made for infrastructure development of Bee keeping Training center and Madhuvana at Alnavara, Dharwad.

During 2016-17, to implement Apiculture Development programmes an allocation of Rs.200.00 under State Sector & Rs.85.72 lakhs under District Sector is earmarked out of which Rs.150.00 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.62.66 lakhs under District sector have been released up to the end of December-2016 respectively. Bee keeping training of 2 days duration is given to 2632 beneficiaries, subsidy is given to interested beneficiaries for the purchase of 2454 bee boxes, colonies and stand and to establish 26 private madhuvanas and Rs.43.142 lakhs is utilized for maintenance of departmental madhuvanas with a total financial progress of Rs.155.517 lakhs.

#### 7.13.11 Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II SUJALA-III:

Based on the success of the Sujala- 1, World Bank assisted Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II, Sujala-III is being implemented from 2012-13 to 2017-18 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 1930 micro watersheds have been identified aiming to increase the income of farmers in rain fed 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. For the year 2014-15 budget of Rs.1000.00 lakhs was allocated and Rs.839.88 lakhs was spent. A budget of Rs.3200.00 lakhs is allocated for the year 2015-16 and Rs.2435.71 lakhs was spent during the project period. For the year 2016-17 Rs. 11053.5 lakhs is in the proposed plan earmarked but for Rs. 630.00 lakhs is earmarked and approval is accorded by the Government. Approval is expected for the remaining budget. Since inception of the project (2012-13) a cumulative total of Rs.3845.75 lakhs has been spent upto December-2016. During the project period, demonstrations of perennial and annual horticultural crops will be taken up in an area of 4189ha and upto December 2016, Horticultural demonstrations have been taken up in an area of 1888 ha. To encourage the co-operative Ideology amongst the farmers, 1143 Farmer Interest Groups are formed 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 House, Pre-cooling Unit, Reopening Unit, Low energy storage Units etc., A budget outlay of Rs.246.76 lakhs is earmarked in order to introduce extension and demonstration activities, soil and conservation, and develop model nursery in

6 departmental farms and till December-2016 Rs.230.75 lakhs is spent.

**7.13.12 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 7.51.

**7.13.13 Scheme for establishment of Coconut Product 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

**Table 7.51: Progress achieved under Integrated Farming in Coconut for Productivity Improvement Programme**

Sl. No.	Year	Financial( Rs.in lakh)		Physical (Ha)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
<b>I</b>	<b>2015-16</b>				
A.	Coconut Development Board assistance- Laying out of Demonstration plots and maintenance	163.996	161.09642	937.12	923.20
B	Coconut crop improvement programme	300.00	262.98004	5399.04	4727.87
<b>II</b>	<b>2016-17 (Upto Dec- 2016)</b>				
A.	Coconut Development Board assistance - Laying out of Demonstration plots and maintenance	1087.50	48.150	2734.64	231.60
B	Coconut crop improvement programme	312.50	179.785	5256.19	3194.02

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.25.00 lakhs has been released during 2015-16 for establishment of Coconut products park in Sira taluk of Tumakuru district which was deposited to Nirmithi Kendra Tumakuru. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs was allocated, out of which Rs.18.75 lakhs has been released upto the end of December-2016.

#### 7.13.14 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 2015-16, Rs.216.28 lakhs was allocated and Rs.213.49 lakhs was spent. During the year 2016-17, a budgetary provision of Rs.214.83 lakh has been made for this programme and the programme has been implemented effectively with a financial achievement of Rs.107.34 lakh upto the end of December-2016.

#### 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.

#### Objective of the Scheme:

- 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.
- 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 2015-16, an amount of Rs.101.19 lakhs has been allocated, of which Rs.100.96lakhs has been spent. For the year 2016-17, Rs. 129.27 lakh has been allocated out of which , Rs.92.45 lakhs has been released and Rs. 67.28 lakhs has been spent till the end of December-2016

#### **c) Farmers Training:**

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 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 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 46.72 lakhs has been earmarked & Rs.45.62 lakhs released out of which Rs. 45.58 lakhs has been spent. For the year 2016-17, Rs. 50.16 lakh has been allocated out of which , Rs. 23.48 lakhs has been released and Rs. 7.21 lakhs has been spent till the end of December -2016

#### **d) Assistance to Cold Storage:**

Karnataka has 99 cold storages, of which 91 are in private, 4 are in co-operative and 4 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 Rupee 1/-is provided for every unit of electricity consumed by the cold storage units. Details are given in **Table 7.52**.

#### **e) Overviews of Financial development of University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot for the financial year 2016-17**

The University of Horticultural Science, Bagalkot, being the first Horticultural university in Karnataka and the third Horticultural university in India, was established for overall economic development of farmers and Horticulture growers of Karnataka and for Education, Research. Having jurisdiction in 23 districts of the State and having completed 7 years of its service, it has generated high hopes in the field of horticulture.

The University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot is having 9 colleges, 1 Main research & Extension centre, 2 Regional Research and Extension centers and 8 Horticulture research stations, 10 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPS) including a main campus at Bagalkot. The University plans to conduct new experiments.

#### **f) Karnataka State Horticulture development Agency(KSHDA):**

For the Special purpose of developing Horticulture farms and nurseries by rejuvenating them, Karnataka State Horticulture Development Agency (KSHDA) has been established. The main objective of the KSHDA is to produce high quality horticultural seed and planting materials and to build and operate Crop Development Resource Centres for holistic development of horticultural sector as well for building infrastructure facilities in the farms.

**Table 7.52: Progress Under Assistance to Cold Storage**

Year	Annual Physical (no's)		Annual Financial ( Rs in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	61	58	52.13	51.42
2015-16	59	59	53.29	53.10
2016-17*	59	59	58.84	38.15

\* (up to December-2016)

### 7.13.15 Outcomes & Challenges:

- Post-harvest is the biggest linkage in the entire process of Horticulture activities. Nearly 30% of the Horticultural produce is wasted due to improper post-harvest management. Lack of awareness and education among farmers and traders and lack of adequate infrastructure such as pack houses, primary processing units, and field storage structure are some of the reasons for improper post-harvest management.
- In Karnataka, only 1% of the total production of fruits and vegetables is currently being processed so as to produce value added goods of higher market value. About 25-30% the produce is lost due to inadequate cold storage and transport facilities. At present there are 99 cold storage units for handling fruits and vegetables. Of these units, 4 are in the co-operative sector, 91 are in the private sector and 4 are in public sector. Based on the estimates of per capita consumption of Horticulture produces prepared by the Task Force set up by planning commission, demand for fruits and vegetables in Karnataka would be 145 lakh tones by 2020 and the State's current cold storage facility would cover a mere 2% of the produce. It is imperative that the cold storage capacity is augmented to reduce the losses and to move up agro processing value chain. By enhancing the capacity of cold storage and over all improvement of post-harvest linkages to the farmers, the State can minimize the losses caused due to wastage. Infrastructure of Modern Flower Auction House at Bangalore can be used for sorting, grading, cold storage, electronic auction system, banking and other value addition facilities.
- Inadequate power supply and exorbitant power tariff for floriculture and processing sector is a constraint for functioning of cold storage facilities.

- Location of cold storage facilities is a problem with most of them being situated away from farms. Cold storage in rural areas do not have graded cooling for different types of produce and cold storage chain suppliers incur high power tariffs charged at commercial rates. Further, as highlighted in the Report by Planning Commission for Twelfth Five Year Plan, the scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure only provides ordinary cold chain and fruit ripening solutions for consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables and thus requires restructuring to incorporate organic linkages with processing of perishable fruits and vegetables.
- The progress under the credit-link subsidy under NHM especially the "Post-harvest management" component has been very low. This needs to be strengthened adequately.

### 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 2016-17, an amount of Rs1503.87 crores (Including RKVY) has been allocated for plan programmes and Rs.595.98 crores has been spent up to the end of December-2016. Budget allocation for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as below.

**Table 7.53: Budget Allocation for Animal Husbandry Department (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Plan Allocation	139215.02	151706	1503.87*
Non plan Allocation	39109.01	52917.00	45732

\* Including Rs. 7687.00 lakh 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 2015-16, the share of Animal Husbandry in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Agriculture and Allied activities was 18.78%. As per 19th Livestock Census, the share of Karnataka in all India livestock and poultry population was 5.41% and 7.33% respectively. The density of livestock in the state was estimated at 151.21 per sq.km and 47468 per lakh human population. The livestock and poultry statistics is given in **Table 7.54** and the detailed information is depicted in **Appendix 7.16**.

### 7.14.2 Livestock and Poultry Production:

In milk production, India ranks second in the world and during 2015-16, Karnataka State ranks eleventh among Indian States. The production of milk in the State was 6.34 million MT during the year 2015-16. Details of the production of the major livestock products namely, milk, meat, wool and eggs are shown

in **Table 7.55** and more details are provided in **Appendix 7.17**.

### 7.14.3 Animal Health and Veterinary Services:

During 2015-16, the livestock and poultry are rendered by health services through a network of 4215 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of 30 District Poly Clinic, 664 Veterinary Hospitals, 1833 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1512 Primary Veterinary Centers and 176 mobile veterinary clinics. Further 362 Artificial insemination centers and 64 other Veterinary Institutions are also rendering services. During 2015-16, 125.43 lakh cases were treated for various diseases and during 2016-17, 79.55 lakhs cases were treated for various diseases up to the end of December-2016. **Totally 622** lakhs vaccinations were carried out. During 2016-17 up to the end of December-2016, 455.24 lakhs vaccinations were carried out as preventive measure for various diseases. **Table 7.56** shows details of Development of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

**Table 7.54: Livestock and Poultry Statistic**

(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 7.55: Livestock and Poultry Production**

Item	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (up to December 2016)	Percentage change in 2015-16 over 2014-15
Milk	'000 Tonnes	5997	6123	6344	5490	3.61
Meat @	Tonnes	169894	181312	196600	179932	8.43
Wool	Tonnes	7755	8821	8191	5681	-7.14
Eggs	No. in crore	412	439	476	418	8.66

@ Includes Poultry Meat.

**Table 7.56: Development of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Up to December-2016)
1	Veterinary institutions (including Artificial Insemination centers and Mobile Veterinary Clinics)	No.	4112	4212	4215	4215
2	Livestock farms	No.	11	11	11	11
3	Poultry farms	No.	23	24	24	24
4	Artificial inseminations done	Lakh	24.47	28.45	27.70	19.28
5	No. of cases treated	Lakh	123.40	107.98	125.43	79.55
6	Fodder produced	Tonnes	5492.57	9564.81	11893	78186
7	Milk produced	'000 Tonnes	5997	6123	6344	5490
8	Egg produced	Lakh	41223	43948	47661	41800
9	Wool produced	Tonnes	7755	8821	8191	5681
10	Meat produced	Tonnes	169894	181312	196600	179932

**A. Performance under Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme:**

Sperm stations of frozen sperms are located at Bangalore and Dharwad. The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided in 4215 centres. Performance under Artificial Insemination Programme is shown in **Table 7.57**.

**B. Divisionwise progress of Artificial Insemination programme and milk production:**

The progress of Artificial Insemination and milk production of various division of the state are given in **Table 7.58**. Bengaluru Division shows on high achievement under AI programme and Milk Production as compared to other division.

**Table 7.57: Performance under Artificial Insemination Programme****(No. in lakh)**

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (up to December 2016)	% change in 2015-16 over 2014-15
i) Cross breed cows	19.87	18.16	12.66	-8.61
iii) Indigenous	3.55	4.74	3.1	33.52
Total Cow (AI)	23.42	22.9	15.76	-2.22
No. of calves born (Cow)	5.04	5.4	3.84	7.14
II) Buffalo(AI)	5.03	4.8	3.52	-4.57
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	1.26	1.28	0.92	1.58

**Table 7.58: Division wise progress of Artificial Insemination (AI) Programme and Milk Production**

Name of the Division	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (upto December-2016)		
	AI		Milk Production ('000 T.)	AI		Milk Production ('000 T.)	AI		Milk Production ('000T.)
	Target	% of Achievement		Target	% of Achievement		Target	% of Achievement	
Bangalore	755200	157.64	2063	958300	114.13	1979.67	788342	95.93	1601
Mysore	573100	137.76	1736	672700	101.96	1482.96	535837	91.75	1440
Belgaum	515000	150.38	1435	591000	121.43	1960.06	480741	109.58	1595
Gulbarga	213000	91.44	889	219500	89.56	921.32	165299	97.86	854

#### 7.14.4 National Program on Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBDD):

- Under the Centrally sponsored National Livestock Mission sub-mission Risk Management insurance cover to a maximum of 5 crossbred cattle and buffaloes per household is provided. 40% of the premium is paid as assistance. If the beneficiary is a member of the Dairy Co-op society, 30% of the premium is borne by the District co-op milk unions. During 2015-16, under the program, 2,32,119 animals have been insured. During 2016-17, 74,092 animals are insured up to the end of December 2016.
- Under the National Program on Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBDD) dairy development is being implemented by the Karnataka Milk Federation. The Government of India has approved the program for 2014-15 to 2016-17 with an allocation of Rs. 38.56 crores. During 2015-16, Rs. 11.60 crores has been released.
- Imported semen of elite HF and Jersey breeds is being used to upgrade the genetic potentiality of HF & Jersey crossbred cows. A fee of Rs.85/- per dose is collected from the farmers. During 2015-16, under this program 1,67,815 doses have been distributed to 30 Districts for Genetic Improvement of existing crossbred cattle.
- 750 Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI) are being trained and MAITRI centers have been established in 11 Districts in places where A.I. and other Veterinary services are not extended either by the department or KMF. The program will be extended to

other districts during 2017-18. Up to December 2016 totally 484 MAITRI workers have been trained.

- The Government of India has approved a proposal of Rs.1086.51 lakhs under NPBDD to establish a Gokul Gram as per the guidelines of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) to conserve and develop local indigenous breeds specially Deoni, at Livestock Breeding and Training center, Kurikuppe in Bellary District .Rs.60.00 lakhs released under this programme and performance recording of deoni cows being undertaken.
- 12 Liquid Nitrogen Silos (LNS) will be established at 12 selected places in the state to strengthen the liquid Nitrogen and semen straws supply network.
- Sanctions for purchase of 21,110 doses sexed semen through MOU with Bhartiya Agro Industries Federation (BAIF) for use in elite animals of farmers with subsidy of 50%.

#### 7.14.5 Cattle Development:

In the state, Indigenous breeds like Hallikar, Amrithmahal and Khillar are propagated by selective breeding in the livestock farms located at Kunikenahalli in Tumkur, Ajjapura in Chikmagalur and Bankapura in Haveri districts respectively. Production capacity of Amrithmahal breed cows is estimated elite females are being identified and Amrithmahal Breeders co operative societies being formed.

Frozen semen doses required for artificial insemination are produced at Hessaraghatta and Dharwad Frozen Semen Centres and supplied for breeding purposes. In 2015-16,

31.50 lakhs of Semen straws and in 2016-17 up to the end of December 2016, 29.06 lakhs semen straws have been produced. In 2015-16, 27.70 lakh artificial inseminations were done and out of which 6.69 lakh calves have born. Further, up to the end of December 2016, 19.28 lakh artificial inseminations have been done. During this period, 4.76 lakh calves have born.

#### **7.14.6 Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation (KSWDCL):**

In the state, there are five Sheep Breeding Center working under Corporation. As a part of breed improvement programme cross breed rams are distributed from sheep breeding centers to sheep farmers. In 2015-16, a total number of 147 cross Breed Rams/Rams were distributed. Under “Kendriya Bhed Palak Bheema Yojana” during 2015-16, 1454 sheep farmers were insured and Rs 18.6 lakhs has been given as compensation by Life Insurance Corporation of India towards death of 31 shepherds.

KSWDCL is implementing sheep and wool improvement scheme (SWIS) in co-ordination with the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur. The scheme has been implemented in the project areas of Muddebihal, Chikkaballapur and Molkalmur Talukas during 2014-15 under breed improvement programme and 166 cross breed rams are distributed in Muddebihal and Molkalmur Talukas at 83 per taluk, during 2015-16 the scheme is implemented in Sira, Hospet, Lingasaguru, Chincholi, Bidar and Aurad and Gokak Taluks. 84 CB Rams distributed in Chikkaballapur Taluk. As a part of breed improvement programme, during 2015-16, Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation distributed 396 cross breed rams and 352 rams to shepherds at subsidized rates. During 2016-17, 556 rams are distributed.

In the state during 2015-16, at a cost of Rs.365.00 lakhs, dewormers to sheep and goats have been distributed through sheep and wool producers co-operative societies registered with the KSWDCL. In the districts where societies are not there, dewormers distributed by organizing mass deworming camps. During 2015-16, 240 shepherds were trained in scientific sheep rearing by organizing 6 one day training programme at the cost of Rs. 2.94 lakhs. During 2016-17, it is

planned to train 240 shepherds by organizing 6 camps.

During 2014-15, training in scientific sheep husbandry has been provided for 50 sheep farmers at Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar in co-ordination with the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur.

In 2014-15, Rs.500.00 lakhs has been released to provide Rs.5.00 lakhs per society registered with the corporation as one time grant. Out of 352 societies 100 societies were provided with the onetime grant of Rs.5.00 lakhs. During 2015-16, Rs.2,000.00 lakhs allocated, out of which remaining 200 societies are provided one time grant of Rs.5.00 lakhs each, totally 1000.00 lakhs released so far. Till date 130 societies are given one time grant.

#### **7.14.7 Subsidy Scheme:**

Under this Programme, during the year 2014-15 an amount of Rs.44.00 lakhs has been spent. 343 beneficiaries (members) of sheep & wool producers Co-operative Societies have been benefitted by getting 25% subsidy for (10+1) sheep / goat units at the unit cost of Rs.52,000/- & Rs.49,000/- respectively.

Under this programme, the SC & ST members of sheep and wool producers Co-operative Societies received 75% subsidy for (10+1) sheep / goat unit. At the unit cost of Rs.52,000/- and Rs.49,000/- respectively. Remaining loan portion is provided through local Grameen Banks/Nationalized Banks.

Progress Achieved from the year 2013-14 to 2015-16 are depicted in the **Table 7.59 & 7.60**.

An amount of Rs.207.00 Lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs is allocated in the budget for the implementation of the schemes during the year 2016-17. Under this programme, SC and ST members of the Sheep and Wool producers Co-operative societies receives 10+1 sheep / goat units at the unit cost of Rs.67,440 /- with 50% subsidy, through sheep and Wool Development Corporation. Remaining amount is provided through local Grameena Banks /Nationalized Banks as loan.

#### **Shepherds Suraksha Yojane:**

As per the 19th Livestock Census, 95.83 Lakhs sheep and 47.96 lakhs goats are there in the state. Under this scheme relief will be provided to shepherds to overcome the accidental loss due to death of sheep and goats. It is proposed



**Table 7.59: Progress Achieved under SCP and TSP**

Sl No.	Schemes	Year	Amount released (in lakhs)	Physical (in units of (10+1))				Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
				Target		Achievement		Target	Achievement
				Sheep	Goat	Sheep	Goat		
1	SCP	2013-14	50.00	96	68	40	16	50.00	17.15
		2014-15	130.00	320	102	320	102	130.00	130.00
		2015-16	150.00	400	187	400	187	150.00	150.00
2	TSP	2013-14	30.00	50	28	22	04	30.00	10.049
		2014-15	78.00	128	76	128	76	78.00	78.00
		2015-16	56.25	200	93	173	46	75.00	56.25

**Table 7.60: Progress Achieved under SCP and TSP during the year 2016-17 up to December-16**

Sl No.	Schemes	Amount released (in lakhs)	Physical (in units of 10+1)		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Special Component Plan	103.5	Sheep/Goat Unit- 613	23	207.00	7.75
2	Tribal Sub-Plan	0.5	Sheep/Goat Unit- 5	Nil	2.00	Nil

to grant ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 5,000/- to each sheep and goat which is above 6 months age and which die accidentally or die due to certified epidemic diseases not covered under Natural Calamity Relief or Insurance Schemes. In 2015-16 Rs 250.00 lakhs is spent to provide ex-gratia towards death of 5000 sheep and goats. During 2016-17 up to the end of December 2016, Rs.500.00 lakhs is released, and ex-gratia amount has been distributed to beneficiaries for the death of 8300 sheep and goats.

- 1) Rs. 3.2 crores was provided under RKVY during 2014-15 for providing multiutility ambulatory vehicles to 18 districts with dense sheep population.
- 2) Rs.1 crore is provided under RKVY during 2015-16 to provide infrastructure facility at 2 APMC's for scientific marketing of sheep and goats which is being implemented.
- 3) Suitable programmes are formulated to impart training to farmers on scientific

rearing of sheep/ goat and fodder production.

- 4) Fodder seeds distributed to farmers under drought area during 2014-15 for which Rs. 5 crores was spent.

#### 7.14.8 Poultry Development:

State of Karnataka has 156.70 million layers and 275.60 million broilers producing 412.23 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 2015-16, 1623 farmers were trained in poultry rearing and 236250 Giriraja chicks were produced. During the current year 2016-17 up to the end December-2016, 4,08,072 eggs and 2,03,522 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. Regional poultry farm, Bangarpet, Kolar district.
2. District poultry rearing and training centre, Kudige, Kodagu district.
3. District poultry rearing and training centre, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar district.
4. Poultry Extension centre, Koila, Dakshina Kannada district.

Reorientation and restructuring of the existing infrastructure, have been taken up in the above mentioned four poultry farms /breeding centers by way of modernization and automation with funds under RKVY released during 2015-16. Under the rural backyard poultry development (CSS) the department has selected 6 districts. Shivamogga (Rs.19.50 lakh) Mandya (Rs.39.00 lakhs) Ramanagara (Rs.13.00 lakhs), Tumkur (26.00) have completed distribution of Giriraja birds to the farmers whereas, in Bangalore Rural (Rs.65.00 lakhs), and Bangalore Urban (Rs.65.00 lakhs) districts, for distribution of Giriraja birds.

#### 7.14.9 Karnataka Co-Operative Poultry Federation

Presently 106 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 of 500 birds to Unemployed youths for establishment of Broiler Poultry units
- (5) Production of backyard chicks for backyard poultry development
- (6) Organizing Seminar
- (7) Study & awareness tour programme to farmers

Physical & Financial Achievements Under poultry development is given in **Table 7.61 & Table 7.62.**

#### 7.14.10 Piggery Development:

In the state, there are 5 pig Breeding Stations, located in Hessarghatta in Bengaluru 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 purebred piglets to beneficiaries of various social-economic programmes, training and extension services in modern pig rearing. 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 pork and the lifestyle of the pig rearers are being promoted. Under RKVY scheme, pig Breeders co-op societies have been established to provide good quality of pork and marketing facility.

Under this scheme the performance of the pig breeding programme in 2016-17 and 2015-16 is given in **Table 7.63 & Table 7.64.**

#### 7.14.11 Rabbit Rearing:

Three Rabbit Rearing farms are functioning in the State. These farms maintain and breed New Zealand White, California White and Grey Giant breeds of rabbits. The bunnies are being sold to interested farmers. About 409 bunnies

**Table 7.61: Financial Achievements of Poultry development**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

YEAR	PLAN			NON PLAN		
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Spent	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Spent
2013-14	26.00	26.00	26.00	215.00	215.00	215.00
2014-15	36.00	36.00	36.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
2015-16	124.00	124.00	122.89	251.00	251.00	251.00
2016-17	130.00	65.00	13.51	311.00	155.50	207.72

**Table 7.62: Physical Progress of Poultry Development**

Sl. No	Activity	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach *	%
1	Short term training to farmers in Poultry Farming.	1000	1029	103	1000	1088	109	760	960	126
2	Rearing and Distribution of Giriraj birds.	7650	8760	115	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Maintenance of Regional Centers	04	04	100	04	04	100	04	4	100
4	Assistance to Un employed Youths to establishment Broiler Poultry Farm (500 birds)	25 Beneficiaries	25 Beneficiaries	100	205 beneficiaries	205 beneficiaries	100	109	41	38
5	Production of backyard chicks for backyard poultry development	--	---	--	75000 chicks	68071 chicks	91	55000 chicks	19629 chicks	36.69
6	Organizing workshops	--	---	--	4	4	100	4	1	25
7	Study & awareness tour programme to farmers	--	--	--	250 Farmers	250 Farmers	100	250 Farmers	100	40

(\* upto Dec.2016)

**Table 7.63: The Progress Achieved Under The Pig Breeding Programme During 2016-17, (Upto December -2016)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Pig Breeding Farm	Distribution of Piglets (Nos.)		Farmers Trained (Nos.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Hessaraghatta	300	152	150	10
2	Kudige	450	351	300	198
3	Koila	425	346	300	207
4	Bangarapet	100	7	150	430
5	Kalasa	225	244	200	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1500</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>895</b>

**Table 7.64: The Progress Achieved Under The Pig Breeding Programme During 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Name of the Pig Breeding Farm	Distribution of Piglets (Nos.)		Farmers Trained (Nos.)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Hessaraghatta	250	207	300	130
2	Kudige	375	663	200	286
3	Koila	375	383	350	311
4	Bangarapet	125	52	100	60
5	Kalasa	175	182	200	150
<b>Total</b>		<b>1300</b>	<b>1489</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>936</b>

were produced up to the end of December during 2016-17.

#### 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 in **Table 7.65**.

During 2015-16, under State Disaster Management funds 12 lakh fodder mini kits worth of Rs.30.00 crores have been distributed to the farmers of drought prone taluks from which 70 to 75 lakh metric tonnes green fodder yield is expected.

#### 7.14.13 Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane:

The Budget allocation for the year 2016-17 is Rs.75.87 crores and revalidation amount of Rs. 4.70 crore rupees and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 72.27 crores and for the year 2017-18 Action Plan for Rs. 170.00 crores has been submitted to the Government.

**Table 7.65: Progress under Feed and Fodder development**

Sl. No.	Programme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Up to Dec-2016)
1	Minikit Distribution Programme (in Nos.)	272704	3,36,610	12,24,000
2	Fodder Production in Farms(in MT)	2608.31	9537	7763
3	Fodder seed production in farms(in MT)	10.20	4.83	6.25
4	Root slips distributed in farms (in lakh nos., )	14.025	13.092	2.77
5	Training to farmers regarding fodder development (in nos. )	665	1724	1306

**Table 7.66: Financial Outlay for the Project Approved for 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	Cost of Project (Rs. In crores)
1	2	3	4
1]	<b>Strengthening of Farmers Training Centre and creation of Infrastructure for skill development</b>		
	a) Training Centre and Farmers Hostel Building at Burgi, Chamarajanagar Dist.	AH&VS	1.00
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>1.00</b>
2]	<b>Comprehensive Poultry Development Programme</b>		
	a] One cluster in each division for desi birds (Aseel or quails etc. with assistance for breeding/ marketing net work at Rs.25.00 lakhs each as subsidy)	KCPF	1.00
	b] Establishment of Regional Poultry Breeding and Training Center, Kurikuppe	AH&VS	2.50
	c] Assistance to 500 broiler birds / 250 layer birds units with subsidy of 25% for others and 50% for SC/ST	AH&VS	3.64
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>7.14</b>

S1. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	Cost of Project (Rs. In crores)
1	2	3	4
	<b>Fodder Development Programme</b>		
3)	a) Subsidy for silage units (@ Rs.25,000 per unit)	KMF	1.00
	b) Supply of Post Harvest Equipments(Chaff Cutters) of 1HP,2HP,3HP at 50% subsidy	AH&VS	1.50
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>2.50</b>
	<b>Comprehensive Development of sheep and Goat in Karnataka</b>		
4)	a) Establishment of Goat Farms for Milk Production , Infrastructure for Procurementand Marketingof Goat Milk	AH&VS	1.00
	b) Comprehensive Sheep/Goat Development in the State by Induction of Sheep and Goat Units (100+4) under RKVY 2016-17	MDKSWDCL	3.45
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>4.45</b>
	<b>Research and Extension Projects of Veterinary University.</b>		
5)	a) Establishment of Center of excellence for transfer of technology in Animal Production	K.V.A.F.S.U Bidar	5.03
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>5.03</b>
6)	<b>Dairy and Dairy Infrastructure Development in Karnataka</b>		
	a) Establishment of Flexy Pack Unit atBelgaumMilk Union	KMF	6.94
	b) Bellary, Raichur, Koppal milk union -- UHT Plant at Budagumpa Dairy, Koppal Dist	KMF	2.00
	c) Establishment of Flexy Pack Unit at Tumkur Milk Union	KMF	6.00
	d) Supply of Pro biotic feed supplement to the members of DCS @ 50%subsidy	KMF	2.00
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>16.94</b>
	<b>Strengthening of Animal Health, Animal Breeding and Extension Services in Karnataka</b>		
7)	a) All in one group learning devisefor 26 taluk and 8 Training Centres for extension activities	AH&VS	0.50
	b) Strengthening of Diseases Diagnosis Infrastructure by Supply of Digital WBC analyzer and HB analyzer for spot disease diagnosis -to all 30 districts Polyclinic and 146 Taluks Hospitals/Mobile Veterinary Clinic	AH&VS	2.79
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>3.29</b>
8)	<b>Strengthening Frozen Semen Production Centers and Livestock breeding farms for genetic up gradation.</b>	AH&VS	
	a) State Semen Production Center, Hessaraghatta	AH&VS	0.50
	b) Semen Production Center LBTC, Dharwad	AH&VS	0.50
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>1.00</b>

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	Cost of Project (Rs. In crores)
1	2	3	4
9)	<b>Strengthening of Animal Health, Animal Breeding and Extension Services in Karnataka</b>		
a]	Up gradation of quality control labs for creation of Animal Challenge facility as per G.M.P norms	IAH&VB	2.50
b]	Establishment of Veterinary Forensic Lab	IAH&VB	3.26
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>5.76</b>
10)	<b>Pashu Bhagya:- Animal Induction Programme for Milk and Meat Production with subsidy -50% for SC/ST and 50 % for others.</b>		
a]	Pashu Bhagya:-Dairy Animal Induction unit at Rs.1.20 lakhs	AH&VS	25.76
b]	Sheep/Goat Induction 10+1 unit 67440.00	AH&VS	2.50
c]	Pig 3+1 or 10 piglets fattening	AH&VS	0.50
	<b>Sub Total:</b>		<b>28.76</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>75.87</b>
11)	<b>Revalidated unspent balance Amount</b>		
A	Pashu Bhagya:- Animal Induction Programme for Milk and Meat Production with subsidy -50% for SC/ST and 50 % for others.	AH&VS	2.09
B	Strengthening Frozen Semen Production Centers and Livestock breeding farms for genetic up gradation.	AH&VS	2.50
c	Supply of Post Harvest Equipments(Chaff Cutters) of 1HP,2HP,3HP at 50% subsidy	AH&VS	0.11
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4.70</b>

The Budget allocation for the year 2016-17 is Rs.75.87 Crore and revalidated amount is Rs.4.70 Crore and the expenditure incurred is Rs.72.27 Crore. For the year 2017-18 Action plan for Rs.170.00 Crore has been submitted to the Government.

#### 7.14.14 Assistance to State 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 done by GOI. During 2016-17 action plan for Rs.4685.13 lakhs has been sanctioned by GOI. Out of which Rs.2818.68 and Rs.1866.45 lakhs are central and state share respectively.

During 2015-16, the approved action plan was for Rs. 3471.41 lakhs out of which Rs. 1095.09 lakhs was released from GOI and the expenditure incurred was Rs.1092.10 lakhs.

During 2016-17, unspent balance of Rs. 2.99 lakhs for the year 2015-16 and Rs. 5.24 lakhs for the year 2014-15 was also revalidated and released. Totally, Rs. 360.03 lakhs out of which Rs.208.23 lakhs Central Share(60%) and the state share(40%) of Rs. 151.80 lakhs was released at the end of December – 2016.

During 2015-16, 97.15 lakhs cattle and buffaloes were vaccinated against Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS). Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done in 208.15 lakh sheep and goats. As a part of surveillance work 236 brain samples from clinically suspected animals and 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, 6123

samples were collected from all the district and forwarded to the laboratories for examination. There was no evidence of Avian Influenza in the state. A state level work shop has been organized with regard to AI surveillance and action to be taken in the face of an outbreak and 200 veterinarians participated in this work shop.

During 2016-17, from April-2016 to December-2016, 68.20 lakhs cattle and buffaloes were vaccinated against Haemorrhagic Septicemia(H.S) Preventive vaccination against Enterotoxaemia (ET) was done in 125.47 lakhs sheep and goats. As a part of surveillance work 187 brain samples from clinically suspected animals and 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 10503 samples were collected from all the district and forwarded to the laboratories for examination. May 2016, bird flu was seen in Molakera village of Humnabad taluk of Bidar dst. and 20642 birds had died. There after, 1,21,346 poultry, 1,22,357 eggs and 18,650 kg poultry feed was destroyed scientifically. With in surveillance area of 10 km radius, 24 serum samples and 12 local samples were tested to confirm absence of birdflu.

During November 2016, bird flu was reported in Itagi village of Hospet taluk of Bellary district and 500 birds had died. There after 693 poultry, 45 eggs and 1080 kg poultry feed was destroyed scientifically. 10 km of radius from epicenter the surveillance activity was continued.

#### **a) Mass vaccination Programmes:**

Several mass vaccination programmes are being implemented in the State. Upto 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.

#### **b) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Program (FMD-CP):**

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the state since 2011 and 10 rounds of vaccination programmes have been successfully completed.

Mass vaccination of all the cattle, buffaloes and pigs in Pulse Polio mode once in every six months, i.e., in February-March and in August-September is being carried out under this programme. On '0' and 28th day of vaccination serum samples will be collected from identified animals in selected villages and percentage of animals having immunity against the virus will be measured.

During 2015-16, 113.35 lakhs (96 %-9th round) and 109.67 lakhs (94%- 10th round) cattle, buffaloes and pigs have been vaccinated. During 2016-17, 116.10 lakhs 11th round of vaccination programme is under progress in the month of October-November 2016.

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 84% in pre vaccination samples and 94% in post vaccination serum samples after 8th round. Results of 9th and 10th round of serum samples are pending.

The programme was 100% centrally sponsored till 2014-15 and from 2015-16, budget sharing pattern has been changed to 60:40 centre and state.

During 2015-16, action plan for Rs. 3441.00 lakhs was submitted to GOI. Central share (60%) of Rs. 519.40 lakhs along with the revalidated amount from 2014-15 for Rs. 96.04 lakhs, a total of Rs. 615.44 lakhs and state share (40%) of Rs. 369.56 lakhs, which together amounts to Rs. 985.00 lakhs was released and was fully utilized.

During 2016-17, action plan for Rs. 3778.00 lakhs has been submitted to GOI and Rs. 1604.93 lakhs with central share of (60%) Rs. 962.96 lakhs and state share of (40%) Rs. 641.97 lakhs has been released in the first installment and Rs. 152.00 lakhs and 173.04 lakhs has been released from GOI as second and 3<sup>rd</sup> installment respectively and proposal for release of Rs. 216.93 lakhs from state matching grants (40%) has been submitted to GOK. An amount Rs: 1604.93 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December – 2016.

#### **c) National Animals 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 2 centers 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 2015-16, Rs. 5.00 lakhs was allocated in the action plan. Rs.0.99 lakh was revalidated and released. The same amount has been surrendered during 2016-17.

Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme during 2016-17.

#### **d) National Programme on Brucellosis Control**

This disease is characterized by abortions in last trimester of pregnancy and it is communicable to persons in contact with the animals (Zoonotic). Vaccination of 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 2015-16, the unspent balance of Rs.173.15 lakhs (Central Share) was revalidated and released during 2016-17 along with the state share of Rs.115.43 lakhs, totally Rs.288.58 lakhs is made available to implement the programme. Rs.208.58 lakhs was spent up to the end of December 2016, (GOI has released Rs.25.00 lakh as 2<sup>nd</sup> installment) for screening of 12141 samples and vaccination of 4.06 lakhs of 6-8 month old female calves.

#### **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 at veterinary institutions. During 2015-16 Rs. 0.19 lakhs was revalidated and the same has been surrendered during 2016-17.

#### **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 i.e., 30% of the population, are being

vaccinated. During 2015-16, 95.62 lakhs sheep and goats were vaccinated.

During 2016-17, Rs. 303.40 lakhs has been proposed in the action plan. From April 2016 to December 2016, 57.64 lakhs sheep and goats were vaccinated.

#### **7.14.15 Direction and Administration:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.3300.00 lakhs. The Budget is proposed for procurement of drugs and chemicals to meet the requirements of 4215 Veterinary Institutions. Maintenance of 9 training centres. procurement of softwares for enhancing efficiency in administration, salary for outsourced employees, maintenance of BAIF centres, public grievance cell and call centre. Procurement of Computers, laptops /282 smart phones and required software to develop online reporting system in the first phase. An amount of Rs.2475.00 lakhs has been released and expenditure incurred is Rs.1042.51 lakhs upto the end of December 2016.

#### **7.14.16 Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Bangalore:**

During 2016-17, Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.2000.00 lakhs. Two new programmes are included. Rs.500.00 lakhs earmarked for establishing modern vaccine production unit at Hebbal and Rs.500.00 lakhs for establishing referral lab at Bellary. Remaining Rs.1000.00 lakhs is being spent for disease control activities like disease investigation, diagnosis, vaccine production, office expenditure, training and extension. An amount of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been released and Rs.788.50 lakh expenditure incurred upto the end of December 2016.

#### **7.14.17 Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD):**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.3333.00 lakhs. It is proposed to take up vaccination programme against the identified diseases like Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, Enterotoxaemia and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. along with mass parasitic dosing of animals before vaccination. It is also planned to organize taluk and district level awareness camps training programmes, surveillance and monitoring programmes. Upto the end of December 2016, Rs.2284.99 lakhs is released and Rs. 1401.75 lakhs expenditure is incurred.



**7.14.18 Amrithmahal Kaval:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.50.00 lakhs. It is proposed to utilize the allocated amount to construct cattle movement preventing tranches (CPT) of about 15 kilometers in four kavals of Chikkamagluru Chithradurga, Tumkuru and Hassan dists. These tranches are constructed to prevent trespassing of animals and unauthorized encroachment, there by protecting the land and fodder of the kavals. Upto the end of December 2016, Rs. 37.50 lakhs is released and Rs 10.50 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

**7.14.19 Livestock Farms and Training:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.2500.00 lakhs. The two new programmes namely (1) Establishment of semen bank for local breeds and (2) Establishment of collection and marketing network for local breed cattle are being implemented with an allocation of Rs.500.00 lakhs for each activity. Out of remaining Rs. 1500.00 lakh, amount is being spent to procure liquid nitrogen and chemicals required for the collection of frozen semen straws(36 lakh straws) at 3 semen banks and to purchase feeds for the livestock in livestock farms in the state. Allocation will be utilized for repair and maintenance of farm vehicles, equipments and to take up required civil works at farms and their repairs and maintenance and the salary for outsourced group "D" employees will be paid. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.1875.00 lakhs is released and Rs. 382.78 lakhs expenditure is incurred. And 29.03 lakh semenstraws produced.

**7.14.20 Support to Pinjara poles and other Goshalas:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.700.00 lakhs. It is proposed to support Pinjarapoles and Goshalas for maintenance (water, feed, health of livestock )of unproductive and abandoned animals and also to support State Animal Welfare Board for strengthening district society for prevention of cruelty to animals. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.525.00 lakhs is released and Rs. 104.29 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

**7.14.21 Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Product Development Board:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.1500.00 lakhs. New programmes Establishment of sheep and goat rearers co operative federation 'with an allocation of

Rs.500.00 lakhs and 10+1 sheep/goat units at unit cost of Rs. 67440.00 will be distributed to 1802 members of sheep and wool producers co operative societies. Other programmes that are being implemented under this Head of account are maintenance of 5 sheep breeding stations , small ruminants health care, supply of breeding rams. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.875.00 lakhs is released and Rs. 749.50 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

**7.14.22 Insurance to Sheep and Shepard:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.1000.00 lakhs. Rs.5000/animal ex-gratia is paid to shepherds who lose their sheep and goats [above six months of age] due to unexpected deaths or death due to certified communicable diseases with a condition that these sheep and goats are not covered under any other insurances schemes or calamity relief funds. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.750.00 lakhs is released and Rs. 500.00 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

**7.14.23 National Livestock Mission:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.2166.00 lakhs. Programmes approved by the SLEC ,viz, Insurance coverage of livestock, growing fodder in gomaala land and organizing livestock health camps are being implemented. Up to the end of Sept 2016, Rs.873.00 lakhs GOI share is released.

**7.14.24 Veterinary Education and Training:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.26.00 lakhs. Under this programme, activities like organizing state level seminars, bearing Mysore dasara exhibition expenditure cost and advertising the departmental programmes through print /electronic media are being taken up. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.13.00 lakhs is released and Rs. 10.67 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

**7.14.25 Sample Survey Scheme of estimation of Milk, Egg and Wool:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.404.00 lakhs. Under this, estimates of milk, egg and wool production are being prepared. Data is collected during three seasons of the year viz. summers, rainy and winter, in randomly selected villages. These reports will be compiled and submitted to the government. Salary of officers and staff is also borne under this Scheme. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs. 200.00 lakh is released and Rs.214.37 lakhs is spent.

#### **7.14.26 Animal Husbandry Statistics and Livestock Census:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.125.00 lakhs provided in supplementary estimates totally Rs.150.00 lakhs. Amount is being spent towards printing works pertaining to 19<sup>th</sup> livestock census and breedwise census 2012 and for office expenses. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs. 53.04 lakhs is released.

#### **7.14.27 Grants to Animal Husbandry Cooperatives:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.130.00 lakhs. The allocated amount is being utilized to activities like production of 75,000 chicks for backyard rearing, maintenance of 4 regional centres, organizing 4 work shops, tour programme for 250 farmers, distribution of leaflets, banners, hoardings, and assistance to 146 unemployed youth for setting up 500 broiler units. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.97.50 lakhs is released and Rs.65.00 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

#### **7.14.28 Establishment of Veterinary and Animal Sciences University:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.1048.00 lakhs. Two new programmes of the year 2016-17 viz (1) Establishment of research station for obscure diseases, at Shivamogga (2) Establishment of animal health research station and IEC centre at Mulabagilu are being funded under this programme. Action is being taken to prepare DPR for these two programmes. Expenditure towards pay and allowances of officers and staff, office maintenance cost, EBL charges of 302 SC and 100 ST students of the university, registration fees for national and international level seminars and work shops are borne. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.786.00 lakhs is released and Rs.524.00 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

#### **7.14.29 Construction of Dispensaries under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):**

For 2016-17, the total allocated budget is Rs.4053.00 lakhs. The allocated amount is being utilized for construction of 586 buildings for veterinary Dispensaries/Institutions sanctioned under tranches 16 to 21 in rural areas, with the assistance of NABARD. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.2026.50 lakhs is released and Rs.1013.25 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

#### **7.14.30 Education Extension & Research University (KVAFSU) Bidar:**

For 2016-17, the total allocated budget is Rs. 4000.00 lakhs. The allocated amount is being utilized to take up government approved civil works like college and polytechnic buildings, libraries, hostels etc of Karnataka Veterinary Animal Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs.3000.00 lakhs is released and Rs.2000.00 lakhs expenditure is incurred.

#### **7.14.31 Pashu Bhavana and Other Buildings:**

For 2016-17, the total allocated budget is Rs.500.00 lakhs. It is being spent towards the civil works of Pashu Bhavana, the building in which various offices of the department will be accommodated under one roof.

#### **7.14.32 Unspent SCSP/TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP - Act 2013:**

Under 2016-17, Rs 4127.00 lakhs is allocated to provide 5115 Livestock units under SCP and 1763 Livestock units under TSP beneficiaries with subsidy of 50% for a unit cost of Rs1,20,000/- i.e., Rs 60,000/- for 2 crossbred cows/upgraded buffaloes will be provided. Up to the end of December 2016, Rs. 3095.25 lakh is released.

#### **7.14.33 Unspent SCSP/TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP- Act 2013:**

Under 2016-17, Rs 36.00 lakhs is allocated for infrastructure development for SCP and TSP beneficiaries.

#### **7.14.34 Supply of Drugs and Chemicals:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.1934.52 lakhs. 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.1547.82 lakhs has been released and an amount of Rs.519.60 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December 2016.

#### **7.14.35 Buildings:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.898.50 lakhs. The amount is allocated for repair and maintenance of building belonging to various Veterinary Institutions in the ZP Sector. An amount of Rs.537.97 lakhs has been released and an amount of Rs.38.93 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December 2016.

**7.14.36 Strengthening of Extension Units:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.342.00 lakhs. Under this scheme extension Activities regarding Livestock health and Livestock development are being taken up. An amount of Rs.278.97 lakhs has been released and Rs.100.20 lakh has been spent upto December 2016.

**7.14.37 Rearing of Giriraja Bird and others:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.148.98 lakhs. In this scheme District Centres are procuring day old chicks from Departmental State Poultry Farms. They are reared at the centre and selling them to the needy farmers under Socio-Economic Schemes to encourage backyard poultry farming. An amount of Rs.116.72 lakhs has been released and Rs.31.17 lakh has been spent upto December 2016.

**7.14.38 Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries & their upgradation as Taluk level Dispensaries:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.13818.40 lakhs. It has been provided in the budget for salary, allowance and other expenses of ongoing Institutions and Expenditure for Institutions to be opened newly and upgraded and Health, breeding and other Services are being provided to the farmers through these institutions. An amount of Rs.10591.76 lakhs has been released and Rs.8400.00 lakh has been spent upto December 2016.

**7.14.39 Disposal of Biomedical Waste**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.197.70 lakhs. 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.136.00 lakhs has been released and Rs.25.27 lakh has been spent upto December 2016.

**7.14.40 Organization of Infertility Camps:**

Budget allocation for this programme is Rs.208.90 lakhs. It has been provided for organizing 2089 Infertility camps to examine and treat the animals which are not conceived and to bring the awareness among the farmers regarding infertility in cattle and buffaloes. An amount of Rs.153.44 lakhs has been released and Rs.35.05 lakh has been spent upto December 2016.

**7.14.41 FUTURE CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS****Future outlook of the department:**

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 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan are also continued during 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan with more thrust given on:

1. Promotion of appropriate cross-breeds with due attention for conserving indigenous breeds of livestock for enhancement of milk production and breed conservation.
2. Fodder Development by encouraging fodder growers, through supply of minikits, fodder and other inputs.
3. Promotion of Giriraja and Desi poultry rearing by providing Assistance to SH groups/poultry co-operatives. And promoting women empowerment.
4. Piggery Development through up-gradation and strengthening of pig breeding stations for more production of piglets for distribution.
5. Strengthening of Extension, Training and Animal Health units.
6. Enhancement of Genetic improvement of Sheep and Goats and establishment of semen banks.
7. Enhanced vaccine production. Control of Animal Diseases through Immunization, Surveillance and Enhanced vaccine production.
8. Recruiting MAITRI workers for breeding and animal health activities.
9. Providing veterinary services to nomadic shepherds and to famers at their doorstep through toll free call centres and ambulatory clinics.

**Challenges:****a. Animal health sector:**

1. Effective management of health coverage facilities, man-power and infrastructural facilities.
2. Creation of disease free zone against diseases of economic importance and identifiable diseases of livestock and poultry to provide/improve the export opportunities for animals and animal produce.
3. Monitoring and control of animal diseases in view of constant migrations, 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 adapting new and innovative technologies.

**7.14.42 Identifying gaps and constraints:****a. Animal Health Sector:**

1. Insufficient funding.
2. Lack of requisite man power. One veterinary institution headed by a qualified veterinarian for every 5000 livestock units is the prerequisite as per the recommendation of National Council of Agriculture. The facilities are yet to be created in rural areas.
3. Inadequate diagnostic facilities and lack of sufficient number of subject matter specialists in polyclinics.
4. Unrestricted movement of animals from across forest areas inters state border areas. Inadequate facilities for quarantine of Animals/ Check posts Animal.
5. Lack of effective disposal of carcasses to check the spread of infectious agents.

**b. Breeding, Production and Marketing Sector:**

1. Non availability of bulls having high yield germplasm of milk.
2. Shortage of crossbred bulls
3. Inefficient marketing channel to improve marketing efficiency of farm produce.
4. Inadequate infrastructure and extension facilities.
5. Poor credit facilities and poor assessment of market trends.
6. Non- availability of minimum supportive prices for animal produce.
7. Lack of co operative network for marketing of various animal produces.

#### 7.14.43 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.

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 is given in the **Table 7.67**.

The Federation has 22 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 56.80 lakh liters / day. Organization has 45 chilling centers to process 20.45 lakh liters of milk and also 5 milk product dairies which manufacture 100 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 have ISO 9001/2000 certification for quality production and supply of cattle feed to producers. At present, 13484 dairy co-operative societies are functioning, within the limit of 14 district milk federation 23.78 lakh farmers are enrolled as members, out of which, 8.37 lakh farmers are active members.

#### Amruth Yojane:

##### 1) Dairy Programme for women:

Government of Karnataka in the state budget for the year 2007-08 introduced amruth yojane

for devdasis/ widows and Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe women, with one milch animal to each member to take up dairying as source of earning, to uplift their socio-economic condition. The cost for one animal was Rs.20,000/- of which 50% subsidy for General category (Rs.10,000/-) 60% subsidy to SC member (Rs.12000/-) and 75% to ST members (Rs.15000/-). Subsequently during the year 2009-10, the unit cost was increased to Rs.35,000/-. The subsidy for General category was 50%, (Rs.17500/-) for SC - 60% (Rs.21000/-) and for ST - 75%. (Rs.26250/-) Under this scheme, total 39,861 beneficiaries get benefited incurring an expenditure of Rs.4916.24 lakhs.

During the year 2014-15, scheme has been extended and Unit cost is Rs.1.00 lakhs for the purchase of 2 milch animal to each beneficiary. Further it has been resolved to provide subsidy for widows and devdasis (General category) is 25%, for SC and ST - 75%. During the year 2014-15 Rs.562.40 lakhs released for 1200 beneficiaries, programme selection is under progress.

At present for the year 2015-16 the scheme have been merged with "Pashu Bhagya" scheme.

##### 2) Dairy infrastructure:

Karnataka Milk Federation and district milk unions have utilized grants received from GOK for strengthening infrastructure development. Rs.1110.00 lakhs released to develop the infrastructures facility, establishment of new dairy at Chamarajanagar and expansion of milk powder plant at Channarayapatna.

**Table: 7.67: Progress on Dairy Development in Karnataka Cooperatives**

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)
1	DCS registered	No.	441	554	461	317
2	DCS made functional	No.	481	751	552	419
3	Members enrolled	No	38299	68853	48367	41640
4	Milk procured	Lakh/Tonnes	18.86	21.42	23.75	18.41
5	Animals Treated	Lakh	0.3	0.15	0.05	0.01
6	Animals inseminated	Lakh	27.85	30.86	33.43	26.00
7	Animals examined for pregnancy	Lakh	20.58	22.00	25.00	19.78

### 3) Incentives to Milk Producers:

Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in the Budget speech for the year 2008-09, a scheme to make dairy farming more remunerative for rural families specially for rural women. GOK is providing a cash incentive of Rs.2/- per litre of milk sold by farmers to milk cooperative societies. The programme has been continued. Government of Karnataka during the year 2013-14, has enhanced the milk incentive from Rs.2/- to Rs.4/- per liter of milk procured w.e.f 14.05.2013.

Under this programme, Rs.4228.00 crores has been released up to July-2016 and also distributed to the milk producer's bank account directly. In this scheme an average of 8.50 lakhs milk producers are benefited. Further an order was passed by the Govt. to release incentive amount of Rs.238.71 crores pertaining to period of August-2016 to October-2016. Action has been taken by Commissioner AHVS to distribute the incentive amount to concerned milk unions vide cheques.

### 4) Incentives to milk society staff:

The staff working in DCS play important role in clean milk in Dairy Co-operative Societies and successfully implementing government schemes and distributing milk incentive to producers bank account directly etc., By looking in to the role played by DCS staff, Government of Karnataka for the year 2014-15 released Rs.36.63 crores as incentive of 20 paise / liter against procurement of quality of milk.

### 5) Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY):

Under this scheme during the year 2014-15 Rs.1000.00 lakhs as a part of 25% grants released to support dairy cooperative milk producers by providing them power driven milking machine, chaff cutter, cow mat, calf milk replacer, area specific mineral mixture in Chelated form, By-passfat, fodder mini kits, 25 % cattle feed subsidy at less consumption area of Bidar district.

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been released to Belgaum, Tumkur, Bangalore and D.K. Milk union to establish mobile BMC's at Rs.25.00 lakhs each. Tender process is under progress.

To establish Megha Dairy at Mysore, Rs.300.00 lakhs has been released and it's under progress.

During the year 2015-16 under this scheme Rs.10.00 crores as been sanctioned to Kalaburagi milk union for development of Bidar district as milk shed area. Selection of beneficiaries for purchase of animals is under process.

### During the year 2016-17 Under RKVY project Rs. 1794.00 lakhs sanctioned:

1. Establishment of Flexi pack unit at Belgavi, Tumkur & UHT plant at Budagumpa, Koppala district Rs.1494.00 lakhs sanctioned.
2. Rs.200.00 lakhs for supply of Pro biotic Feed supplement to the members of DCS of 8 milk unions (Bangalore, Kolar, Manda, Mysore, Chamarajanagara, Tumkur, Hassan & Shivamoga)
3. Under Fodder Development Programme subsidy of Rs.100.00 lakhs for silage making units at Rs.25000.00 per unit for all the milk unions has been sanctioned.

### National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD):

In order to improve the quality of the milk, the milk has to be chilled as early as possible, For this, the Bulk Milk Coolers(BMC) are being established at village dairy cooperative societies,.Training of farmers, supply of detergents, supply of stainless steel equipments etc., are undertaken in this programme. Under this programme during the year 2014-15, Rs.249.85 lakhs has been released & utilized by D.Kannada, Tumkur & Bijapur milk unions.

Under this scheme, 100 % grants provided for organizaion of DCS. (at Hydrebad Karnataka region of Purchase of cans, Electronic milk testing machine, Electronic weighing machines& Management grants to DCS etc.,) to Gulbarga milk union. In this scheme for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, Rs.791.60 lakhs sanctioned

During 2015-16, as 1<sup>st</sup> installment Rs.395.80 lakhs has been released to organize 320 dairy cooperative societies in the district of Gulbarga, Bidar and Yadagir under Gulbarga milk union ambit. Programmes are under progress.

### National Livestock Insurance:

Under National Livestock Insurance Scheme 1,47,000 milch animals belonging to members

of cooperative societies are targeted to provide insurance facility for the year 2015-16. This scheme is under progress, in this scheme Govt. released Rs.9.00 crores. Where in GOK share 40% and balance 30% has to be beared by milk union and milk producers respectively.

### **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. As on 31.10.2016 the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI has sanctioned Rs.5647.00 lakhs and have released Rs.4433.00 lakhs. The KMF and milk unions have utilized Rs.5323.00 lakhs to this project. As part of Women Empowerment, 2550 Self Help Groups has been formed with a saving of Rs.1959.00 lakhs. The Milk Procurement per day from these WDCS is 6.89 lakhs liters and a payment of Rs.165.54 (including GOK Rs. 4/- as incentive) lakhs is made directly to Women only.

### **Ksheera Sanjeevini:**

KMF initiated 'Ksheera Sanjeevini' Phase-I project with the help of Sanjeevini-KSRLPS from April 2014. The proposed project intended to cover 250 existing Women Dairy Co-operative Societies(WDCS) in 30 District under the fold of Ksheera Sanjeevini scheme. It is anticipated to enroll 10,000 women as Target Group Members (TGMs). The outlay of the project is Rs.17.10 crores for three years.

In 2015-2016, Rs.2.28 crores has been released from Karnataka Government to cover 108 WDCS. In each WDCS there are 40 Target group members, totally 4,320 members will be benefitted with trainings, Margin money for purchase of milch animal, Equipments to WDCS and Awareness Programmes are conducted at village level. In 2016-17, Rs.3.48 crores has been released from GOK to cover 70 WDCS and all the programmes are being implemented.

### **OUTCOME:**

The Milk procurement, membership and the artificial insemination have considerably increased due incentive to dairy development activities. There by bringing financial growth in the dairy sector. This growth has brought in socio-economic development at the grass route

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 lakhs litres per day with an average liquid milk sales of 37.60 lakh liter per day, 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.
- d) Landless farmers and other rural folk have taken up Dairy farming as a major of 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 43,000-44,000 MT per month of balance cattle feed to milk producers.
- f) Input activities such 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 co-operatives.

### **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. During the year 2015-16, the total fish production of the state is 5.80 lakh tones. 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 2016-17, up to end of December 2016 is 3.93 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.

The budget allocation for the department from the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in **Table 7.68**.

#### 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 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 2015-16 the marine exports including fishmeal and fish oil exports from Karnataka was 0.84 lakh metric tons worth Rs.1050.37 crores and the production of the marine fish for the year 2016-17, upto the end of December 2016 is 2.63 lakhs Metric tonnes. Trends in fish exports of Marine Produce from Karnataka for the last twelve years are given in **Figure 7.1**.

#### 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 5.80 lakh metric tons in 2015-16. Details of fish production for the last 4 years are given in **Table 7.69**.

#### 7.1.15.3. Fishing Fleet Operating In Karnataka:

Detail of fishing boats operating is furnished given in **Table 7.70**.

#### 7.1.15.4. Inland Fisheries:

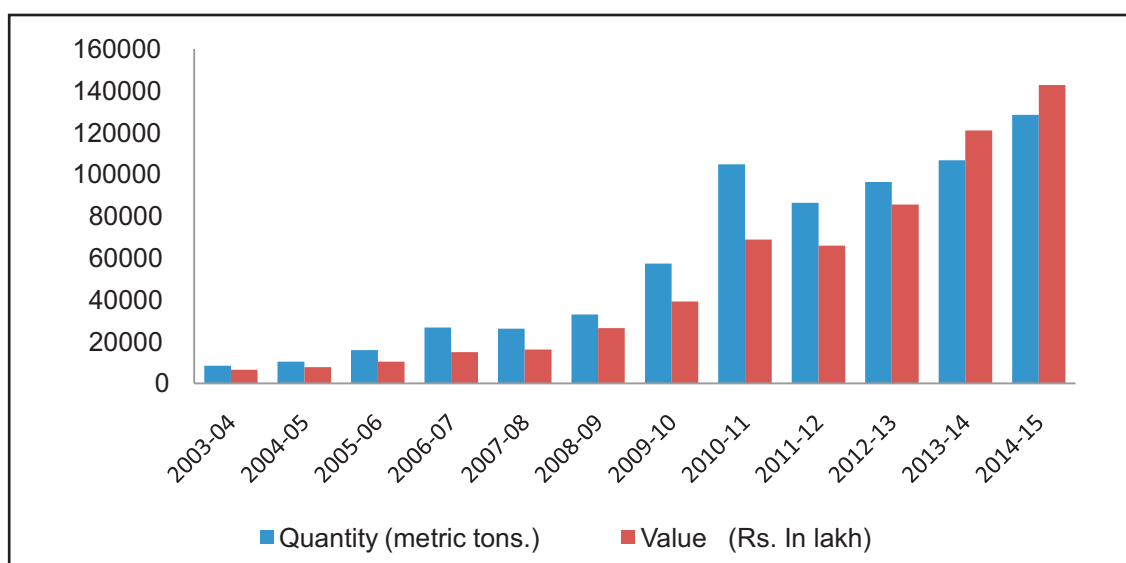
Immense scope exists for development of inland fisheries with the available vast inland fisheries resources in Karnataka as shown in **Table 7.71**.

**Table 7.68: Budget Allocation for Department of Fisheries**

**(Rs in lakh)**

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocation	19214.26	26789.00	27,224.50



**Figure 7.1: Exports of Marine Products from Karnataka**

Source: Department of Fisheries

**Table 7.69: Details of Fish Production in Karnataka (MTs)**

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2013-14	357358	197952	555310
2014-15	389822	223419	613241
2015-16	411762	168828	580590
2016-17*	262751	130000	362751

\*as on December 2017

**Table 7.70: Detail of fishing boats operating in Karnataka**

Mechanized boats	Motorised boats	Traditional boats	Total
Trawlers – 775 Multiday trawlers – 2776 Purse seiners – 270 Others – 205	Gillnetters (OBM)-7469	Traditional-8442	19937

Source: Department of Fisheries

**Table 7.71: Inland fisheries resources in Karnataka**

Type	Area /Length
Department Tanks	1.77 lakh ha
Grama Panchayat Tanks	1.21 lakh ha
Reservoir	2.72 lakhha
Rivers	5813 km
Canals	3187 km
Brackish water areas	0.08 lakh ha
Production Potential	4.02 lakh MT

Source: Department of Fisheries

**7.15.5. Fish seed production:**

The fish seed production detail of the state is provided in **Table 7.72**.

**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 7.73**.

**Table 7.72: 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	4902.50

\*(Upto December 2016) Source: Department of Fisheries

**Table 7.73: Fish sanctuaries in Karnataka**

Sl. No	Place/Taluk/District	River	Length of protected area
1	“VahiniPuskarani” (Ramanathapur) Arakalgud, Hassan	Cauvery	-
2	Ranganathittu,S.R.Patna, Mandya	Cauvery	5km
3	Muttathi areaMalavalli,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	Jamatagi(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

### 7.15.7. 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.

<b>MARINE:</b>	
HARBOURS	: 8
JETTIES AND BEACHLANDING CENTRES	: 93
SHRIMP HATCHERY	: 5

<b>FARMS (INLAND):</b>	
PRODUCTION (Govt 16 Private 02)	: 18
REARING Govt, Private	: 30 : 300
TALUK LEVEL NURSERY	: 60
<b>Total</b>	<b>: 408</b>

<b>FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:</b>	
	346 (INLAND)
	109 (MARINE)
<b>FEDERATION :</b>	1 (INLAND)
	2 (MARINE)

COLD STORAGES	: 24 (INLAND), 29 (MARINE)
ICE PLANTS	: 67 (INLAND), 186 (MARINE)
FROZEN STORAGE	: 1 (INLAND), 14 (MARINE)
TRAINING CENTRES	: 4 (INLAND)

### 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 7.74**.

**Table 7.74: Fisherfolk in Karnataka**

(in lakhs)

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

### 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 2015-16, Rs.266.66 lakh was spent for construction of fishing harbours at Malpe, Mangalore and Honnavar fishing harbours. Under the scheme development of 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 2016-17, budget provision of Rs.2500.00 lakhs has been provided. However, Rs.390.19 Lakhs expenditure has been incurred as on December 2016.

##### 2) Dredging of fishing harbours and landing centers (CSS):

Under the scheme during the year 2015-16, a budget provision of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is provided but no expenditure was incurred.

Siltation is common phenomena in fishing harbour and landing centres which adversely affect safe movement of fishing boats. As a part of maintenance of fishing harbour, the centrally sponsored scheme on dredging of fishing harbours and landing centres is being implemented. During 2016-17, budget provision of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided and Rs.69.60 lakhs expenditure has been incurred upto December 2016.

### **3) Renovation of fishing harbours and landing centers:**

This scheme has been initiated for construction of small fishing harbours and landing centres with State Government plan funding and renovation of existing harbours with central assistance.

In the year 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.3002.00 lakhs was provided and Rs.2702.40 lakh was spent for the construction of jetties and landing centers. This amount has been spent for works at Maravanthe, Koderi, Shirur, Alvegadde, Thengingundi and Alvekodi fish landing centres. The fishermen were provided with hygienic places to land their fish catch by constructing jetties and landing centers in various places.

During 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.2476.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme and Rs.533.88 lakh has been spent up to end of December 2016.

### **4) Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana:**

Under this programme, during the year 2015-16, Rs.522.00 lakhs has been spent against the release of Rs.398.88 lakhs. The activities like, financial assistance for supply of fishery requisites, transport vehicle, upgradation of fish seed production farms cage culture, development of fish culture through cluster approach, extension & gradation up study on good quality seed production, Special Development Programme and development of fisheries Co-operative societies.

Along with above programmes, fishery requisites kits & fiber glass coracle programme have been taken up at Rs.282.00 lakhs for the year 2016-17

### **5) 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 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.800.00 lakh was provided and Rs.598.03 lakh was spent for development and maintenance of link roads.

Against the budget outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh during 2016-17, expenditure of Rs.185.60 lakh has been incurred up to end of December 2016.

### **6) NABARD assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) scheme:**

In the year 2015-16, budgetary provision of Rs.1220.00 lakhs was provided and an expenditure of Rs.1216.50 lakhs was incurred for different works.

During the year 2016-17, Rs.2561.00 lakhs NABARD assistance has been provided and as on December 2016, Rs.1299.63 lakhs has been spent.

### **7) Development and maintenance of fishing harbour and landing centers:**

The allocation provided under this scheme is utilized for the maintenance including water & electricity charges, cleaning & repairs of fishing harbours. During 2015-16, out of Rs.150.00 lakh provided and Rs.123.33 lakh has been spent on maintenance of fishing harbours.

Under this scheme, allocation of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been provided during 2016-17 and an expenditure of Rs.52.16 lakh has been spent upto end of December 2016.

### **8) Subsidy on the electricity used by ice plants:**

In order to rejuvenate the ice plants of coastal districts, a subsidy of Rs.1.50 per unit of electricity used by these ice plants is provided under this scheme. An allocation of Rs.400.00 lakh was provided during 2015-16 and subsidy of Rs.399.28 lakh was distributed to 186 plants.

During 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided and expenditure of Rs.184.86 lakh has been incurred up to end of December 2016.

### **B) Inland Fisheries:**

During 2015-16, the total fish seed produced from different fish seed production centres of department and private centres was 5915.20

lakh fry fingerlings. During the year 2015-16, 1830.00 lakh fish fingerlings were stocked in 2063 department tanks and 405.54 lakh fish fingerlings were stocked in 1712 Gram Panchayat tanks and developed. During the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, 2461 departmental tanks and 1259 Gram Panchayat tanks have developed by stocking 1131.54 lakh and 245.40 lakh fish fingerling respectively as on December 2016. During the year 2016-17, 1.30 lakh M.T. of fish from inland resources has been produced (as on December 2016)

**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.25,000 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 max 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 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.51.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme and Rs.22.57 lakh has been spent. During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs budget has been provided and Rs.11.17 lakhs expenditure incurred as on December 2016.

**2) Development and construction of fish seed production centre:**

Provision is made under this scheme to take up construction and maintenance of fish seed production farms to boost the fish seed production. During 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh was provided and Rs.97.00 lakh was spent for maintenance of fish seed production centre. Rs.100.00 lakh budget has been provided for the year 2016-17 for this programme and Rs.65.90 lakh expenditure has been incurred as on December 2016.

**3) Supply of fishery requisite kits:**

Under the scheme "Supply of fishery requisite nets" 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). During 2015-16, out of an allocation of Rs.200.00 lakhs, Rs.199.20 lakh was spent to distribute kits to 1995

beneficiaries. For the implementation of the scheme Rs.103.00 lakh budget has been provided for the year 2016-17 and tender process has been completed and Rs. 9.10 lakh expenditure is incurred as on December 2016.

**4) 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 2015-16, 1120 fishermen were provided with this facility by spending Rs.98.11 lakhs out of budget Rs.100.00 lakhs. The cost of each unit was Rs.10,000/-.

An amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2016-17 towards the implementation of the scheme. The purchase of coracle is under progress and Rs. 6.37 lakh expenditure is incurred as on December 2016.

**5) Assistance for inland fisheries development:**

Under this scheme, provision has been made for the recurring expenses for production of fish seed in fish seed centres, fish seed rearing in taluk level nurseries and in fish seed rearing centres. Allocation is utilised for purchase of fish seed and transportation, purchase and maintenance of vehicle, purchase and maintenance of other requisites. In general, essential and supplementary facilities required for increasing fish seed production is made under this scheme. Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.439.00 lakhs was made during 2015-16 and Rs.371.91 lakhs has been spent.

A budget allocation of Rs.322.0 lakhs has been provided during 2016-17 and Rs.140.09 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 2016.

**6) 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.200.00 lakhs has been made for this during

2015-16 and an expenditure of Rs.166.92 lakh has been incurred. During the year 2016-17, Rs.102.00 lakhs budget has been provided for implementation of the scheme. During the current year 137.00 lakh fish seed has been stocked and Rs. 63.41 lakh expenditure is incurred as on December, 2016.

### C. Schemes for Preservation, Processing and Development of Marketing Facilities:

#### 1) Assistance for construction of fish market:

There is a need to establish hygienic fish markets. A scheme has been formulated such that local bodies can avail 40% financial assistance from National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad for construction of markets and the remaining 10% can be availed from the State Government. Remaining 50% need to be obtained from NABARD as loan. In 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.42.38 lakhs was provided for the scheme and an expenditure of Rs.41.88 lakhs was incurred for the construction of 5 fish markets.

In 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs. 29.49 lakhs has been re appropriated from Development and construction of fish seed production centre scheme to provided for this purpose and up to end of December 2016, Rs.43.61 lakhs has been spent towards construction of 5 fish markets.

### D. Fishermen Welfare Schemes:

#### a) Savings cum relief scheme for marine fishermen:

Under this Scheme, Rs.100 per month will be collected from marine fishermen for a period of 9 fishing months in a year. Thus a total amount

of Rs.900 will be collected from each fisherman. A matching contribution of Rs.900 each by the State and Central Governments is provided. Rs.2700/- thus collected is distributed during 3 non fishing (monsoon months) to the beneficiaries at Rs.900/- per month.

During 2015-16, a budget allocation of Rs.866.00 lakhs was provided under this component and Rs.780.89 lakhs released. During 2016-17, Rs.731.00 lakhs is provided as state share for the scheme and 39,550 fishermen are involved in savings. Up to the end of the December 2016, no expenditure is incurred. The details of saving cum relief scheme for marine fishermen is given in **Table 7.75**.

#### b) Group Accident Insurance Scheme:

Under this Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme, the premium amount is shared equally by State and Centre Government to cover insurance for 2.05 lakh fishermen of the State. During 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.21.00 lakhs was provided and Rs.20.82 lakhs has been paid to FISHCOFED, New Delhi towards premium by the State Government. During 2015-16, 23 insurance claims were settled and Rs.26.00 lakhs was disbursed as claim amount.

An allocation of Rs.22.00 lakh is provided for this purpose during 2016-17 and Rs.20.82 lakhs has been spent till December 2016.

#### (c) Housing Scheme:

Under this scheme, HUDCO loan is being reimbursed. Rs.109.60 lakh has been reimbursed as against the allocation of Rs.330.00 lakh during 2015-16.

**Table 7.75: Savings cum relief scheme for marine fishermen (CSS)**

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs.in lakh)
2010-11	21066	252.78
2011-12	25721	308.66
2012-13	31223	371.72
2013-14	32724	392.90
2014-15	39048	450.00
2015-16	43383	780.89
2016-17	39550	-

During the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.300.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme and Rs.76.45 lakh has been spent up to end of December 2016.

**1) Reimbursement of differential interest to commercial banks:**

Fishermen can avail loan up to Rs.50,000.00 from commercial bank @ 2% interest to take up fisheries activities. If the Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks provide loans to fishermen as loan, then State Government will reimburse the difference of interest over and above 2%. An allocation of Rs.250.00 lakhs was provided during 2015-16. Under this scheme an expenditure of Rs.46.35 lakhs has been incurred to clear claims of 19,392 fishermen.

An allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made during 2016-17 and Rs. 140.09 lakhs expenditure has been incurred up to end of December 2016,

**2) Distress Relief Fund:**

Distress Relief Fund was established to provide relief to fishermen and their dependents in case of permanent disability/death while fishing. The compensation provided under the scheme for death cases has been increased to a maximum of Rs.2,00,000/- and the relief for loss/ damage of boat/net and medical expenses has been increased to a maximum of Rs.25,000/-. During 2015-16, Rs.50.00 lakh was provided to the fund. 54 death cases have been settled. In total Rs.56.77 lakhs has been disbursed as relief.

An allocation of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided for contribution towards the Relief fund in the year 2016-17, no expenditure is incurred up to end of December 2016.

**3) Matsya Ashraya Yojane:**

Under this scheme, housing facility is being provided to houseless fishermen. The subsidy under this scheme has been enhanced to Rs.1.20 lakh from 2013-14. During 2015-16, 1441 houses have been sanctioned and distributed. Further, Rs.36.85 crore has been released to Nodal Agency, Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation for construction of houses sanctioned during 2015-16.

An allocation of Rs.3225.00 lakh has been earmarked for implementation of this scheme during 2016-17 and Rs.806.25 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto December 2016 .

**4) Unspent SCP-TSP amount as per the SCP- TSP Act 2013:**

Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.459.00 lakhs was made & Rs.8.49 lakhs expenditure was incurred upto December 2016.

**5) Special component plan:**

Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.300.00 lakhs was made and Rs.18.19 lakh expenditure is incurred upto December 2016.

**6) Tribal area sub plan:**

Under this scheme, an allocation of Rs.40.00 lakhs was made & Rs. 4.40 lakh expenditure was incurred upto December 2016.

**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, D.K., Bidar, Kolar, Kodagu and Bijapur.

During 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.321.01 lakh was made under this scheme and an expenditure of Rs.291.45 lakh was incurred.

An allocation of Rs.369.65 lakh has been made in the year 2016-17 and so far Rs.58.16 lakh has been spent upto December 2016.

**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 2015-16 against an allocation of Rs.300.76 lakh, an expenditure of Rs.273.11 lakh was incurred.

In the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.386.45 lakh has been made and Rs.144.37 lakh expenditure has been incurred up to December 2016.

### 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/-, 25% subsidy for purchase of 2 wheeler and ice box subject to maximum of Rs.10,000/-, 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.35,000/- for the purchase of 4 wheeler will be provided to a group of 3-4 persons. An expenditure of Rs.106.38 lakhs was incurred against the budget provision of Rs.112.00 lakhs during 2015-16.

In the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.123.80 lakhs has been made and Rs. 22.80 lakh expenditure is incurred up to end of December 2016.

### 4. Centrally Sponsored Motorization of traditional crafts:

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Motorization of Traditional Fishing Crafts was introduced in the State during the year 1987-88 and so far 3493 traditional crafts have been motorized. During 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.116.00 lakhs was made and Rs.116.00 lakhs expenditure was incurred.

During the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs.116.00 lakhs has been provided. No expenditure is incurred upto December 2016.

### 5. 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 2015-16, an allocation of Rs.57.23 lakhs has been provided and Rs.54.85 lakhs has been spent.

An allocation of Rs.65.10 lakhs has been made during 2016-17 and expenditure of Rs.17.22 lakh has been spent up to end of December 2016.

### The constraints and gaps identified in the Department:

- Inland fisheries development is rain dependent activity. Hence, better progress can be achieved depending on rain fall during the year.
- Beneficiaries are not coming forward to take up fish farming on commercial basis.
- There is shortage of technical and clerical staff in the department. The schemes are not being implemented effectively as many posts of Assistant Director of Fisheries working at Taluk level are vacant.

### Results

#### Achievements:

- The increase in the overall fish production of the state during the recent years
- Disposal of fishery rights of water bodies using FRIMS soft ware in transparent manner.
- Introduction of Pangesium species to fish farmers.
- Encouraging fish seed rearing in private sector.
- Promotion for construction of fish culture ponds and fish culture on scientific lines in private sector under NMPS scheme.
- Construction of hygienic fish markets to provide fresh fish to the public in clean environment and strengthen the marketing system for quick transportation.
- Enhanced fish seed production in the state
- Created awareness among fishermen on stocking of advanced fish fingerlings.
- Reduction in the pressure on near Shore Sea fishing by encouraging deep sea fishing.
- Construction and maintenance of fish landing centres, jetties and fisheries link roads to fishermen colonies and improvements to the fish seed production centres under RIDF scheme.

#### Future Challenges:

- To encourage deep sea fishing and optimum utilization of unexploited resources.
- Encouragement of commercial fish culture in inland water resources.



- Introduction of new species for fish culture.
- Create awareness among fishermen to reduce juvenile fishing in marine fisheries.
- To bring in awareness among fishermen community about sustainable marine fisheries and initiate to adopt required management practices actively to achieve sustainable production.

## **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 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 FPSs in Karnataka as well.
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, rest 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 the poor and makes arrangements 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 FPS. To identify the BPL families State Government in its order dated: 16-08-2016 has identified the 04 exclusion criteria. At present National Food Security Act-2013 was in force in the State from January 2014, under this Act Central Government releases the foodgrains as per unit system to the priority households in the State. Households belongs to AAY and BPL families have been considered has priority households under NFSA and foodgrains are distributed at free of cost in the State.

### **7.16.3 Wholesale Depots and Fair Price Shops**

At present release of foodgrains to the state from the Central Government have been lifted from the district FCI godowns to the taluk wholesale depots, then the same has been distributed to the taluk Fair Price Shops. The above system is prevailing in the State.

Depending on the topography and existing cardholders, there is one FPS in every Revenue village and, currently, 19,303 FPS are operating in the State. 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. 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. According to this by removing the concept of BPL and APL families, the concept of "Priority families" and "Non-Priority families" concept can be adopted. Under this Act the Central Government has selected 76.04 % population of rural area and 49.36% population of urban area and each these members are availing five kg of foodgrains allotment. In Karnataka State, AAY and BPL cards families has been considered as Priority Families under this Act. According to this Act AAY families are availing 35 kgs of foodgrains and the rest of the Priority Families are availing foodgrains on the basis of unit system. Under PDS system in Karnataka there

are 3.07 Crores beneficiaries 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. Under NFSA 2,17,403 MTs of rice is releasing every month to the State.

#### 7.16.5 Anthyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY)

The Central Government has implemented Anthyodaya Anna Yojane (AAY) which is in force wef. August-2002 in the State. It converse the poorest of the poor and is designed 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 non specified income source old age persons comes under this scheme. Such beneficiaries are identified in the Grama Sabha by the concerned Grama Panchayath. Under this scheme 7,84,135 families have been identified and getting the benefit of 35 kgs of foodgrains distributed to each such families for every month.

#### 7.16.6 Annabhagya Yojane.

Annabhagya scheme is in force wef. July-2013 in Karnataka. From the date of implementation of Annabhagya yojane the beneficiaries of BPL cards 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 rate of issue of foodgrains per kg is also reduced to Rs. 1/- from May 2015 onwards every unit of the priority households have been issued 5 Kgs of foodgrains at free of cost. Uniform rate for Kerosene is introduced throughout the State. All the eligible card holders are getting 1 Kg sugar per card. Under this scheme more than 103 lakh BPL families are the beneficiaries every month. By increasing the issue quantity and distributing foodgrains at free of cost, supports the food security and also purchasing ability of the BPL families.

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 on 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 2,17,403 MT which is lack of State foodgrains requirement. As such this lakh of foodgrains is met by the foodgrains like rice, ragi and jowar procured under MSP scheme.

The category wise beneficiaries identified as

**Table 7.76: The quantity and rate of foodgrains that is being distributed in the State under Annabhagya yojane is as follows.**

Sl.No	Category of ration cards	Rice		Wheat/ Ragi/ Jowar		Sugar		Palm Oil		Salt	
		scale of issue ( in Kgs)	Rate per kg ( in. Rs.)	scale of issue ( in Kgs)	Rate per kg ( in. Rs.)	scale of issue ( in Kgs)	Rate per kg (in. Rs.)	scale of issue ( in Ltrs)	Rate per Ltr (in. Rs.)	scale of issue ( in Kgs)	Rate per kg (in. Rs.)
1.	AAY	29	Free	6	Free	1	15.00	1	25.00	1	2.00
2.	BPL	Four K.G per Unit	Free	One K.G per Unit	Free	1	15.00	1	25.00	1	2.00

**Table 7.77: Details of Number of PDS Cardholders**

Parameters	Card type	No of Card Holders				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
As per Government order No. Aanasa/ 116/ DRA/2015/16-08-2016 04 Parameters have been Prescribed	AAV	1118371	1100340	1017034	801845	793321
	BPL	8715869	8486938	9325498	9597173	9728718
	APL	3499056	2767627	1957100	132779	220755
Total Cards in the State		13333296	12354905	12299632	10531797	10742794

(\* till December -2016)

AAV, BPL and APL are shown below Table 7.77.

### 7.16.7 Padithara Khatari Scheme

As per Government Order No. Aanasa 284 DRA 2014 Dt 26-04-2016 Padithara Khatari Scheme has been introduced in the state from 01-05-2016 under this scheme foodgrains are available well with in the time. The fair price shops should issue food articles from 1st of every month to the cardholders. Fair price shops will function on all the days from 8-00 AM to 12-00 noon and 4.00PM to 8.00PM (Expect every tuesday and State Government holidays).

### 7.16.8 Annabhagya Adalath

To solve the problems of card holders on 7th of every month fair price shop level food adalath is being conducted in the presence of an Government Officer.

### 7.16.9 Action taken to implement Annabhagya yojane effectively.

To implement Annabhagya yojane effectively, responsibly and transparently the State Government has taken sustainable action. FPDs should function transparently. To ascertain the correct quantity and rate of foodgrains by the ration card holders, it is necessary to give this information to the public through medias. Also the card holders should be well aware that their quota of foodgrains should not be deviated to the wrong path from the FPDs. In order to avoid the possibility of reaching the PDS foodgrains at free/ subsidized rate to some of the bad elements in the society the following reformation measures has been undertaken.

- Right of information regarding the Fair Price Shops (FPSs)

The card holders are having the right to

know the address of the FPDs which assign to them to avail foodgrains, and also to know the number of cards attached to each of them. Each FPS should also maintain the basic information with regard to each of the cards like the name of the card holder, the number of units of each card and the identity of the residence of the card holder. To provide all these informations provisions have been created in the department web site for the facility of the public.

- 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 FPDs. This will help to the card holders to know the details of Foodgrains/ Kerosene quantity, with 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 FPD. The card holders related to that shop can easily avail their foodgrains quota in time. Any violation of the rules by the FPD holders severe action will be initiated against that FPD.

- 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 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 publics 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 29,27,980 applications have been received for new ration cards. Till now 5,36,886 cards have been issued. 59,425 cards are ready for issue. 67749 applications are rejected.

➤ 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 has issued correct foodgrains to the beneficiary or not.

➤ SMS system

For the first time in the nation State Government is introduced the SMS system freely 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.

Apart from continuous process of identifying and cancellation of the ineligible ration cards in the State, 6,28,780 ineligible cards have been identified and cancelled during 2016-17.

➤ 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 FPDs priority has been considered as per the below Government Notification No. FCS/17/RPR/2011(1) Dated: 10-06-2016. And action has been taken not to sanction to the private individuals.

- i. State Government owned Corporation/undertakings or Companies or Gram Panchayats/ Urban local bodies.
- ii. a) PACS; Primary Agricultural Co-operative Society Ltd.  
b) The Horticultural Producers Marketing and Processing Society Ltd.) (HOPCOMS).  
c) Milk Producers Co- operative Society Ltd. (MPCS) Sponsored by KMF.  
d) TAPCMS: Taluk Agricultural Producers Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.
- iii. Stree shakthi group / self help societies which are recognized by the departments of women and child development.

#### 7.16.10 MONITERING OF ANNABHAGYA YOJANE

For the effective implementation of the Great Ambition of the State Govt. Annabhagya yojane and to avoid the deviation of foodgrains the following steps have been under taken.

- Directions have been issued to the concerned Executive officers/ staff to initiate severe action under EC act 1955 and PDS (control) order 1992 against those who misuse Annabhagya Yojane.
- Action have been taken to constitute vigilance committees at FPD level, Taluk level, District level and State level. So far vigilance committees at FPD level have been constituted in the State.
- FLO's from the dept. of Revenue / RDPR and urban development has been appointed as FLO's. The reality of new ration cards and the current ration cards are being verified by these FLO's.
- ineligible ration cards are being cancelled by the detail inspection of FPD conducted by the food inspectors, to whom the monthly target is fixed.
- While issuing foodgrains and kerosene at Wholesale Point and FPD one can

ascertain the eligible ration card list by certifying it and also by obtaining the signature of the eligible card holders in the eligible list.

- Ration card issued earlier to 2010, By collecting the Photos and Biometric from the ration card holders one can ascertain the ineligible cards.
- The details of all types of ration cards is being displayed in the dept. website. On the basis of this one can record any opinion regarding ration card and also by this information regarding ineligible kerosene ration card holders can be ascertain and action will be initiated against such card holders.
- At present food articles have been distributed to the family members of the card holders through aadhar based coupons.
- 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 during 2013-14 , 70 cases and during 2014-15, 193 cases and during 2015-16, 118 cases and during 2016-17 upto October 2016 33 cases have been booked. The related foodgrains stock has been seized and action has been initiated against the 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). Under PDS, food grains are lifted from FCI godowns and stored in State-owned or hired godowns. The total capacity of State-owned godowns and hired godowns is indicated in Appendix 12.6. The percentage of allotment and off take of food grains by the State in the past 5 years is given

in Table 7.78.

National Food Security Act has been implemented in the State under which allocation of foodgrains is given only for priority households (AAY and BPL cards only).

- Allotment of foodgrains to the welfare institutions

Central Government has not provided foodgrains under welfare institutions to the State during 2016-17.

#### **7.16.12 Sugar Allotment and Offtake:**

At present G O I in its sugar directorate was not allocating levy sugar to the State. Hence sugar is being purchased from the two sugar factories of the State Government and also through NCDEX e-auction, and the same has been distributed 1 kg per card to the AAY and BPL card holders. Details of allotment and offtake during the past years are given in the Table 7.79.

#### **7.16.13 Superior Kerosene Oil**

The GOI has limited the quantity of Kerosene allotment to 40,368 KL wef. April-2016 and again kerosene allocation has been restricted to 18000 per month upto March 2017. SKO is being distributed to the FPS through wholesale dealers who appointed by the oil companies. For the purpose of kerosene distribution to the card holders, ration cards have been categorized as gas and non-gas cards. Ration cards which are having LPG connections are not entitled for kerosene allotment.

AAY and BPL cards are entitled kerosene of three ltrs Rural area non-gas APL card holders are entitled for kerosene of two ltrs. For all these cards the rate of kerosene is 20/- Rs. per Ltr. There are 253 SKO wholesale dealers of different oil companies and 15141 kerosene retailers are functioning in the State. District-wise details of SKO dealers is given in Appendix-12.7.

In order to avoid misuse in the PDS kerosene it has been converted into blue colour and it will be issued only to non-gas card holders. SKO is also given to the fishing purpose through permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners in the coastal districts like Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Each permit holder is eligible for 300 ltrs of kerosene per month during the fishing season.

**Table 7.78: percentage of allotment and off take of food grains by the State in the past 5 (In MTs)**

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment	offtake	Percentage	Allotment	offtake	Percentage
AAY						
2012-13	366439	366243	100	73866	73771	100
2013-14	158244	158244	100	32573	32573	100
BPL						
2012-13	869891	869488	100	205743	205524	100
2013-14	288080	288127	100	38378	37269	97
2014-15 (including AAY)	949826	904054	95	208535	206683	99
2015-16	1873543	1873462	99	333746	333595	99
	<b>Ragi</b>			<b>Jowar</b>		
	101043	101043	100	6838	6838	100
	<b>Palm Oil (in KL)</b>			<b>Iodized Salt</b>		
	89721	89721	100	87844	87844	100
*2016-17	1404806	1404806	100	280412	280412	100
	<b>Ragi</b>			<b>Jowar</b>		
	203769	203796	100	7128	7128	100
	<b>Palm Oil (in KL)</b>			<b>Iodized Salt</b>		
	97784	97784	100	97784	97784	100
<b>APL</b>						
2012-13	1037940	961963	92	97512	90052	99
2013-14	541661	529697	98	24686	24533	99
2014-15	No allotment					
2015-16	2379	2379	100	2452	2452	100
*2016-17	6911	6911	100	6788	6788	100

(\* upto December-2016)

**Table 7.79: Allotment and Offtake of Sugar.**

Year	Allotment (in MTs)	Offtake (in MTs)
2012-13	109630	95863
2013-14	73012	35849
2014-15	280293	280293
2015-16	98736	98162
*2016-17	53831	53831

(\* upto December -2016)

Urban areas of Dakshina Kannada District, Bangalore Urban District and Bangalore informal ration area have been declared as kerosene free areas and distribution of kerosene has been stopped.

#### 7.16.14 Levy Collection from Rice millers:-

Procurement of levy rice from the rice millers has been stopped during 2016-17.

#### 7.16.15 Reformation by increasing the margin for FPS holders:-

- A) Action has been taken to pay Rs. 1/- per qtl. as transportation charge and Rs. 10/- as hamali charges to the urban area FPDs as similar to that of rural area FPDs.
- B) The profit margin of FPS for rice has been enhanced from Rs. 36/- to 70/- per qtl. and wheat from Rs. 36/- to 70/- per qtl. and sugar from Rs. 36/- to 70/- per qtl, Rs. 50/- per qtl. for salt and 0.50/- paise per liter for P.oil.

#### 7.16.16 Food Subsidy and Transportation:-

The cost of maintenance for the purchase, stocking and the difference between the procurement prices and issue prices that borne as subsidy which is provided for the supply of foodgrains under PDS by the State Govt. is collectively called as food subsidy. The state is also bearing the cost of transportation of foodgrains from FCI godown to taluk wholesale points and from taluk wholesale points to FPS. The details of food subsidy and transportation cost spent is given in Table 7.80

#### 7.16.17 COMPUTERISATION OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN THE STATE

- a. 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 families). The database is stored in the
- servers maintained by NIC at a centralized location in Bangalore.
- b. Public can visit the department website [ahara.kar.nic.in](http://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](http://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](http://ahara.kar.nic.in).
- c. 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 6068 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.
- d. 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.
- e. Allotment of Public Distribution System Commodities up to the level of Fair price

**Table 7.80: subsidy and transportation, (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Food subsidy	46131	161560	113840	107833	106229
Transportation charge (including BPL and AAY)	9228	11550	16017	13626	17321
<b>Total</b>	55359	173110	129857	121459	123550

(\*upto December -2016)

Shops and up to the RC level is made online. It can be seen by anybody by visiting department website.

- f. 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.
- g. 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.
- h. The ration card data contains details like photo and biometric of the HOH (Head of the Household) and all the family members above 12 years of age and all the members Name, Age, Gender, Relation to HOH,

Address, RR number (electricity meter number of the house in Urban areas) and the HH number (household number) in rural areas (as per panchatantra database of RDPR department), EPIC and UID numbers and LPG consumer numbers of the family. The database is fairly comprehensive in covering the households of the state.

#### **Establishment of E-POS Machines**

To stop the irregularities in the fair price shops E-POS (Electronic Weighing-cum point of Sale Machines) machines having special features are established in 3877 fair price shops in the State and the department has planned to establish the above machines in all the fair price shops in the state. But scheme has been dropped due to incur more expenditure on the machines. At the same time department is adopting coupon system to distribute food articles to the beneficiaries.



# CHAPTER 8

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

### 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, 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.

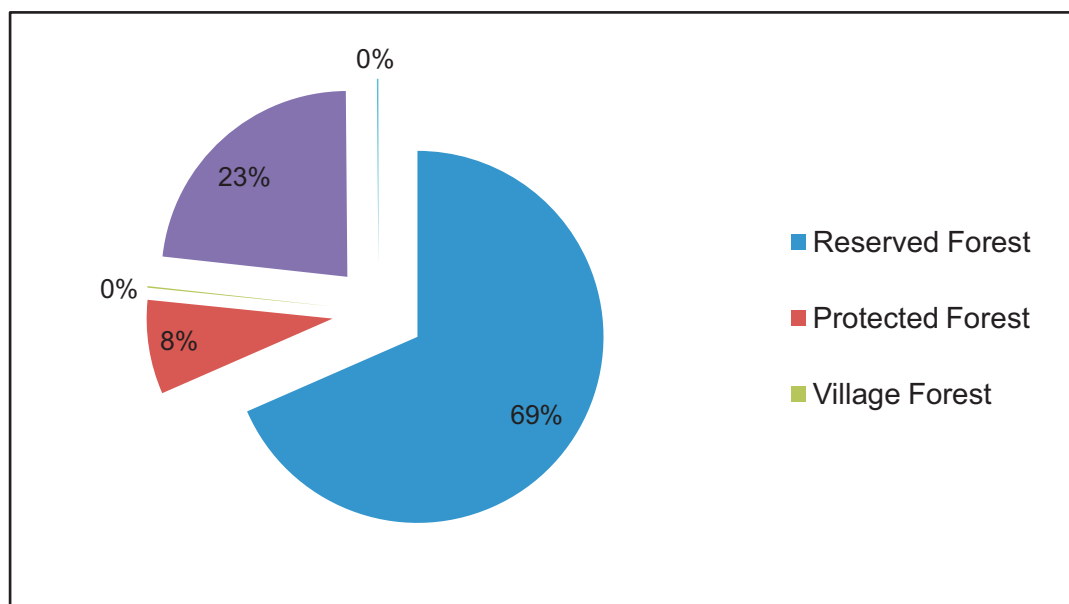
#### 8.1.1 Area under forests :

Karnataka's geographical area of 191,791 sq. km. constitutes 5.83% of India's area. Forest accounts for the second largest land use after agriculture. As per Annual Report of 2015-16, the total forests cover in the state is 43,356.47 sq. km. Thus, about 22.61% of the State's geographical area is under forest cover (**Table 8.1**).

**Table 8.1: Classification of total forest area in Karnataka (Source-Annual Report 2015-16)**

Sl. No.	Legal Status	Area (Sq. Km.)	% age of geographical area
1	Reserved Forest	29,688.37	15.48
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>43,356.47</b>	<b>22.61</b>

Source: Annual report 2015-16 of Karnataka Forest Department.

**Figure 8.1: Classification of total Forest Area**

The estimates of Forest Survey of India (FSI 2015) on the basis of satellite data show that the recorded forest area of the State is 38,284 sq.km, which is lower than the State's estimates. Thereby, about 19.96% of the geographical area is under forest cover (**Table 8.2**). The estimation of forest cover, classified on the basis of forest canopy density, shows that the State has 1,781 sq. km of very dense forest, 20,063 sq. km of moderately dense forest and 14,577 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**)

#### (A) Changes in Forest Cover :

The forest resources of the State are under severe pressure with drastic fall in the area of

dense forest cover between 2001 and 2013. The dense forest cover was estimated at about 26156 sq. km (70%) in 2001 and declined to 21844 sq. km (83%) in 2015, which is a 10% decline over 15 years. However, the open forest cover increased from 10835 sq. km. to 14577 sq. km. during this period (**Table 8.4**). The forest cover (%) of the State has slightly declined when compared to the Country's forest cover (%) during the period (**Table 8.5**).

#### B. Comparison with southern states :

Forest cover in Karnataka is 21.35% to total geographical area of the state as per Forest Survey of India, where as, in southern states Kerala has highest proportion of forest area to its total area. The comparison with neighboring states is given in **Table 8.6**.

**Table: 8.2 Recorded Forest Area as per Forest Survey of India 2015**

Forest Area	Area in Sq. km
Reserved Forest	28,690
Protected Forest	3,931
Unclassed Forest	5,663
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,284</b>
Of State's Geographical Areas	19.96%

**Table 8.3- District- wise Forest Cover along with Geographical Area in 2015 (sq.km)**

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Area	% of Geog. area	Change	Scrub
Bagalkot	6575	0	11	189	200	3.04	0	280
Bengaluru Rural	5815	7	122	690	819	14.08	7	255
Bengaluru Urban	2190	0	26	94	120	5.48	-30	29
Belgavi	13415	17	756	319	1092	8.14	-2	477
Bellary	8450	0	109	676	785	9.29	12	240
Bidar	5448	0	18	36	54	0.99	0	12
Vijayapura	10494	0	0	12	12	0.11	0	2
Chamarajnagar	5101	45	1041	1569	2655	52.05	19	169
Chikmagalur	7201	588	2,419	664	3671	50.98	-10	18
Chitradurga	8440	0	63	436	499	5.91	81	432
D.Kannada	4560	252	1000	1596	2848	62.46	-12	3
Davangere	5924	4	340	459	803	13.56	61	260
Dharwad	4260	0	233	154	387	9.08	2	4
Gadag	4656	0	0	122	122	2.62	0	79
Kalaburagi	16224	0	86	209	295	1.82	-1	52
Hassan	6814	67	743	553	1363	20.00	33	90
Haveri	4823	0	152	244	396	8.21	-3	50
Kodagu	4102	248	2151	958	3357	81.84	18	0
Kolar	8223	1	54	423	478	5.81	-28	278
Koppal	7189	0	1	13	14	0.19	0	61
Mandya	4961	1	92	226	319	6.43	11	134
Mysuru	6854	4	648	392	1044	15.23	-25	38
Raichur	6827	0	1	22	23	0.34	-1	16
Shivamogga	8477	205	2742	1197	4144	48.89	-203	14
Tumkuru	10597	0	64	845	909	8.58	357	198
Udupi	3880	158	1406	615	2179	56.16	-11	0
Uttara Kannada	10291	184	5785	1864	7833	76.12	14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>191791</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>20063</b>	<b>14577</b>	<b>36421</b>	<b>18.99</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>3191</b>

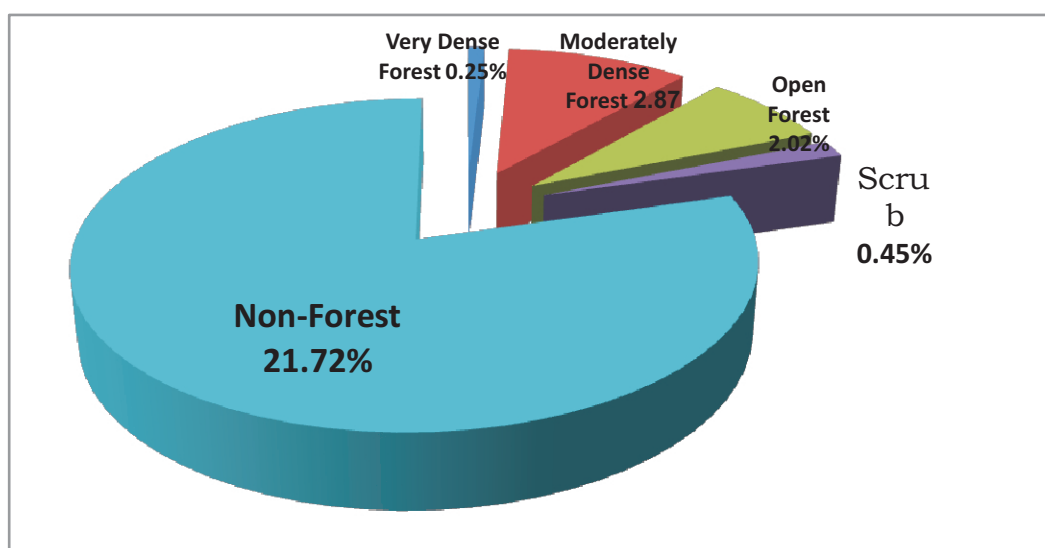
Source: Forest survey of India 2015.

**Table 8.4 Forest cover according to Forest Survey of India (sq.km)**

Sl. No.	Forest Type	Year (Forest cover( in Sq km)					
		2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
1	Dense Forest	21968	21958	21968	21956	21956	21844
2	Open Forest	14232	14232	14232	14238	14176	14577
<b>Total</b>		<b>36200</b>	<b>36190</b>	<b>36200</b>	<b>36194</b>	<b>36132</b>	<b>36421</b>
3	India	690171	690899	690171	692077	697898	701673
4	Percentage forest cover of state vis-a vis India	5.25	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.17	5.19

**Table 8.5 Change Matrix of Karnataka according to Forest Survey of India (area in Sq.Km)**

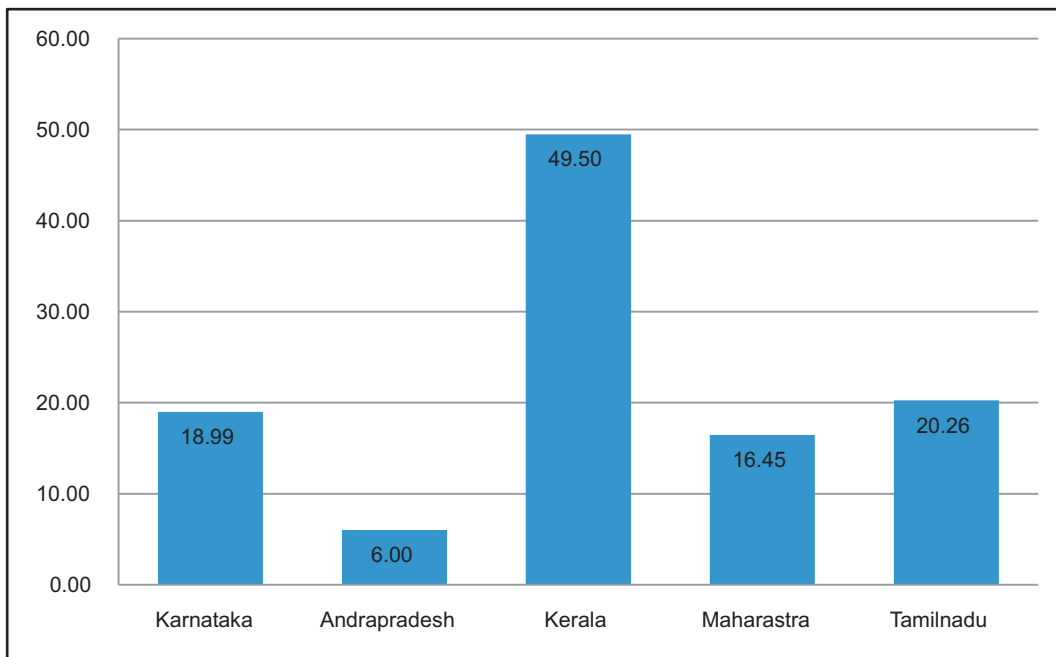
Forest Type	2015 Assessment					Total
	VDF	MDF	OF	SCRUB	NF	
Very Dense Forest	1776	0	0	0	1	1777
Moderately Dense Forest	4	19997	36	0	142	20179
Open Forest	1	18	13644	50	463	14176
Scrub	0	0	49	3123	44	3216
Non-Forest	0	48	848	18	151529	152443
Total - 2015	<b>1781</b>	<b>20063</b>	<b>14577</b>	<b>3191</b>	<b>152179</b>	<b>191791</b>
Net Change	<b>4</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-264</b>	

**Figure 8.2 Forest areas according to forest survey of India**

**Table 8.6 Comparison with southern states**

State	Geographical areas	Total Forest area	Percent of Geographical area
<b>Karnataka</b>	191791	36421	18.99
Andhra Pradesh	240928	14461	6.00
Kerala	38863	19239	49.50
Maharashtra	307713	50628	16.45
Tamilnadu	130058	26345	20.26
<b>India</b>	3287263	701673	21.35

**Figure 8.3 Proportion of Forest cover to Geographical Area in percentage**



**C. Forest cover in Different Forest Types :**

The forest vegetation is classified in to 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).

**D. Tree Cover and Forest Cover :**

The estimated forest cover is 18.99% and the tree cover is 2.89% of the geographical area totalling 21.88% (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 Statehas5 National Parks and 30 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 9,586.017 sq. kms. Apart from the National Parks and Sanctuaries, the State has 12 Conservation Reserves and 1 Community Reserve comprising of 466.582 sq. kms. All these areas form 23.19% of the total forest area. These are spread over evergreen to scrub

**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
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.00</b>

**Table 8.8: Forest and Tree Cover**

Category	Area (in sq. km.)	% of Geographical Area
Tree Cover	5552	2.89
Forest Cover	3 6421	18.99
<b>Total Forest &amp; Tree Cover</b>	<b>41973</b>	<b>21.88</b>

forests, representing different ecosystems with rare and endangered species of plants, animals and birds. With about 6072 wild elephants and nearly 406 tigers, Karnataka ranks first in the tiger population of India. About 4500 species of flowering plants, 500 species of birds, 120 species of reptiles, 70 species of frogs and 800 species of fish are in the State forests.

### 8.1.2 (a) Eco-tourism Activities :

Information of visitors to National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries :

1. Among the visitors to the sanctuaries, 94.91% are domestic visitors while 5.08% are foreigners (Table 8.11)
2. Maximum number of Foreigners visited to Nagarhole National Park followed by Bandipur and Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary.
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 pressure on the Protected Areas like Bandipura, Nagarhole and Kudremukh 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 the awareness about the Wildlife conservation in the State.

### 8.1.2 (b) Deaths of humans and wild animals:

In the year 2015-16, among there ported deaths of wild animals (including due to natural and unnatural causes) elephants has the maximum number (32.88%), followed by other animals (63.11%) and tigers(4%). Due to attacks by wildlife, 47 persons were killed. Ex-gratia at Rs. 5.00 lakhs per person amounting to Rs. 235.00 lakhs was paid, as given in the (Table 8.13 and 8.14)

### 8.1.2 (c) Expenditure on wildlife development activities and Revenue realized and Nationalparks and wildlife sanctuaries :

Among the schemes of the Forest Department concerning wildlife and nationalparks, Long Term Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict attracted he greatest expenditure of

**Table 8.9: Wildlife Preservation: National Parks / Bird Sanctuary's/ Wildlife Sanctuary's**

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 Sancutuary	0.84	
			4. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	0.67	
			5. Arbithittu Wildlife Sanctuary	13.50	
			6. Melkote Wildlife Sanctuary	49.82	
3	CCF, Chamaranagar Circle,	4. CF & Director Chamaranagar	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	
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 Field Director Project Tiger, 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 Sancurary	431.23	
			20. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	0.73	
8	APCCF Field Director Project Tiger,	CCF Chikmgalur Circle	11. CF & Director, Bhadra T.R.	21. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary	500.16

**Table 8.9: Wildlife Preservation: National Parks / Bird Sanctuary's/ Wildlife Sanctuary's**

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary	Area (Sq. Kms)
1	2	3	4	5
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. ACF, WL Sub-Divn,Kamalapura	24. Daroji Bear Sanctuary	82.72
		14. DCF, Davanagere (T) Dvn,Davanagere	25. Rangayyadurga Four HornedAntelope Wildlife Sanctuary	77.23
		15. DCF, Bellary	26. Gudekote Sloth Bear Sanctuary	47.61
		16. DCF, Chitradurga (T)	27. Jogimatti 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. Nagarahole 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, Bagalkot (T)	33. Yadahalli Chinkara 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)	35. Thimalapura Sanctuary	50.86
			<b>Total Area:</b>	<b>9,586.017</b>

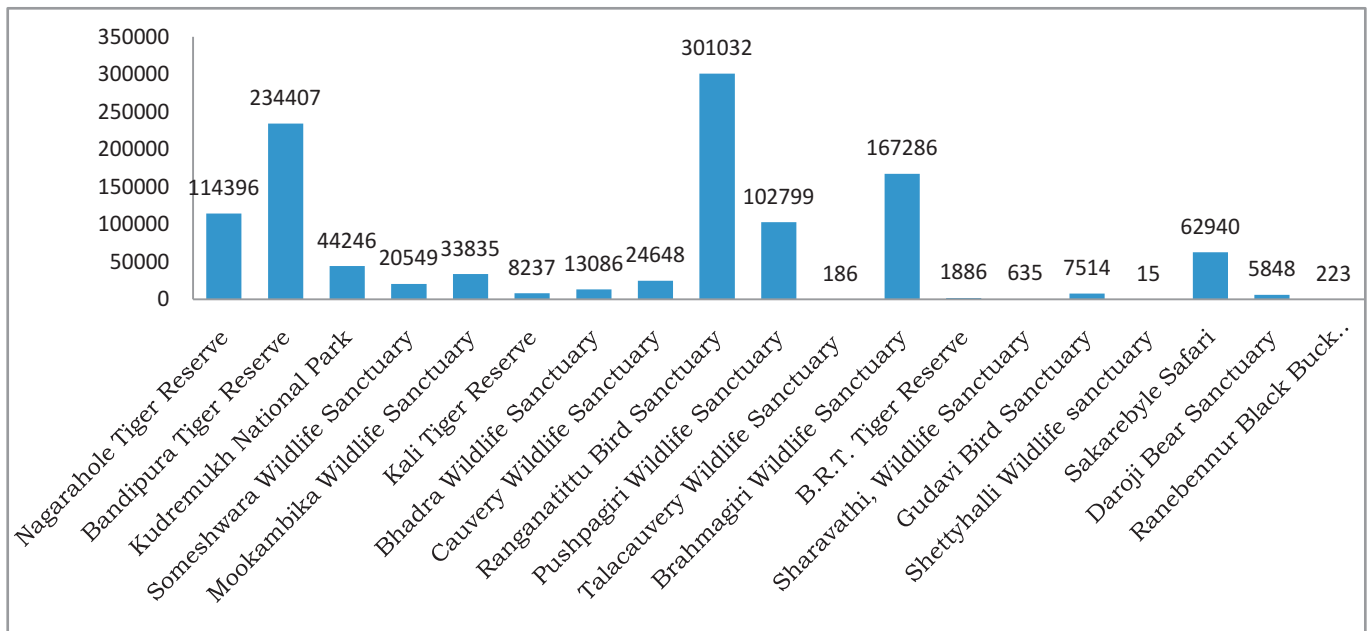


**Table 8.10: Wildlife Conservation Reserve & Community Reserves**

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	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
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>466.582</b>
		<b>G. Total</b>	<b>10,052.599</b>

**Table 8.11: Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries during 2015-16 :**

Sl. No.	Park / Sanctuary	Indians	Foreigners	Total
1	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	106656	7740	114396
2	Bandipura Tiger Reserve	191076	43331	234407
3	Kudremukh National Park	44238	8	44246
4	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	20549	0	20549
5	Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	33833	2	33835
6	Kali Tiger Reserve (Dandeli-Anshi)	8227	10	8237
7	Bhadra Tiger Reserve	12915	171	13086
8	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	24642	6	24648
9	Ranganatittu Bird Sanctuary	296563	4469	301032
10	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	102721	78	102799
11	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	186	0	186
12	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	166595	691	167286
13	B.R.T. Tiger Reserve	1854	32	1886
14	Sharavathi, Wildlife Sanctuary	635	0	635
15	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	7512	2	7514
16	Shettyhalli Wildlife sanctuary	15	0	15
17	Sakarebyle Safari	61620	1320	62940
18	Daroji Bear Sanctuary	5493	355	5848
19	Ranebennur Black Buck Sanctuary	223	0	223
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1085553</b>	<b>58215</b>	<b>1143768</b>

**Figure 8.4 Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries during 2015-16 :****Table 8.12 Visitors to National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries for the year 2016-17 – Up to December - 2016**

Sl. No.	Park / Sanctuary	Indians	Foreigners	Total
1	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	93084	4345	97429
2	Bandipura Tiger Reserve	120783	1782	122565
3	Kudremukh National Park	27089	14	27103
4	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	21904	1	21905
5	Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary	161905	0	161905
6	Kali Tiger Reserve (Dandeli-Anshi)	8815	95	8910
7	Bhadra Tiger Reserve	25613	60	25673
8	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	25539	8	25547
9	Ranganatittu Bird Sanctuary	392548	4509	397057
10	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	121371	58	121429
11	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	231	0	231
12	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	258906	694	259600
13	B.R.T. Tiger Reserve	451	0	451
14	Sharavathi, Wildlife Sanctuary	587	0	587
15	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	8358	3	8361
16	Shettyhalli Wildlife sanctuary	342	1	343
17	Sakarebyle Safari	53078	11703	64781
18	Daroji Bear Sanctuary	3973	139	4112
19	Ranebennur Black Buck Sanctuary	143	0	143
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1324720</b>	<b>23412</b>	<b>1348132</b>

**Table 8.13: Death of wild animals during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Up to December-2016)**

Sl. No.	Name of the animal	No. of deaths, animals	
		2015-16	2016-17 (Upto December -2016)
1	Elephants	74	62
2	Tiger	9	13
3	Other animals	142	109
	<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>184</b>

**Table 8.14 Man – Animal conflict – Loss of Human Life & Compensation paid**

Sl. No.	Loss of Human Life and Compensation paid	Year	
		2015-16	2016-17 (Up to December-2016)
1	No. of persons killed due to attack by wild animals.	47	32
2	Total Compensation paid (Rs)	235.00 lakhs	160.00 lakhs

52.79%, Project Tiger 12.62%, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats 3.5%, Nature conservation activities attracted 7.49% and Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks 17.40 crore of total expenditure during 2015-16 (**Table 8.15**).

#### **8.1.2 (d) Revenue Realized from Forestry :**

The State has realized revenue to the tune of Rs.15546.83 lakh during 2015-16 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 programs :**

##### **(A) Afforestation :**

Afforestation programmes are being under taken periodically. During 2015-16, area to an extent of 71,608 hectares have been afforested by planting 435.37 lakh seedlings. Under the farm forestry 225.66 lakh seedlings were distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

In 2016-17 upto the end of December - 2016, 64,262 hectares have been covered by planting 546.50 lakh seedlings. 243.24 lakh seedlings have been distributed to farmers and general public for planting in private lands.

##### **(B) District Sector Schemes :**

#### **Social Forestry Scheme :**

In the year 2015-16 a budget provision of Rs. 2732.50 lakh was provided under Social Forestry Scheme. Out of this, Rs. 2726.81 lakh has been spent for raising 3607 ha plantations and maintenance of 6954 ha. older plantations. Advance work of 1475 ha, besides raising 12.27 lakh seedlings.

In the year 2016-17 a budget provision of Rs. 3374.50 lakh is provided under above Scheme. Out of which, up to end of December-2016, Rs. 1826.64 lakh has been spent for raising 2944Ha. of plantations and maintenance of 7843 ha. of older plantations.

#### **8.1.4. State Sector Plan Schemes :**

##### **I. Special Component Plan :**

To reduce pressure on forests and to uplift the SC families, action has been taken to provide LPG gas connection, installation of Bio-gas plant, improved fuel efficient stove, distribution Medar bamboos, Solar water heater, Solar Lamp & Supply of Bee-hive boxes directly to the selected beneficiaries.

During 2015-16, Rs.2133.00 lakh was provided for implementing the above programme. 38361 Nos of beneficiary have

**Table 8.15: Expenditure under Wildlife and National Parks / Sanctuaries**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Expenditure(Rs.lakh)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto Dec-2016
1	Project Tiger	2,569.38	2,031.16	2,000.53	1833.78
2	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	483.929	556.59	557.51	77.21
3	Project Elephant	280.648	275.05	178.65	138.80
4	Kudremukh National Park for Rehabilitation	500.00	500.00	50.00	150.00
5	Voluntary Rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves and National parks	1,820.00	3,633.37	1,690.00	1165.25
6	Eco-Tourism	-	73.83	99.00	
7	Eco-tourism- Chinnara Vana Darshana	-	-	159.86	28.73
8	Nature Conservation	1,495.724	1,393.05	1,186.75	1013.12
9	Long Term Measures to mitigate Man-Animal Conflict	1,753.62	3,962.64	8,364.37	1101.79
10	Development of Newly Declared Sanctuary	871.93	793.62	1,525.33	438.21
11	Solar Powered Fencing- (50:50 Subsidies)	-	-	32.72	4.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,775.23</b>	<b>13,219.31</b>	<b>15,844.72</b>	<b>5951.34</b>

**Table 8.16: Revenue Realized from Forest Produce(2015-16)**

Sl. No.	Forest Produce	Revenue realized (Rs. lakh)
1	Timber	8421.60
2	Firewood and charcoal	2146.20
3	Bamboos	58.00
4	Sandalwood	293.00
5	Non-timber Forest Produce	155.30
6	Other source of revenue	4472.73
	<b>Non taxable revenue of the Dept.</b>	<b>15546.83</b>
	<b>Forest Development tax (FDT) collection</b>	<b>*40063.45</b>

\* Including FDT collection from mining and other sources

been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs. 2126.98 lakh has been spent up to the end of March-2016 for providing 35,922 Nos of LPG gas connection, 185 Nos of bio-gas plant has been installed, 720 Nos of solar water heaters have been distributed, 234 Bee-hive boxes have been distributed, 2387 nos of Solar Lamps have been distributed and 160 Nos of saral ole have been constructed. The above benefit has been provided to the respective SC beneficiaries.

During 2016-17, Rs. 2954.43 lakhs has been provided for implementing the above programme. 50616 Nos of beneficiary have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs.1215.65 lakh has been spent up to the end of December-2016 for providing 17996 Nos of LPG gas connection, 715 Nos of solar water heaters have been distributed, 332 nos, each 05 Bee-hive boxes have been distributed and 4538 nos of Solar Lamps have been distributed and 300 nos construction of smokeless chullas to the respective SC beneficiaries. And also 100 ha planting taken up Morarji Desai School & 02 no straining conducted on Bee-Keeping.

**ii) Un spent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act -2003 -422 SCP :**

During 2016-17, Rs. 1417.00 lakh was provided for implementing for the programme. 29420 Nos of beneficiary have been identified for LPG gas connection. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs. 570.83 lakh has been spent up to the end of December-2016 for providing 10727 Nos of LPG gas connection has been provided to the respective SC beneficiaries.

**iii) Tribal Sub-Plan :**

To reduce pressure on forests and to uplift the ST families, action has been taken to provide LPG gas connection, installation of Bio-gas plant, improved fuel efficient stove, distribution Medar bamboos, Solar water heater, Solar Lamp, fodder plat construction, Supply of Bee-hive boxes directly to the selected beneficiaries.

During 2015-16, Rs. 892.00 lakh was provided for implementing the above programme. 16980 Nos of beneficiary have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs. 887.85 lakh has been spent up to the end of March -2016 for providing 14384 Nos of LPG gas connection, 90 Nos of bio-gas plant has been installed, 55 Nos of solar water heaters, 2224 nos of Solar

Lamp have been distributed to the respective ST beneficiaries.

During 2016-17, Rs. 2124.89 lakh was provided for implementing the above programme. 40416 Nos of beneficiary have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs. 839.11 lakh has been spent up to the end of December-2016 for providing 14162 Nos of LPG gas connection, 180 Nos of solar water heaters have been distributed, 1993 nos of Solar Lamps have been distributed and 134 nos each 05 Bee-hive boxes have been distributed and to the respective ST beneficiaries. And also 03 nos training conducted on Bee-Keeping.

**iv) Un spent SCSP-TSP amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act -2003 -423TSP :**

During 2016-17, Rs. 82.00 lakh was provided for implementing the programme. 1640 Nos of beneficiary have been identified. Out of the allocated amount, a sum of Rs. 58.19 lakh has been spent up to the end of December-2016 for providing 1236 Nos of LPG gas connection has been provided to the respective ST beneficiaries.

**v) Sirichandana Vana :**

Under this scheme, protection and maintenance of Sandalwood plantation and naturally grow sandalwood trees area is taken up through erection of chain link mesh, watch and ward, soil working, cultural operation and other protective measures.

In the year 2015-16, Rs. 386.00 lakh has been earmarked, out of which Rs. 375.30 lakhs has been spent up to the end of March-2016 towards maintenance of 553 ha. plantation, 100 ha. Advance work, 28.43 ha. erection of Chain link mesh, Maintenances of 16 dogs. Maintenance of 38.50 km Inspection path, maintenance of 138.50 km fire lines and raising of 1.85 lakh sandal seedlings.

In the year 2016-17, Rs. 450.00 lakh has been earmarked, out of which Rs. 27.40 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December-2016 towards raising of 100 ha. plantation, maintenance of 563 ha. plantation and raising of 2.32 lakhs and 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 2015-16, Rs. 350.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs. 348.96 lakh has been spent upto the end of March- 2016 for raising of 91 ha, plantation, maintenance of 1282 ha, older plantations, 489 ha. Advance work and raising of 1.335 lakhs seedlings.

In the year 2016-17, Rs. 450.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs.170.57 lakh has been spent upto the end of December- 2016 for raising of 480 ha. plantation, maintenance of 459 ha, older plantations and 375 ha. Advance work.

#### **vii) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution :**

Under this scheme, seedlings have been being raised for public distribution and to implement the programme “Krishi Aranya Protsaha Yojane (KAPY)”.

#### **(a) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution**

Under this programme, seedlings are being raised for Distribution to Public, Farmers, organizations at subsidized rates through VFCs to plant in their lands. For this purpose, seedlings of suitable local species are raised in 4”X6”, 5”X8” and 8”X12” sized bags every year by the department.

In the year 2015-16, an allocation of Rs. 3315.00 lakh was earmarked, out of which Rs. 3276.43 lakh has been spent upto the end of March-2016 towards maintenance of 174.80 lakh seedlings and distributed in 2015 rains to Public, Farmers, organizations at subsidized rates and raising 167.39 lakhs seedlings.

In the year 2016-17, an allocation of Rs. 2700.00 lakh is earmarked, out of which Rs. 966.80 lakh has been spent upto the end of December-2016 towards maintenance of 178.30 lakh seedlings and same distributed in 2016 rains to Public, Farmers, organizations at subsidized rates and raising of 191.79 lakhs seedlings.

#### **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 15000 km of road side planting has been taken up for

planting by the forest department since 1980. Since 2000, onward a large number of trees have been felled for the purpose of widening roads. Hence, the department has felt the urgency to take up road side plantations in all the districts under the roadside plantation scheme from 2011-12 with details as under.

During 2015-16, Rs. 2877.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs. 2821.18 lakh has been spent up to the end of March-2016 for raising of 892 kms monsoon plantation and maintenance of 4900 km older plantations and 990 kms advance works along the road side.

During 2016-17, Rs. 2944.68 lakh has been earmarked out of which Rs. 1483.61 lakh has been spent up to the end of December-2016 for raising of 1099 kms roadside plantation and maintenance of 5474 km older roadside plantations .

#### **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 to school authorities for planting. Schools from the primary level, colleges and even universities are involved.

In the year 2015-16, Rs. 80.00 lakh has been earmarked. Out of which, Rs. 78.09 lakh has been spent upto the end of March-2016 towards maintenance and distribution of 1.608 lakhs seedlings to schoolchildren and to raise plantation in the premises of school/college/universities during 2015 rains and for raising of 5.169 lakh seedling.

#### **8.1.5. Krishi Aranya Protsaha 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, greening 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 PROTSAHA 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.10/-, Rs.15/-, & Rs.20/- will be paid to the beneficiary for each survived seedling. Besides, provision has been made to utilize the usufructs by the beneficiaries.

During 2015-16 13,366 no. of farmers have registered 60.670 lakhs seedlings have been distributed to them. An incentive of Rs.966.37 lakh has been distributed to the farmers of the survived seedlings of 69.65 lakh out of the seedlings planted by them to the farmers. Who are registered for the period from 2011-12 to 2013-14. and service charge of Rs.30.37 lakh has been distributed voluntary organization for having distributed the seedlings to the farmers to plant in their lands..

#### 8.1.6. Talukigonda Hasiru Shala Vana” (Green school for each Taluka ) :

Under this program, in every taluk among the schools / colleges which are at a distance of 3 to 5 Kms or having government / forest land to an extent of 3 to 5 acres will be selected and in one of the Government schools / colleges the students will be involved in planting of seed lings and maintenance of plantation. This is a 5 year program.

The Government in their order No.FEE-87-FAP-2015 dated 15-07-2015 has accorded sanction for implementation of this program for a period of 5 years from 2015-16. In the year 2015-16, Rs.30.00 lakh has been allocated and released. The same has been utilized to implement the programme in the following districts.

During 2016-17, Rs.80.00 lakh has been allocated. Out of this Rs.24.68 lakh has been spent for raising 3.11 lakh seedlings and 3.05

**Table 8.17:Details of Green school for each Taluka**

Sl No	District	Taluk	Name of the School	Particulars of work	Extent (in ha.)
1	Chikkaballapura	Chinthamani	Sri Murarji Desai Residential School, Chinthamani	School Planting programme	4.40
			Sri Sadguru Jachani, Nidumamidi, BAD College.	Advance pitting works	15.00
2	Mangalore	Bantwala	Government High School, Sarapadi	School Planting programme	2.50
3	Hassan	Holenarasipura	Murarji Residential School, Haradanahalli	School Planting programme	2.75
4	Belgavi	Bailhongal	Kitthuru Rani Chennamma Girls Residential School, Kitthur	6.25 ha. School Planting programme & 13.25 ha Advance pitting works	19.50
			Kitthuru Rani Chennamma College & Residential School, Bailhongal	Advance pitting works	6.00
5	Bagalakote	Bilagi	Murarji Residential School, Bilagi	School Planting programme	1.00
6	Dharwad	Hubballi	Anchitageri Murarji Desai School, Anchitageri	School Planting programme	6.50
<b>Total</b>					<b>57.65</b>

lakh seedlings are maintained. Out of this 3.05 lakh seed linds are distributed to the School Children besides planting the seedlings in the premises of school / colleges & Universities. Further, 12 Schools are selected for implementation of the programme "Talukigonda Hasiru Vana" by incurring an expenditure of Rs.30.00 lakh.

#### **i) 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, wood lots and avenue plantations are also established in towns and cities to improve aesthetics.

In the year 2015-16, Rs.2700.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which, Rs. 2,676.18 lakh has been spent upto the end of March-2016, for raising 2571 ha. of plantations, maintenance of 6402 ha. of older plantations, besides raising 1.335 lakh seedlings.

In the year 2016-17, Rs.3500.00 lakh has been earmarked out of which, Rs. 1747.00 lakh has been spent upto the end of December- 2016, for raising 2820 ha. of plantations, maintenance of 8452 ha. of older plantations and raising 6.575 lakh seedlings.

#### **ii) 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 (VFCs) were selected for implementation. The objectives of the scheme are as under.

- To enhance the natural resource base in these villages by afforestation and conservation of forests and by conserving Natural Resources.
- To recharge and enhance the availability of ground water through Soil and Moisture Conservation Works.
- Promote energy efficient lifestyle by promoting gohar gas, Sarala ole, LPG, etc.

In 2015-16, Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme. Out of this programme Rs.196.69 lakhs has been spent for 650 ha. maintenance of plantations, 77 Nos. Training, 385 members Skill Upgradation Training, 1324 Nos LPG Distribution programme .

During 2016-17, Rs.257.10 lakhs has been provided under this scheme. Out of this Rs.98.798 lakh has been spent up to end of December-2016 for 350 ha. Advance work, 375 ha. Maintenance of Plantation, 55980 Nos seedlings raised for distribution, 19 Trainings, 198 Skill Development Trainings and 1121 Nos LPG connections.

#### **iii) Talukigonda Hasiru Gram (One Green Village for each Taluka) :**

During 2015-16, Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme. Out of this Rs.146.782 lakhs has been spent for 170 ha. Advance work, 0.30 lakh seedlings raised for public distribution, 102 Nos Solar Street light, 1259 Nos Solar Home Light, 6 Training programme and 11 Pit for household waste manure programme.

During 2016-17 Rs.192.90 lakhs has been provided. Out of Rs.86.182 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December 2016 for 440 ha. Advance works, 170 ha. Raising of Plantation, 0.973 lakh seeding raising for distribution, 86 Nos Solar home Light, 242 Nos LPG connection, 5 Nos Sarala Vole, 15 Nos Training and 7 Nos Pit for household waste manure.

#### **iv) Village Forest Committees :**

2015-16, Rs.108 lakhs has been provided under this scheme. Out of this Rs.107.11 lakhs has been spent for 160 ha. maintenance of plantations, 11 Nos. Training, 630 members Skill Up gradation Training, 18 Nos Gobar Gas Plant Installation, 742 Nos LPG Distributed.

In the year 2016-17 Rs.175 lakhs has been provided under this scheme. Out of this Rs.70.59 lakh has been spent upto end of December- 2016 for 130 ha. Advance works, 160 ha. Maintenance of plantation, 0.429 lakh seedlings raising for distribution, 113 Nos Sarala Vole, 373 members Skill up gradation training, 737 Nos LPG connection and 122 Nos Bio Gas plant installation.

#### **v) Development of Tree Parks and Urban Forests :**

Providing forestry and environmental facilities to citizens in Urban areas Tree Parks are being created for publicity and awareness regarding conservation of forests and environment. In the year 2015-16, Rs.1200.00 lakh has been provided. Out of which of Rs. 1197.080 lakh has been spent for creation of New Tree Parks 3



& maintenance old Tree Parks 36 Total 39 Tree parks besides creation of plantation, advance works and for raising of seedlings.

In the year 2016-17 Rs. 2015.00 lakh has been earmarked. Out of which Rs. 459.42 lakh has been spent upto end of December -2016, for maintenance old 40 Tree Parks & New 33 Tree Parks Total 73 Tree Parks are being maintained besides raising plantation, advance works and raising of seedlings.

To commemorate the centenary Celebration of Sri Devraj Urs, it is proposed to create 30 ha. of Bamboo plantation at Yelwal of Mysore District and 40 ha. at Guledally of Hunsur under Tree Park Programme.

#### **vi) Devarakadu (Dyvivana) :**

A unique programme for development of Dyvivana on 100 ha. Area in each division is being formed by the Karnataka Forest Department by planting fruit yielding and seedling of religious significance. In this Dyvivana separate nurseries will be established for raising of seedlings of religious, medicinal plants for distribution to the public to plant the same in the open land of their house and in their lands. This Dyvivana will be raised and developed nearest to the temple of the respective division to educate among public and children about biodiversity. In 2015-16, Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been earmarked for establishing Devarakadu at each district head quarters. Out of which Rs. 249.470 lakh has been spent for this purpose for establishing 26 Devarakadu

In the year 2016-17, Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been earmarked out of which Rs. 83.59 lakhs has been spent up to December 2016, for maintenance old 26 Devarakadu & formation of 7 new Devarakadu, Total 33 Devarakadu besides their maintenance.

### **8.1.7 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 2015-16, budget provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in the State Budget. Central Government has approved the programme for Rs.1658.70 lakh(including Flexi fund) in the ratio of 60:40(Central share 60% and State share 40%) and accorded approval for Rs.497.61 lakh and released Rs.104.51 lakh to State Government A/C by adjusting Rs.393.10 lakh being the unspent amount of previous year which was in the SFDA A/C. Intern the State Government has released Rs.436.25 lakh as 1st installment to the department including Rs.331.74 lakh at the ratio of 40% as its share. The department has released Rs.797.18 lakh to the implementing officers including the balance amount of Rs.360.93 lakh which was in the SFDA Account. This has been utilized for raising 2850 ha. of plantations and for maintaining 12733 ha of old plantations. **(Table.8.18)**

In the year 2016-17, a budget provision of Rs. 900.00 lakh has been made in the State Budget. APO for Rs. 1412.54 lakh has been submitted to Government of India towards 2700 ha. Advance works, creation of 2580 ha. of plantations, Maintenance of 6385 ha. of old plantations & other developmental activities. Approval from Government of India is awaited.

#### **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 2015-16, the title of this scheme has been changed as National Agro Forestry and Bamboo Mission. A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been earmarked in the State budget for the year 2015-16. The Government of India has approved the proposal for Rs. 1192.50 lakh (Central share 60% & State share 40%) and released Rs.400.00 lakh as 1st installment to the State Government Account. Intern the State Government released Rs.647.65 lakh including its share of Rs.247.65 lakh as its share of 40% to the Department. This amount has been utilized for Raising 2000 ha. plantation and Maintenance of 500 ha. older Plantation & other developmental activities.

In the 2016-17, Government of India has informed that allocation will be provided only towards maintenance of plantations. Accordingly, the Government of India has released Rs.89.25 lakh and Rs.42.00 lakh by State Government amounting to Rs.131.25 lakh in ratio 60:40.This will be spent for

clearing the balance payment of 2000 ha. of plantations raised during 2015-16 & for maintenance of 200 ha. of 1st year plantations for the year 2016-17.

### 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 2015-16, a budget provision of Rs.150.00 lakh has been earmarked in the State budget for implementation of this scheme. APO for Rs.249.43 lakh has been submitted to Government of India for approval. But Government of India has not accorded approval.

In the year 2016-17, a budget provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made in the State Budget. APO for Rs.373.67 lakh has been

**Table 8.18: Physical and financial progress of NAP-FDA**

Year	Plantations raised (ha)	Financial Progress (Rs. in crore)
2011-12	9598	12.36
2012-13	9598	9.68
2013-14	3240	9.25
2014-15	450	18.12
2015-16	2850	7.97
2016-17	2700	-

**Table 8.19 : Progress of National Agro Forestry Bamboo Mission:**

Year	Plantations raised (ha)	Financial Progress (Rs. incrore)
2013-14	3405	9.34
2014-15	500	1.05
2015-16	2000	6.47
2016-17*	-	8.92

\*Upto end of Dec-2016.

submitted to Government of India for approval of the programme for the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 of Karwar, Honnavar and Kundapur divisions. Government of India has approved the programme for Rs.135.66 lakh and released Rs.81.32 lakh as its share of 60% to State Government for implementation of the programme in Karwar and Honnavar Divisions. In turn the State Government has released Rs.135.66 lakh to the department including its share of 40% of Rs.54.26 lakh. Since, the budget provision was Rs.100.00 lakh only the same has been released to Honnavar & Karwar Divisions. State Government was requested to provide and release Rs.35.66 lakh being the balance amount in the supplementary Budget. Accordingly the State Finance Department has released Rs.35.66 lakh on 19-12-2016 to the department.

**iv) Green India Mission:**

This programme is under implementation in Hassan, Kalaburagi & Uttara Kannada district since 2015-16. Government of India has approved the programme for Rs.335.48 lakh and released Rs.105.53 lakh to State Government as first installment instead of Rs.167.54 being its share of 50%. In turn the state Government has released Rs.221.06 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.105.53 lakh. The department has released Rs.234.84 lakh to the above divisions including the balance unspent amount of Rs.23.78 lakh.

In the year 2016-17 Government of India has approved the programme for Rs.209.48 lakh towards creation of 760 ha. of plantations and released Rs.86.53 lakh to the department as

first installment out of Rs.125.68 lakh as its share in the ratio 60:40. In turn the state has released Rs.144.75 lakh to the department including its share of Rs.57.90 lakh.

**v) CSS Integrated Forest Protection Scheme:**

During the year 2015-16, an amount of under Rs.456.38 lakh has been released under this scheme. Out of which an amount of Rs.453.628 lakhs has been spent upto end of March-2016 for maintenance of 7366 Km fire lines in forest areas, 71 numbers fire protection camp, fixation of 470 numbers RCC pillars, 4 numbers construction of residential quarters for frontline staff.

In the year 2016-17, Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been earmarked. The amount will be spent for maintenance of 7366 km fire lines, 71 numbers fire protection camps, construction of 4 numbers of residential quarters to the frontline staff, erection of 470 numbers of concrete poles for demarcating forest boundary.

**8.1.8 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.

**8.1.9. Ecology And Environment :**

The State is constitutionally duty bound to ensure environment protection in all walks of

**Table 8.20 : Revenue and Expenditure from Forest Department (Rs. crore)**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2014-15	174.11	1161.52
2015-16	155.47	1360.39
2016-17 end of December – 2016.	174.03	639.64
2016-17 (A)	250.00	1093.91

(A) Anticipated

life. With this objective, the Department of Ecology & Environment was established in the year 1981 in the State. The Ecology and Environment Department is functioning with the principle objective of protection of the ecology and environment, conservation of natural resources, ensuring adoption of pollution control measures for the sustainable development in the state. The Department looks after policy formulation and ensuring implementation of the rules, regulations, guidelines and instructions for the protection of environment and ecology. Inter-departmental environmental issues leading to conservation and protection of environment are also being coordinated. The Department of Ecology and Environment is at the secretariat level and is assisted by the following institutions in discharging of its functions.

- 1) Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB)
- 2) Karnataka Bio-diversity Board (KBB)
- 3) Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority (KLCDA)
- 4) Environment Management & Policy Research Institute (EMPRI)
- 5) Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority (KSCZMA)
- 6) State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)

#### **8.1.10. Karnataka State Pollution Control Board:**

##### **I) Water Resource and Pollution:**

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has been established on 21.08.1974, 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 Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016, The Plastic wastes Management Rules 2016, the Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2016, Solid Wastes Management Rules 2016, the Noise Pollution (Regulation and control) Rules 2000, and The Batteries (Manufacturing and Handling) Rules 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.

##### **ii) Industrial Pollution:**

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is covering all the industries/activities generating effluents and emissions under the consent mechanism. The process of consent mechanism is being implemented online, since 2015-16, and the Board is following EODB policy of the Central Government. The industries/activities are categorized as Red, Orange and Green 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. Details of the industries covered are given in the **Table 8.21**.

As on 31.03.2016, there are 38083 red, 8259 orange and 28452 green category industries/institutions operating in the State.

##### **8.1.11. Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI):**

MoEF & CC, Government of India vide Office Memorandum No.J-11013/5/2010-IA.II (I) dated 13.01.2010 had declared Baikampady Industrial cluster in Dakshina Kannada District and Bhadravathi industrial cluster in Shivamogga District as critically polluted areas with CEPI score 73.68 and 72.33 respectively and Raichur(CEPI score 68.07), Bidar(CEPI score 67.64),and Peenya (CEPI score 65.11), industrial areas are classified as severely polluted clusters respectively. In view of this, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board in co-ordination with the Central Pollution Control Board and industries located in and around Baikampady industrial cluster and Bhadravathi industrial cluster had developed separate action plans for both the clusters with an objective of enhancement of pollution control measures to bring down the prevailing pollution loads. Final action plans were submitted to Central Pollution Control Board during January 2011. Based on the actions initiated as per the Action Plans submitted, MOEF & CC has lifted the moratorium vide Memorandum dated 23.05.2011.

Further, as per the advice of the Central Pollution Control Board, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has constituted Local Area Committee (LAC) for regular follow up and

**Table: 8.21 Number of industries/institutions covered by KSPCB**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Industries/ Institutions	
		Total	Operating
1.	Industries	36781	22533
2.	Stone Crushers	3843	1335
3.	Infrastructure projects- Layouts	1959	34
4.	Infrastructure projects- Apartments, Commercial Complex, etc	4048	1429
5.	Hospitality Projects	1232	933
6.	Hospitals	27746	26900
7.	Mines	6311	5689
8.	Coffee Estates (Pulping units)	2750	2547
9.	Telephone Towers(DG)	12496	12329
10.	Local body	219	219
11.	Others	1012	846
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98397</b>	<b>74794</b>

to review the implementation of the Action Plans. Similarly, the Central Pollution Control Board has conducted monitoring of Baikampady Industrial cluster under CEPI programme during Feb-Apr 2013 and reassessed the CEPI score. The CEPI score has marginally decreased from 73.86 to 67.62, which calls for review of action plan and its implementation besides monitoring of surface water quality, ground water quality and ambient air quality within the cluster area. Keeping in view of the above, the tenure of LAC in respect of Mangalore industrial cluster is extended up to 31.03.2017 for effective implementation of the action points and the action plan is being reviewed regularly. The Central Pollution Control Board has conducted monitoring of Bhadravathi Industrial cluster under CEPI programme during Feb-Apr 2013 and reassessed the CEPI score. The CEPI score has come down from 72.33 (2009) to 45.27 (2013).

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.

CPCB in the directions issued on 26-4-2016 has modified the CEPI process. In the first phase they have directed the State Boards to

carryout monitoring of Ambient Air Quality, Surface and ground water quality, soil during the post and pre monsoon through an independent laboratory accredited under NABL / MoEF &CC recognized. The first set of monitoring is planned during post monsoon of 2016.

#### **8.1.12. 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 Bellary Chitradurga & Tumakuru District and the Limestone mining is located mainly in the district of Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Bagalkot, Belagavi & Vijayapura. During 1980's major mining activity was started in Chikkamagalur 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 Bellary, Chitradurga & Tumakuru District.

In Karnataka about 6311 mines are covered under the Pollution Control Acts and only 5689 are operating as on 31.03.2016. Initially, KSPCB started covering only few major mining companies under the Water & Air Acts like National Minerals Development Corporation (NMDC), Donimalai, as they were 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.

In 1994, the Govt. of India notified the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986. This notification made it mandatory for certain projects including mines to obtain prior Environmental Clearance (EC) from Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Govt. of India (GoI). All mining projects irrespective of area are covered under this notification. No objection certificate (NOC)/ Consent for Establishment (CFE) was a prerequisite for applying to MoEF for EC. Therefore, from 1994 onwards, KSPCB started receiving applications from mines seeking NOC/CFE. The applications were considered with reference to the Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (REIA) reports and IBM approved mining plan which incorporates Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to take care of run-off, waste dumps, provision of check dams, etc., which are submitted along with the application and the NOC/CFE were issued from water & air pollution control point of view only. In the EIA notification 2006 and its amendment dated 07.10.2014, the mining area upto 50 hectares is grouped under "B" category requiring Environmental Clearance from State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). Mines having area more than 50 hectares is grouped under "A" category requiring EC from MoEF.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has amended the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006, vide Notification dated 15th January 2016, wherein provisions are made for constitution of District Environment Impact Assessment Authority for matters falling under category B2 for considering applications seeking Environmental Clearance for mining of minor

minerals having lease area up to 5 Ha in case of individual leases and less than 25 Ha in case of clusters at District level. Hence the matter falling under the category B2 is now decentralized and it is being handled at the district level only.

#### **Action initiated by KSPCB for control of pollution in mining activity :**

KSPCB has taken steps to strictly implement the provision 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 have given directions to restart 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 R & P Plan.

- 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 Sponge Iron 37 units are operating. Most of the units are located in the district of Bellary (27), Koppal (8), Dharwad (1) Tumkur (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 30 m. 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 and cooling water is completely recycled. However, these units are not significant from water pollution but 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.
- Metal led roads within the premises.
- Sprinkling of water in raw materials storage, process area and in roads raw materials transportation.
- Regular monitoring of ambient air quality.

### **c) Pollution Control Status in Stone Crushers :**

There are 3843 Stone Crushing units in Karnataka state and as on 31.03.2016, 1335 are in operation, The Karnataka State pollution Control Board is covering the Stone Crushing

activity under Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981, The State Government has passed The Karnataka Regulation of stone Crusher, Acts 2011, and Karnataka Regulation of stone Crusher Rules, 2012 .

According to the above said Acts / rules, all crushers shall have to be operated in the safer zones only except the crushers which are established for temporary period for specific govt. development projects with specific time frame. The licensing authority of the district shall identify the safer zones and shall declare and issue notification after fulfilling of following distance and other sitting criteria:

- 200 mtrs. away from National Highway.
- 100 mtrs. away from Major District road (MDR) or other roads.
- 500 mtrs. away from Revenue village, temple, schools.
- Outside the limits of municipal corporation, city municipal corporation and town municipal corporation.
- Minimum of 1 acre land should be earmarked.

### **d) Other highly polluting industries:**

There are 243 industries under the 17-category highly polluting industries in the State, of which 209 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 Polyfibers and Grasim division at Harihar are permitted to discharge the effluents to Tungabhadra River. The treated effluents from these industries are meeting the defined 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.

### **8.1.13. 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 84 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 84 stations located in all rivers across the State 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" – Out door bathing (organized).

Class "C" – Drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

Class "D" – Propagation of wild life, 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 downstream of the treated effluent discharge point are as under;

a) Mysore Paper Mills treated effluent into Bhadra River near Bhadravathi, Shivamogga district. Bhadra river water quality downstream of Bhadravathi conforms to Class-D

b) Harihara Poly Fibres and Grasilene Division treated combined effluent into Tungabhadra River near Harihar, Haveri District. Tungabhadra river water quality downstream of Harihara Polyfibres conforms to Class-E

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 downstream of the industry it conforms to C Class throughout the year except in December where it conforms to D Class.

Classification of River water quality as per gems and minars programme during the year 2011-2016 is given in **Fig. 8.5**.

The Board has analyzed 76824 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.

Out of 219 local bodies in the State, only 53 have established sewage treatment plants (STP). Out of 53 STPs established so far, 14 STPs are in Bangalore and 39 are in different locations in the State. The remaining local bodies are being pursued to install the sewage treatment facilities in order to avoid pollution of nearby water bodies due to discharge of sewage. The water bodies in the urban area of the important towns are being polluted due to the entry of sewage and in order to regulate, the State Government has issued Notification on 19.01.2016, wherein it has been made mandatory for the residential building with more than 20 apartments and all building having more than 2000 sqmt. area to install sewage treatment plants.

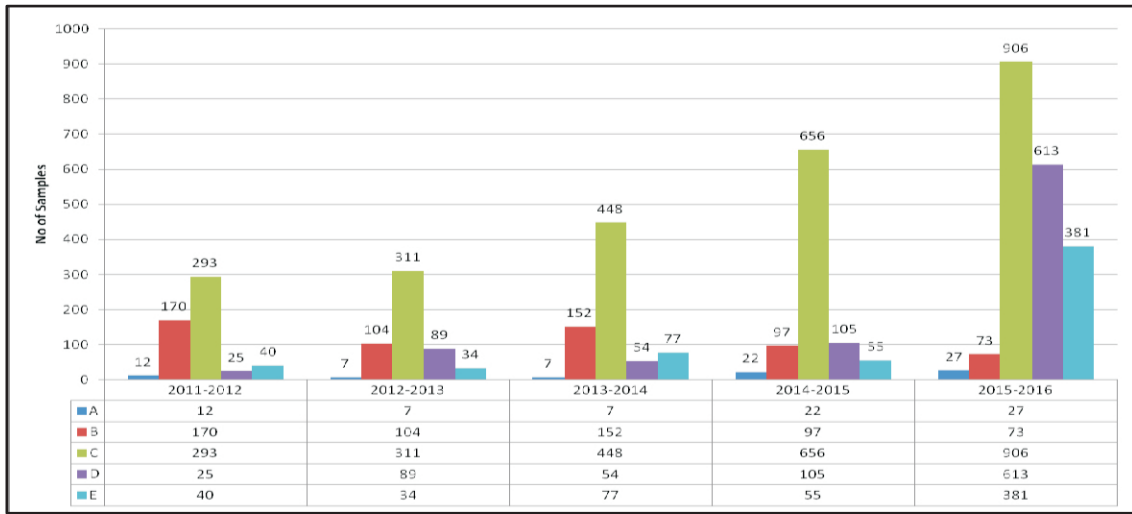
In order to control pollution of water bodies, 11 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) have been established in the State at different places for treatment of trade effluents generated from homogeneous type of industries in the small scale sectors.

#### **8.1.14. 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.



**Figure 8.5: Classifications of River water quality as per gems & minars programme during the year 2011-2016**



The main sources of air pollution are (i) vehicular emissions (ii) industrial emissions and (iii) open burning of waste in the public place. The major source of air pollution in Bangalore city has been shown in **Table 8.22**.

About 1.62 crore vehicles were registered in the State as on 31.3.2016. (Source: [rto.kar.nic.in](http://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 exceeds the prescribed limits. One such measure implemented is supply of sulphur free petrol in Bangalore City.

KSPCB is monitoring the ambient air quality of Bangalore city at 15 stations, out of which 13 stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and 02 stations under the Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring programme (CAAQM). Monitoring is done twice-a-week for 24 hours at 13 Stations under NAMP and 24 hours through-out the year at 2 stations under CAAQM. According to the revised national ambient air quality standards (of 16-11-2009), 3 parameters are monitored viz Particulate Matter (PM10), Sulphur dioxide (SO2) and Nitrogen dioxide (NO2). The data measured is compared with the revised national ambient air quality standards. Average observed values of air pollutants in the 15 stations in Bangalore city is depicted in **fig. -8.6**.

**Table 8.22: Major sources of air pollution in Bangalore City (source:TERI report)**

Sl. No.	Source	PM10 (TPD)	% Contribution
1.	Transport	22.4	42
2.	Road dust	10.9	20
3.	Domestic	1.8	3
4.	DG Set	3.6	7
5.	Industry	7.8	14
6.	Hotel	0.1	-
7.	Construction	7.7	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>100</b>

The Board has monitored the ambient air quality of Bangalore city at 15 locations including two Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) and using manual equipments, the parameters Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide are measured in the manual stations. In the CAAQMS apart from the above parameters Carbon Monoxide is also monitored.

During the next financial year it is planned to monitor for additional parameters like; Ammonia, Lead, Arsenic, and Nickle.

At two continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) at City Railway station and at Regional Office complex at S.G Halli, monitoring is being carried out 24x7 for PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and CO and the data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also the data is uploaded the Board Website.

The summary of air quality monitoring is as follows :

The continuous ambient air quality monitoring data is on line 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 ambient air quality at the monitoring

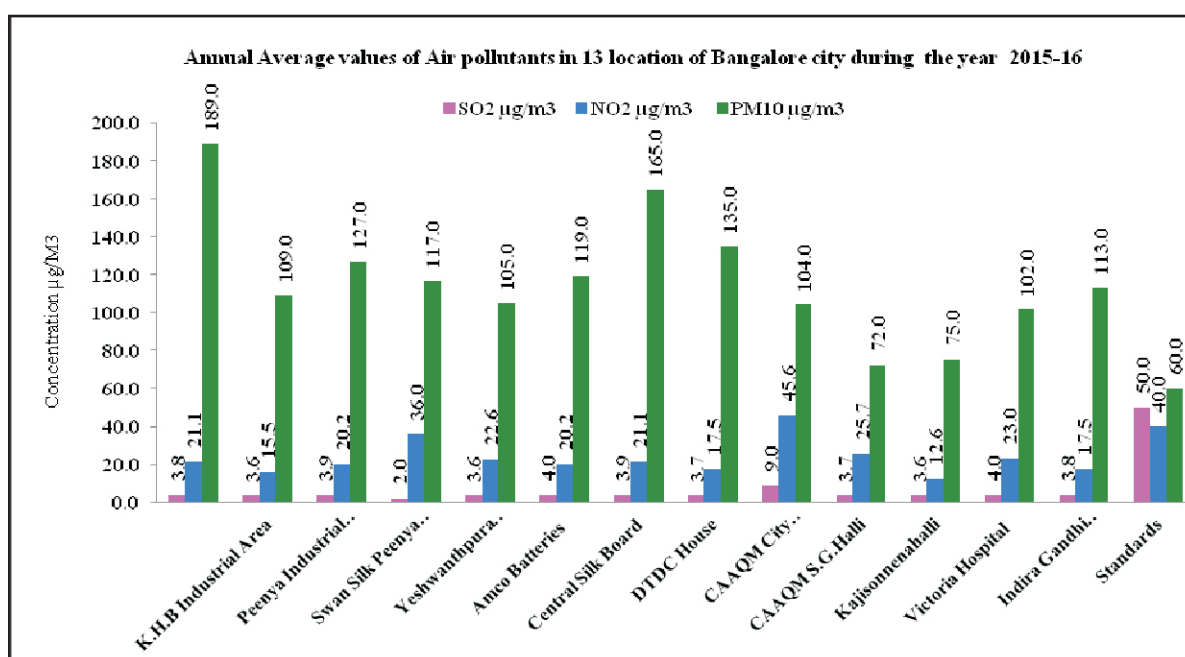
stations indicates the higher concentration of Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), when compared to National Ambient Air Quality standards at all stations. The Particulate Matter (Pm<sub>10</sub>), concentration values varies from 72 µg/M<sup>3</sup> to 165 µg/M<sup>3</sup>.

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 is monitoring 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, Hassan, Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Kalbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary, Kolar, VISL-Shivamogga & Chitradurga. The details of Annual Average of Air Pollutants in major districts are shown in **figure 8.7**.

The monitoring stations cover the Industrial Area, Mixed Urban Area and Sensitive Area. Monitoring is being carried out on 24 hourly for Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>, the data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also the data is uploaded on the Board's Website. The data is also shared

**Figure 8.6: The details of annual average values of air pollution in Bangalore city during 2015-16.**



with the line Departments to take necessary corrective measures wherever the air quality is affected.

The Particulate Matter (PM10), values have exceeded the national limit in Kalburgi, Davanagere, Hubli, Dharwad, Belgaum, Raichur and Kolar .Increase in the Particulate Matter (PM10), level is attributed to the construction activities and other civil works in other urban areas, vehicular movement and road dust. Annual average values of air pollutants at different locations in the districts is depicted in chart below.

Industrial air emissions are regularly monitored by the KSPCB through inspections and samples collections. Wherever the samples were not meeting the standards prescribed, actions are being taken to set right the problem by strict enforcement of law.

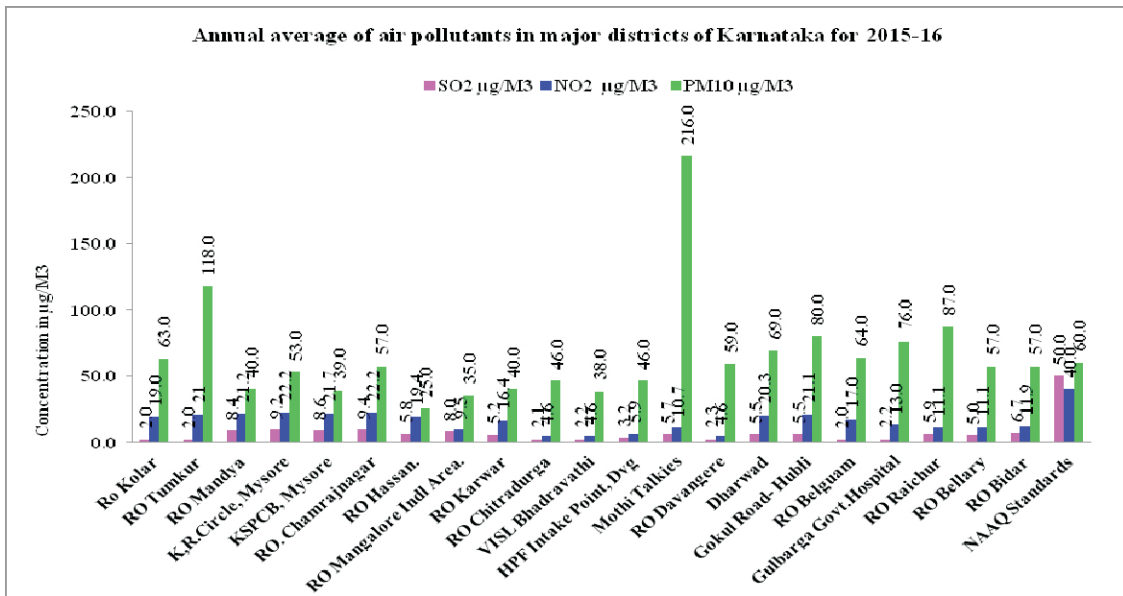
**8.1.15. Noise quality Monitoring :**

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) (Fig. 8.8, Fig. 8.9, Table 8.23)

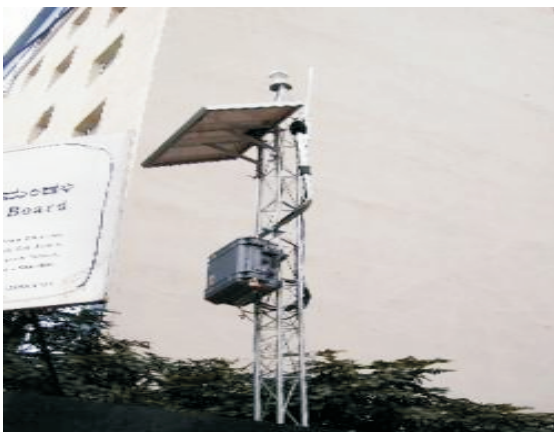
**Note:**

1. Day time shall mean from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM.
2. Night time shall mean from 10.00PM to 6.00 AM.
3. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 meters around Hospitals, Educational Institutions, Courts, Religious places or any other which is declared as such by the competent authority.

**Figure 8.7: The details of Annual Average of Air Pollutants in major districts**

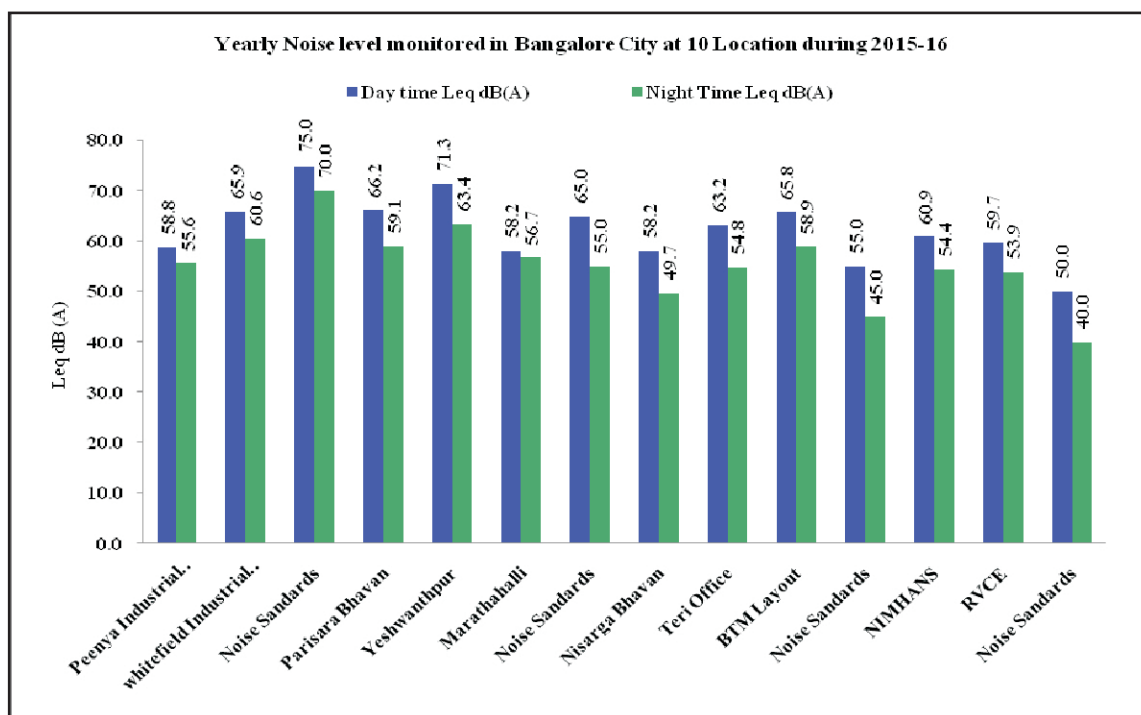


**Figure 8.8: Details of Noise level stations located at various places in Bangalore**



**Table 8.23: Noise monitoring stations installed and monitoring in Bangalore:**

Sl. No.	Station Name	Type of Area
1	Export promotional Industrial Park, ITPL, White Field Industrial area Bangalore	Industrial Area
2	Peenya Industrial Area, Ace Manufacturing System, Bangalore-	Industrial Area,
3	KSPCB, Parisara bhavan, # 49 Church Street, Bangalore.	Commercial area
4	BWSSB site No. 137. Kadubidnahalli, (Marathahalli), Bangalore	Commercial Area
5	Yeshwanthpur, Police Station, Bangalore	Commercial Area)
6	KSPCB office Building, Nisarga Bhavan S.G.Halli, Bangalore.	Residential area
7.	Madival lake, BTM II <sup>nd</sup> stage, Bangalore	Residential area
8	TERI Office, Domlur, Bangalore	Residential Area)
9	Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, ( NIMHANS)	Sensitive Area
10	RVCE Mysore Road ,Bangalore	Sensitive Area

**Figure 8.9: Noise level data measured at ten Continuous Noise Monitoring Stations in Bangalore city for the year 2015-16.**

4. dB(A) Leq denotes the time weighted average of the level of sound decibels on scale 'A' which is relatable to human hearing.
5. 'A' decibel is a unit in which noise is measured.
6. 'A' in dB(A) Leq, denotes the frequency weighting in the measurements of noise

and corresponds to frequency response characteristics of the human ear.

7. 'Leq' it is energy mean of the noise level over a specific period.

Noise levels in the cities are generally exceeding the standards in most of the core 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 is shared with the Police Department 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.

### 8.1.16. Hazardous Waste Status:

About 3832 operating industries are found to be generating Hazardous Waste of about 2.47 Lakh Metric Tons annually in the State. Out of this 1.2 Lakhs MTPA is recyclable. The remaining waste of around 0.61 Lakh MTPA are sent to incineration and 0.67 Lakh MTPA are sent to landfill. The inert hazardous waste after recycling and incineration are sent for land filling Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) for hazardous waste has been established in July, 2008 at Dobbaspeta near Nelamangala in Bangalore. The Board has permitted 146 re-processors in the State, which includes State owned and private.

One more Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facility (TSDF) is established at Harohalli Industrial area, Kanakapura Taluk, Ramanagar District by Mother Earth Environ Tech Pvt Ltd., The Board has issued Consent for establishment to the said unit on 04.11.2015. The salient features of TSDF are as follows.

- Extent of land : 4Acres
- Total Design capacity : 95,000MT.
- Active life span : 10 Years

Details of total hazardous wastes generated and their disposal is given in the **Table 8.24**.

#### a) Management and Handling of batteries :

In the State about 812 Battery handling units are identified by the Karnataka State Pollution

Control Board and are being monitored regularly. As per the Extended Producers Responsibility, the battery manufacturing industries need to take back the old batteries from the dealers when the new batteries are sold.

#### b) Plastic Waste Management :

As per Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is the competent Authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules related to registration, manufacturer and recycling of plastic and the municipal Authority are the competent 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. FEE 17 EPC 2012, 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, cling films 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. In the said Notification, the role of KSPCB is the enforcement regarding functions specified in clause (a) of Rule 4 of the Plastic (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.

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.

#### c) E-waste management :

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has authorized 84 units for recycling and dismantling of e-waste of capacity 47180.5

**Table 8.24 : Details of total hazardous wastes generated and their disposal**

Type of hazardous waste	State in (MTPA)	Bangalore Urban and Rural District (in MTPA)
Landfillable	1,18,765.99	18,086.42
Incinerable	61,337.89	23,985.14
Recyclable	67,110.46	27,910.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,47,214.34</b>	<b>69,981.97</b>

MTPA. These recyclers help in reduction of waste to the landfill sites and to re-use and recovery of resources.

#### **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 & Handling) Rules. The Board has identified 27746 health care establishments in the State. It is estimated that 52 Tons per day of biomedical waste is generated in the State, which are either sent to 30 common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in the State of which 25 units are operating and 5 units are to be commissioned.

#### **e) Municipal Solid Waste Status and Management :**

The Municipal solid waste is being managed in accordance with the provisions of Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules. Efforts are being made to manage the waste scientifically. Recycling and conversion of waste for useful purpose is encouraged by way of promoting composting/vermi-composting/waste to energy etc. Out of 219 local bodies in the State, 215 urban local bodies (including Bangalore) are using landfill sites; 1 local body has acquired landfill site but not being used; 4 local bodies has not taken possession. Increase in the quantity of waste generated is a challenge that the urban local bodies have to face and succeed in the interest of environment protection. Safe disposal of construction debris without mixing with the municipal solid waste is another aspect the urban local bodies have to attend on top priority.

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 09 urban local bodies is to be executed in a time bound manner by the local bodies.

KSPCB is the first Board to frame guidelines on (1) Buffer zone/No development Zone around landfill site (2) Municipal Solid Waste Management in big campuses/universities (3) Management of construction debris waste and (4) siting of slaughter Houses.

#### **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 therefore discouraged.

#### **8.1.17. Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority :**

Lakes and tanks are fulfilling several demands of many animal & plant species including human needs from ancient times. These tanks, apart from fulfilling the public objectives, are also rendering ecological services by maintaining ecological balance and conservation of wetland biodiversity. In this regard, Lake Development Authority, which is under the administrative control of Environment and Ecology Department, has been renamed As Karnataka Lake conservation and Development Authority Act, 2014 as been enacted to develop the Lakes coming under the limits of all City Corporations, Bangalore Development Authority and any water bodies notified by the Government. The act has come into force from 05.06.2015.

#### **Activities Taken Up 2016-17. As follows :**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated and laid down the foundation stone on 12.09.2016 for the Establishment of the Bio –Diversity Park at Madivala lake and the developmental works of Agara lake at Bangalore.

**Agara Lake:** The Government vide Order No: FEE 116 ENV 2015 dated: 19.01.2016 has administratively approved the project for developmental works of the Agara lake at Bangalore, at an estimated cost of Rs.16.10 crores. Accordingly, the KLCDA has called the tender for the partial civil works to the tune of Rs. 625.00 lakhs through the E-Procurement System by KLCDA as per Tender Notification No: KLCDA/Agara Lake/Tender Notification/2015-16/1090 dated: 23.01.2016. At present the tender process is completed and the Agreement is executed with the successful Contractor on 23.08.2016 and the Work Order is also issued on the same day. The works are under progress.

**Madivala Lake:** The Government vide Order No: FEE 80 ENV 2015 dated: 07.10.2015 has Administratively approved the project for the Establishment of the Bio –Diversity Park at

Madivala lake as per the recommendations of the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.72 crores. Accordingly, the matter has been placed before the LDA/ KLCDA Empowered Committee meeting held on 28.10.2015 and got the approval for calling the tender for initial works for Rs. 750.00 lakhs. The tender also called for Rs. 750.00 lakhs through E-Procurement System by KLCDA on 28.11.2015 and the Agreement has been entered with the successful Contractor on 30.06.2016 and the Works Order has issued on 02.07.2016. The works are under progress.

➤ **Inventorization of Water Bodies in BMRDA/BDA areas and preparation of the list of lakes in Bangalore :**

As per the Lake Development Authority Empowered Committee Meetings dated: 27.08.2012, 18.02.2013, 12.02.2014 and the KLCDA Executive Committee Meeting dated: 05.10.2016 proceedings, KLCDA has approved the revised proposal of M/s. EMPRI, Bangalore's for inventorization of water bodies in Bangalore for Rs. 1,86,84,623/-. So far, the KLCDA has released a sum of Rs. 1,00,00,000/- to the said agency. The inventorization of water bodies is in progress and have a target to complete the same before 31.03.2017.

➤ **Data base on lakes in Bangalore :**

The KLCDA/LDA has decided and entrusted the work of collection of information for the integrated development and maintenance of the lakes in Bangalore, by using the Geospatial Technology from the Government of India Under taking Organization (i.e., RRSC -S ), ISRO, Bangalore at an Estimated expenditure cost of Rs. 32.725 lakhs. The KLCDA has already released a sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs as advance and the work is in progress.

➤ **Future Project of KLCDA :**

As per the directions of the Government, the DPR's for development of Hirekere lake (Kolikere lake) at Dharwad and the Anagol lake (Parappana kere) at Belagavi are prepared and the process of technical scrutiny is under progress for finalization of the same.

➤ **KLCDA Act and Rules :**

The Government has passed the Act and Rules for the KLCDA and the same have come in to force in the year 2015. The Government had appointed the Authorized Officers and the KLCDA also have appointed the Designated

Officers and the Empowered Officers for the lakes in Bangalore at the first instance and the authority have conducted the Work Shops for bringing awareness among the Officers and General public of the state.

As a result of this, many numbers of MNC's have come forward for conservation and rejuvenation of lakes by assisting the financial help. The Government vide GO No. FEE 97 ENV 2016 Bangalore dated: 13.07.2016 have appointed the KLCDA as a "Nodal Agency and Coordinator" for development of lakes in the jurisdiction of KLCDA under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds.

**8.1.18. Karnataka biodiversity board (kbb):**

Karnataka Biodiversity Board was established vide section 22 of Biological Diversity Act 2002, by Government of Karnataka on 01.08.2003.

**Main objectives of the board are :**

Implementation of Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Karnataka Biological Diversity Rules 2005.

1. Conservation Biological Diversity.
2. Promotion of in-situ and ex-situ conservation of biological resources, incentives for research, training and public education to increase awareness with respect to biodiversity.
3. Planning schemes and programs for the sustainable utilization of Biological Diversity

**Activities and performance of the Board for the year 2016-17 (01/04/2016 - 26/12/2016)**

**1. Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs):**

As per section 41 of Biological Diversity act 2002, every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee with its area for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of Biological Diversity. During 2016-17, 300 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) were to be formed, but so far 46 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have been constituted. Details of total BMCs formed till date are as follows:

**2. Awareness and Training Programs:**

The Biodiversity awareness training program to Government employees, University

students, teachers, Non-Government Organizations, panchayats members and general public are being conducted throughout the state. This year total 172 Biodiversity

Till date BMCs formed at Gramapanchayat Level	4628
Till date BMCs formed at Taluka panchayat Level	118
Till date BMCs formed at District level panchayat Level	14

Awareness Trainings have been conducted. Till date 728 training programs have been conducted.

### 3. People's Biodiversity Register (PBRs) :

PBR is a panchayat level register that documents local biodiversity and local community knowledge on biodiversity including its conservation and traditional uses. The PBRs are prepared in various districts at Gram panchayat level. PBRs are prepared both in Kannada and English. The PBR will help in preventing the foreign countries from getting patents for our traditional resources and other legal matters. This year total 502 People's Biodiversity Registers have been prepared

Till date 1528 PBRs in Gramapanchayat level and 20 PBRs in Taluka Panchayat levels have been prepared.

### 4. Research Projects/ Studies of the Board:

The following are on-going Research /Studies are approved by the Board.

- "Project on Protection, Conservation and Cultivation method for Wild Banana in Kodagu District being implemented by Dept of Microbiology, Mangalore University, Madikeri. This is under progress.
- Project on Establishment of Herbarium and Botanical Museum of the plants of Western Ghats, survey Identification and preparation of report on sacred groves in Coastal and Western Ghats region with a cost of Rs. 24.00 lakhs per year for 5 years is being implemented by Pilukula Nisarga Dhama Society, Science Centre. This is under progress.
- Project on Conservation and utilization of deep water Rice Genetic resources of the



Varada river course in the Western Ghats of Karnataka State is being implemented by Dr. P. Surendra, Sr. Scientist, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad.

- Project on Assessment of population status and removal of bio-resources in forests with special emphasis on Medicinal Plants in Karnataka is being implemented by Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Department of Forest and KAMPA. This is under progress.
- Karnataka Biodiversity Board is implementing the UNEP-GEF-MOEF ABS Project sponsored by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India from October 2014. The main objectives of the project are to identify the potential bio resources for ABS agreement, formation of Biodiversity Management



Committees and preparation of PBRs. This is under progress.

- Project on Documentation of Traditional Knowledge of livestock keepers of Karnataka State is being implemented by Dr. K.P.Ramesh, Head, NDRI, Bangalore. This is under progress.
- Project on Collection, Conservation and Characterization of Appemidi is being



implemented by Director, IIHR, Bangalore, Dr. Ravishankar, Principal Investigator. This is under progress.

### 5. 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 report on Bio industries and use patterns of Bio resource has



been prepared and sent to Government of India (National Biodiversity Authority). 72 Form-1 applications have been received from the Companies for the year 2016-17. (From April 2016 to October 2016) ABS collection for 2015-16 is Rs. 11,15,688/- Till date total ABS collection is Rs. 34,60,175.52/-.

### 6. Biodiversity Awards:

Karnataka Biodiversity Board is given the awards in recognition of contribution towards the following categories:

1. Biodiversity – general
2. Agro Biodiversity
3. Award to a woman who has made outstanding contribution in conservation of biodiversity.
4. Award to best Biodiversity Management Committee.

### 7. Special Programs :

#### 1. Celebration of International Day for Biodiversity 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2016

The UN proclaimed 22<sup>nd</sup> May as the International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues. The theme for the International Day for Biodiversity, 2016 was “Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Sustaining People and their Livelihoods”

Karnataka Biodiversity Board organized following programs to mark the International Day for Biological Diversity.

1. Conducted “WALKATHON EVENT”- on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2016 from Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Vanavikas building to Veterinary College, Hebbal to mark the United Nation's Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
2. Conducted International Day for Biodiversity 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2016 at Shivaram Karanth Pilikula Nisargadhama, Mangalore on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2016.

#### 2. Celebration of International Day for the Preservation of Ozone layer on 16/09/2016

Member Secretary of Karnataka Biodiversity Board has conducted the Celebration of Ozone layer day on 16/09/2016. Officers and Staff of KBB have attended the Programme. Member Secretary has advised the officers to create awareness among the public to protect the Ozone layer and to conserve the Biodiversity.

#### Programs of the upcoming year:

1. Documentation of biodiversity at the level of local bodies
2. Access and Benefit sharing of Biological Resources.
3. Implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
4. Identification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites.
5. Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees.
6. Other timely activities of Board and Government.
7. Conducting research programs about biodiversity.

## 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 26.43 lakh hectares in 2000-01 and further to 35.89 lakh hectares by 2014-15 (**Table 8.25**). Similarly, gross irrigated area which was 16.76 lakh hectares in 1980-81, has increased to 41.86 lakh hectares in 2014-15. The gross irrigated area as percentage of total cultivated area has doubled from 16% in 1980-81 to 34% in 2014-15.

**Table 8.26** presents source wise irrigation for the year 2014-15. Among all irrigation sources, tube wells/borewells accounted for the highest

proportion of 37 per cent of the net irrigated area followed by canals (32.8%) and dugwells (10.56%). The share of tanks, which were historically a major source of irrigation, has accounted for about only 4% 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. The irrigation potential (anticipated) has increased by 2.46% in 2016-17. The cumulative irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation projects is expected to reach 29.40 lakh hectares in 2016-17 (**Table 8.27**). Appendix 8.1 highlights irrigation potential created since VII Five Year Plan.

**Table 8.25 : 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
2001-02	116.70	30.89	26.83	26
2002-03	115.32	28.41	27.05	25
2003-04	114.50	27.02	28.38	24
2004-05	128.07	33.28	29.06	26
2005-06	130.27	36.32	29.70	28
2006-07	124.38	36.03	29.46	29
2007-08	128.93	37.89	31.32	29
2008-09	123.68	39.42	32.38	32
2009-10	128.73	40.96	33.91	32
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	33
2014-15	122.47	41.86	35.89	34

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK

**Table 8.26: Source-wise Irrigation during 2014-15 (Area in lakh hectares)**

Source	Irrigated Area		% share to Net Irrigated Area
	Gross	Net	
Canals	14.22	11.77	32.80
Tanks	1.70	1.58	4.40.4
Wells	4.21	3.79	10.56
Tube/BoreWells	16.46	14.02	39.06
Other Sources	5.27	4.73	13.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.86</b>	<b>35.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK

**Table 8.27: Irrigation Potential Created –Cumulative area in lakh Ha**

Source	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Anticipated)
Major and Medium Irrigation	27.85	28.68	29.40
Minor Irrigation (Surface water)	10.97	11.12	11.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.82</b>	<b>39.80</b>	<b>40.75</b>

Source: Water Resource Department, GOK.

### 8.2.2. Year wise allocation and Expenditure on Major & Medium Irrigation Projects:

Expenditure on major and medium irrigation projects was Rs. 8732.35 crores for plan and for projects pending approval in 2015-16. The amount of expenditure anticipated in 2016-17 is Rs. 12620.92 crores. Expenditure incurred upto December 2016 is 6251.33 crores (**Table 8.28**). Appendix 8.2 highlights investment in irrigation projects since 1998-99

### 8.2.3 Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Projects:

The Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL) is established by the Government of Karnataka in 06.05.1994 under Companies Act 1956 to expedite the works of Upper Krishna Project.

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). The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II has passed an award in December, 2010 allocating 177 TMC of water to

Karnataka State. Out of this, 130.90 TMC is the share of UKP Stage -III. It is proposed to provide irrigation for 5.30 lakh hectares of command area falling under Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Gadag districts of Northern Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka had accorded in principle administrative sanction at a cost of Rs.17206.39 crores, (2011-12 cost) including an estimated amount of Rs.5690.39 crores towards LAQ & R&R. The 9 components of the project & the land acquisition, R & R activities are in progress. An expenditure of Rs.5122.52 crore has been incurred as on December 2016. The revised cost of the UKP Stage-III is likely to go up to Rs.50820.95 Crores mainly because of the new land acquisition norms of 2013.

In addition to above Nigam has been entrusted additional projects. The details of on-going project and estimated cost, expenditure up to December 2016 and Command area and potential created up to December 2016 are given in the Table 8.29.

**Table 8.28 : 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	6251.33 (Upto Dec-2016)

Source: Water Resource Department, GOK.

The estimated cost of additional on going projects are works out to Rs.8971.12 crores. The expenditure incurred up to December 2016 on the aforesaid projects is Rs 5656.67 crore. The potential created by the additional projects up to Dec'2016 is 58632.23 ha.

#### 8.2.4 Outcome

Under Upper Krishna Project Stage – III, it is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to 5.30 lakh hectares of land in drought prone areas of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gulburga, Raichur, Koppal, Gadag & Yadgir districts by taking up 9 irrigation schemes.

As per article 371(J) following are the districts benefited from the Upper Krishna Project Statge – III Gulburga, Yadgir, Raichur and Koppal districts.

Government has accorded administrative approval for implementation of Micro-Irrigation System as a Pilot project under 2nd Stage of Ramthal (Marol) LIS which increases irrigation command area under UKP Stage – III works. The project is substantially completed, and is ready for inauguration.

#### 8.2.5 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.

An irrigation potential of 1455608 Ha has been created under the above said on going/completed irrigation projects. As shown in **Table 8.30** 13 schemes are taken up to fill 1180 tanks & the works are under progress. As shown in the **table 8.31**

#### Modernization of Irrigation Projects:

To increase the irrigation efficiency and to save water KNNL has taken up Modernization works under various Projects. Bhadra canal network, Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal and network, Anjanapur, Ambligol, Chandrapalli, Hattikuni projects Modernization works are under progress. Bennithora, Gondi, Vijayanagar channel, Tunga anicut, Ghataprabha left canal and Malaprabha Modernization works are programmed to be taken up and are in different stages of implementation.

#### 8.2.6 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 2015, there are 7253 Minor Irrigation projects in existence under the jurisdiction of this Department with aculturable command area of 742183 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.

**Table: 8.29 : KBJNL Projects****(Rs. in crores Area in Ha.)**

SL No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	REVISED COST	Cum. Expenditure up to December 2016	Command Area (in H.A)	Potential Created up to Dec 16 (in Ha)
1	NRBC DY 9A( Includes Wadavatti, Arkeru)	225.00	193.08	15250	5767
2	Ramthal Lift Irrigation Scheme-Including drip irrigation.	1001.35	973.51	38728	24493
3	Sonthi Modified	673.90	292.23	16000	5149.23
4	Sonna LIS	10.23	10.31	1050	950
5	Rolli mannikeri LIS	22.00	21.56	2450	2350
6	Tegi Siddhapur LIS. (2010)	49.71	49.79	3000	3000
7	Thimmapur LIS (2006)	157.76	161.19	20100	16923
8	Nandawadagi LIS	1530.00	00.62	36100	0
9	Filling of tanks in Bijapur, Bagalkot (2009)	110.37	121.52	-	-
10	Filling of additional tanks in Bijapur, Bagalkot	8.92	8.19	-	-
11	Filling up of tank- Anachi LIS-	35.00	27.34	-	-
12	Filling up of tank- Sankh LIS-	65.00	0.98	-	-
13	Filling up of tank- Bhuyar LIS-	145.00	0.11	-	-
14	Filling up of tank- Mamdapur, Sarwad, Bableshwar, Bhutnal, Begumtalab & Tidagundi in Bijapur Dt.	172.92	168.18	-	-
15	Chadchan LIS	173.00	0.25	-	-
16	Manjra Barrages	292.95	275.78	-	-
17	Budhihal-Peerapur LIS	192.00	0.15	-	-
18	NLBC-ERM	4233.98	3310.85	-	-
19	NABARD-Kongendi (Rs.30.00 crores) filling of MI Tanks (Rs.50.64 crores)	80.64	41.03	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9179.73</b>	<b>5656.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58632.23</b>

**Table:8.30 : Details of potentially oriented projects coming under KNNL with present status are as follows:**

SL. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto December/2016 since inception (in Ha)	Status
1	Ghataprabha Stage -III	310823	308326	Dam works, Ghataprabha left bank, Right bank and Chikkodi branch canal works are completed, some lining works and FIC works are under progress.
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 are completed. Lifts works are completed. Construction of canal, distributary, 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	Sri Veerbhadeshwara LIS	17377	0	Work to be started.
7	Basaveshwara (Kempwad)	27474	0	Tenders are invited.
8	Tubachi and Babaleshwara LIS	42500	0	Headwork works are under progress.
9	Malaprabha	220028	213537	Dam works, Malaprabha left bank, Right bank works are completed, some lining works and FIC works are under progress.
10	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.
11	Savanur LIS	15500	0	Headwork works are under progress.
12	Upper Tunga Project	80494	73058	Dam works are completed. Canal and FIC works are under progress.

**Table:8.30 : Details of potentially oriented projects coming under KNNL with present status are as follows:**

SL. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto December/2016 since inception (in Ha)	Status
13	Vani vilas sagar reservoir	12135	12135	Project completed.
14	Bhadra reservoir (modernization)	105570	105570	Project completed. Modernization works are nearing completion.
15	Bennithora Project	20234	19978	Dam and canal works are completed. Modernization works are under progress.
16	Bhima Lift	24292	22548	Barrage works are completed. Canal and FIC works are under progress.
17	Karanja	29227	24028	Except Aitaval lift all other works are nearing completion.
18	Singatalur	107380	52427	Barrage and Right bank canal works are completed. Left bank canal works are nearing completion. Irrigation through drip system is under tender process
19	Tungabhadra Project (Modernization)	362938	362938	Project is completed. Modernization works are under progress.
20	Vijayanagar canal	11222	11222	Project is completed. Action is being taken to take up modernization works under ADB assistance in 2 <sup>nd</sup> trench.
21	Varahi Project	15702	3765	Diversion weir works are completed. Right Bank Canal, Left Bank Canal and FIC works are under progress.
22	Upper Bhadra Stage	225515	0	Works are taken up in 3 packages and works are under progress.
23	Anjanapura (Modernization)	6736	6732	Project is completed. Modernization works are are under progress.
24	Ambligol (Modernization)	3200	3200	Project is completed. Modernization works are are under progress.
25	Dharma (Modernization)	7692	7692	Project is completed. Modernization works are under progress.
26	Gondi (Modernization)	4465	4465	Project is completed. Modernization works are under progress.
27	Tunga (Modernization)	8704	8704	Project is completed. Modernization works are in progress.
28	Hagaribommanahalli Project	2965	2965	Project completed

**Table:8.30 : Details of potentially oriented projects coming under KNNL with present status are as follows:**

SL. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto December/2016 since inception (in Ha)	Status
29	Upper Mullamari Project	3279	3279	Project completed. Estimate for Modernization work under progress.
30	Kanakanala Project	2064	2064	Project completed
31	Maskinala Project	3001	3001	Project completed. Revised estimate is under preparation.
32	Hattikuni Project	2145	2145	Project completed. Modernization works are under progress.
33	Gayatri	2367	2305	Project completed. Modernization work are under progress.
34	Chandranpalli Project	5223	5223	Project completed. Modernization works are under progress.
35	D.B.kere	4280	4280	Project completed.
36	Jambadahalla	2429	2429	Project completed
37	Hebbe kere diversion to Madaga Tank	4270	4270	DPR is under scrutiny
38	Shantisagar kere	2891	2891	Project completed
39	Madaga-Masuru kere	2855	2855	Project completed
40	Chichadi LIS	2718	0	Headworks works are under progress.
41	Bellary Nala Project	8200	0	Works are under progress.
42	Venkateshwara LIS	7200	0	Headworks works are under progress.
43	Harinala	3480	3480	Project completed. R&R works under progress.
44	Dandavathi	3642	0	Due to forest land acquisition problem works are not started.
45	Basapura LIS	2267	890	1st stage works are completed. 2nd stage works are under progress.
46	Guddada Mallapur LIS	5261	5261	Project completed. FIC works under progress.
47	Gandorinala	8094	7943	Dam and canal works are completed. FIC works are under progress.
48	Lower Mullamari Project	9713	9400	Project completed. Action is being taken to get administrative approval for modernisation of canal system
49	Amarja	8903	8798	Canal and FIC works are nearing completion.
50	Chulkinala Project	4047	4047	Project completed.



**Table:8.30 : Details of potentially oriented projects coming under KNNL with present status are as follows:**

SL. No.	Projects	Ultimate Potential (in Ha)	Cumulative potential Created upto December/2016 since inception (in Ha)	Status
51	Hirehalla	8206	8206	Project is nearing completion and R & R works are under progress.
52	Rajolibanda Project	2380	2380	Project completed.
53	Y Kaggal LIS	2689	0	Action is being taken up to get Administrative Approval for the Revised estimate for balance works.
54	Alavandi-Betageri	2425	0	Work under process.
55	Olabellary LIS	2542	0	Work Under Progress.
56	Murgodu LIS	1939	0	Headworks works are under progress.
57	Kinaye Project	1200	0	Dam works are under progress.
58	Itagi-Sasalwad LIS	1983	1983	Project completed
59	Sanyasi Koppa	1791	1537	Works are nearing completion
60	Thiluvalli LIS	1011	600	1st stage works are completed. 2nd stage works tender is under finalization.
61	Haihole	1170	1170	Project completed
62	Bhimasamudrakere	1235	1235	Project completed
63	Saudagar Project	1417	1417	Project completed
64	Narihalla Project	1417	1417	Project completed
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1923564</b>	<b>1455608</b>	

**Table: 8.31: Tank filling projects are as follows:**

Sl. No.	Projects	No of tanks	Status
1.	Yettinahole Project	527	Construction of 8 weirs under 5 packages on turnkey basis are under progress. Stage II works estimates are under progress.
2.	Ubrani Amruthapura LIS	146	This project comprises of 2 stages and works under both stages completed & project commissioned.
3.	Tunga Lift	32	Works are under progress.
4.	Davanagere 22 Tank (Rajanaahalli LIS)	25	The works are entrusted on Turnkey basis and works are nearing completion. Tender work for additional 3 tank fillings are under progress.
5.	Kaginele tank filling project	22	Works are under progress
6.	Filling up of 22 tanks from Hiranyakeshi River	22	Works are under progress
7.	Filling up of 10 tanks of Huvina Hadagali Tank	10	Works are nearing completion
8.	Filling up of Kadapur tank from Krishna River	1	Works are nearing completion
9.	Filling up of Shirgaon Basavanna tanks from Dudhganga	1	Works are nearing completion
Potentially oriented projects with tank filling component.			
10.	Upper Bhadra Project	367	Works are taken up in 3 packages and works are under progress.
11.	ShiggaonLIS	13	9900 Ha sprinkler irrigation works are completed. Diversion weir works are under progress. Estimates are under preparation for remaining 3600 Ha drip irrigation works.
12.	Savanur LIS	11	Headwork works are under progress.
13.	Murgodu LIS	3	Headworks works are under progress.
	<b>Total No of Tanks</b>	<b>1180</b>	

In 2015-16 An expenditure of Rs :1205.63 crores is incurred against the grant of Rs 1246.16 crores. Irrigation facility is stabilized in 12321.71 ha. The new atchkat of 33869.80 ha. is created

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. progress under Minor Irrigation (Surface water) Schemes is given below in **table 8.32**

### **8.2.7 Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program (KISWRMIP):-**

Asian Development Bank (ADB) has come forward with a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) for Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program (KISWRMIP) estimated to cost \$ 225 Million. The ADB loan component share is \$ 150 Million & State share is \$75 Million. Project 1, estimated at \$48 million, is expected to be completed by September 2018. Project 1 financing comprises \$31 million from ADB's ordinary capital resources, \$16.6 million from the Government of Karnataka (GOK), and \$400,000 of beneficiary contribution. The loan signing for Project-1 was held on 7th May 2015 was declared effective on 13th July 2015 and loan closing is

scheduled for 31 March 2019. The programme comprises of the following;

1. Strengthening of basin institutions for IWRM,
2. Modernization of Irrigation system infrastructure and management
3. Operationalization of programme management system

### **8.2.8 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), Lakshmana theertha (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.1929.98 Crores has been allocated by the Govt for the year 2016-17. The overall expenditure for all the projects coming under CNNL upto end of December 2016 is Rs.1497.39 Crores. It is programmed to create a physical potential of 5864 Ha in the current year. The details programme and expenditure

**Table 8.32 Statement showing progress under Minor Irrigation (Surface water) Schemes.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)</b>	<b>Potential created (in Ha).</b>
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
End of December 2016-17	47595.33	21813.27

**Table 8.33 Details of Programme and Expenditure under different heads of account  
(Rs in Crores)**

Sl No	Head of Account	Programme for year 2016-17	Expenditure upto Dec 2016
1	Potential oriented works	483.92	274.61
2	Modernisation of anecut canals	151.00	268.25
3	Drinking water schemes	204.74	136.12
4	Improvements to canal system	203.20	505.81
5	SCP	284.95	50.90
6	TSP	140.80	42.32
7	SDP	15.00	5.05
8	NABARD	18.00	0.00
9	DRIP	19.34	14.29
10	Others (Roads, pickups, buildings etc.)	409.03	200.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1929.98</b>	<b>1497.38</b>

under different head of account is given in the **Table 8.33**.

## 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, Kachenahalli Lift irrigation schemes and Malalur 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. The details are given in the **Table 8.34**.

## 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 completed, canal lining works in progress. Potential created upto March 2016 is 2,50,008 Ha. Potential of 1008 Ha is programmed for the year 2016-17.

**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 17274 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-2016 is 12647 Ha.Potential of 4618 Ha

**Table: 8.34: 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 Dec 2016	Cumulative Potential created upto Dec 2016
Irrigation (S) zone, Mysore	D.D. Urs Canal	Physically Completed	606.77	31741
	Kabini Project	physically completed	990.13	44222
	Harangi Project	Physically completed	675.42	53520
	Taraka Project	Physically completed	84.85	7040
	Arkavathy	Physically completed	206.07	6226
	Uduthorehalla Project	Physically Completed	237.81	6213
	Iggalur Project	Physically Completed	93.24	4196
	Manchanabele Project	Physically completed	99.68	2432
	K.R.S. Modernization	Physically completed	498.56	2125
	Nanjapura LIS	Physically Completed	79.21	4049
	Bannahalihundi LIS	Physically completed	25.13	1774
Hemavathy Canal Zone, Tumkur	Hemavathy Canal Project	On-going	1833.76	123859
Hemavathy Project Zone, Gorur	Hemavathy Project	On-going	2015.74	126149
	Yagachi Project	On-going	547.67	12647
	Huchanakoppalu LIS	Nearing Completion	58.17	3360
	Kamasamudra LIS	Physically Completed	76.88	3682
	Kachenahally LIS	On-going	86.63	3074
	Votehole Project	Physically Completed	67.61	7487
	Malalur LIS	On-going	3.78	485

is programmed for the year 2016-17.

**Modernisation of Anecut canals:** Apart from these, it is proposed to take up Improvements of Canal system and Drinking water schemes and Modernisation of Anecuts canals, which are constructed way back in centuries. Totally modernisation of 23 anecut channels are taken up under CNNL with the total estimated cost of Rs.1587.75 Crores. Out of which 13 works are completed, 7 works are on-going; tender for one work is under process. DPR for the remaining two anecut canals have been

prepared and is under scrutiny. The cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of Dec 2016 is Rs.1686.30 Crores. As shown in given **Table 8.35**.

**Improvements of Canal system:**

- Improvements to canals under reservoirs has also been taken up to improve the system efficiency. 33 Nos. of modernization work at a cost of Rs.3247.78 Cr has been taken up in CNNL. Out of which 8 works (Est cost: Rs.810.21 Cr) are completed, 5 No of Modernisation works (Est cost: Rs.506.52 Cr) at an namely Harangi Right

**Table:8.35 : Modernisation of Anecut canals:**

Sl. No	Anecut canal	Length proposed for modernization (in Km)	Estimated cost (in Cr)	Contract Value(in Cr)
I	COMPLETED WORKS			
1	Sreeramadavara	167	288.39	276.29
2	Mandagere	81	110.01	160.75
3	Hemagiri	36	30.99	44.00
4	Shimsha Left Bank Canal	37	6.86	9.69
5	Kattepura (Krishnaraja)	117	88.50	121.39
6	Madhavamanthri	29	19.00	20.39
7	CDS Extension	26	17.00	19.39
8	D.J Anecut	11	2.95	3.15
9	Rajaparameshwari	38	26.50	29.99
10	Ramaswamy	87	80.00	89.74
11	Rampura	55	43.50	52.14
12	Halasur	72	35.00	35.75
13	Hullahalli	72	99.00	120.41
	Sub Total - I	828	847.70	983.08
II	ONGOING WORKS			
14	Chamaraja	102	132.00	163.30
15	Mirle & Ramasamudra	68	64.00	81.52
16	Devaraya	36	21.00	23.73
17	Kudlur	22	4.30	4.16
18	Keetur	14	2.10	1.76
19	Virija	70	83.00	105.68
20	Chikkadevarayasagara	104	240.00	280.13
	Sub Total - II	416	546.40	660.28
III	TENDER APPROVED AND WORK TO BE STATRED			
1	Shimsha Right Bank Canal	21	28.00	
	Sub Total - III	21	28.00	
IV	DPR SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL			
1	Hanagodu series	310	151.65	
	Sub Total - IV	310	151.65	
V	DPR PREPARED AND UNDER SCRUTINY			
1	Bangaradoddi	8	14.00	
	Sub Total -V	8	14.00	
	Grand Total	1583	1587.75	1643.36

bank canal lining ch:0-25 km, Harangi Left bank canal ch 14.74-27 km, Harangi Left bank canal Dys 0-18, Improvements to canal network in VC system under KRS project- phase I, Nugu high level canal are under progress.

- Tender is under process for 3 No. of canals (Est. Cst: Rs.47.20 Cr) namely Taraka left bank canal from ch: 30 to 50 km, Marehalli tank canal lining, Taraka right bank canal lining from Ch: 10 to 36 Km. Tender is under process for (Est Cost: Rs.259.80 Cr) Harangi right bank canal lining from Ch.25 to 138 Km, Hebballa –Chennaiah Main canal lining & Modernization of Dy-35 under Hemavathy right bank canal.
- Administrative approval has been accorded for 2 works (Est Cost: Rs.9.61 Cr).DPR has been prepared for 10 works (Est Cost: Rs.443.55 Cr) and is under scrutiny & DPR is under preparation for 2 works.

#### **Drinking water supply schemes:**

To alleviate the severe drinking water problems of the drought prone areas, 30 Drinking water schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.1684.14 Cr has been taken up under the jurisdiction of CNNL. It is proposed to fill 550 tanks to benefit 1284 villages coming under Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan, Ramanagara, Chamarajanagara & Mandya district. The total requirement of water is 6.794 TMC.

Out of 30 schemes, 6 schemes namely Doddaguni, Gulur Hebbur, Honnavalli, Kergodi Rangapura, Alambur & Kanva DWS are completed & commissioned. 21 schemes namely Vajranakatte, Bellavi, chikkanayakanahalli, Halebeedu-Madehalli, Nugehalli, Elechakanahalli, Chikkanandi, Kanathur, Dabbeghatta, Shivasandra, Hagalavadi, Chelur, Kodiyala, Mattikere, Alilughatta, Bikkegudda, Gandhigrama, Sriranga, Arakalgudu, Hiresave-Shravanabelagola and Sathanur Kailancha tank filling schemes are under progress. Tender is under process for the remaining 3 schemes namely Neralekere tank, Suttur & Hura DWS. The total expenditure incurred upto Dec 2016 is 870.51 Crores.

#### **8.2.9. The National Hydrology Project:**

Hydrology Project – II was a follow up action project of Hydrology Project – I, which was

taken up with a cost of Rs.20.25 crores & in which 257 rain gauge stations were upgraded, 14 full climatic stations (11 upgraded & 3 new stations), and 42 river gauges (27 upgraded & 15 new stations) were established. Bathymetric survey equipments have been procured for conducting sedimentation survey of reservoirs. Tunghabhadra, Bhadra and other reservoirs surveys have been completed.

In HP-II Real time Hydro-meteorological and hydrological data Acquisition system was initiated. A Purpose Driven Study on study of river water samples at various sites in southern Karnataka has been completed. Real time data transfer system through GSM technology for major Reservoirs has been established.

#### **World Bank Aided National Hydrology Project (NHP) Karnataka Component (2015-2023)**

- Project Period : 8 years.
  - Grant Allocation: Rs.110.00 Crore
1. The National Hydrology Project is the extension of HP-II. NHP is taken up by Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) with World Bank Assistance and it is 100% Central funded project. 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 2021-22 to 2023-24 (3 years).

The project will be national covering 47 implementing agencies (IAs) including eight central agencies, 37 state-level agencies and two river basin organizations (RBO).

2. The project aims at 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 & PDS for assessment of water resources in ungauged catchments of West flowing rivers. 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 & training programmes.

### **Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Programme (DRIP):**

18 dams of the State have been considered by the Central Water Commission with an allocation of Rs.425.60 crores for institutional strengthening under Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Programme (DRIP) with World Bank assistance.

### **8.2.10. 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 project, Upper Tunga Project, Srirameshwar LIS project have been included under priority 1 & the remaining 3 projects i.e. Bhima Lis, Karanja & NLBC-ERM are included in priority 3.

## **8.3 Mining Sector**

### **8.3.1. Karnataka's Mineral Resources**

Karnataka State is abundant 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 Bellary, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Chikmagalur districts. Besides these ores, chromium (chromite) deposits in Hassan and Mysore districts, Aluminum (Bauxite) reserves in Belgaum, 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 2016-17, upto December 2016 the Department of Mines and Geology has not granted mining lease where as in the previous year the department has executed 01 mining lease for limestone over an extent of 519 hectares.

During the year 2016-17, 154 building stone leases (upto dec 2016) have been granted for an extent of 405.12 acres. No quarry leases for ornamental stones have been sanctioned. Where as in previous year the department has executed 16 quarry leases for ornamental stones.

The Department of Mines and Geology has realized revenues of Rs.1702.65 crores as against the target of Rs.1778.33 crores upto December 2016 and as against the annual target of 2400.00 crores for the year 2016-17. Details of royalty collections from 2013-14 to 2016-17 (upto December 2016) are provided in **Table 8.36**.

### **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. These two set of rules were framed under the act to deal with major minerals (state governments are free to deal with mineral concessions related to minor minerals).
- The Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (MCR) deals with regulating grant of reconnaissance permits (RP), prospecting licenses (PL) and mining leases (ML) in respect of all minerals other than atomic minerals and minor minerals.
- The Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) deals with conservation and systematic development of all minerals except coal, atomic minerals and minor minerals.



**Table 8.36 : Details of Royalty Collections (Rs. in crore)**

Year	Target	Achievement	Major Mineral (Ore and other industrial minerals)	Minor Mineral (Building Stone +Ornamental Stone + Sand)
2013-14	1411.91	1366.99	743.04	623.95
2014-15	1750.00	1794.61	925.94	868.67
2015-16	2048.26	1846.92	850.09	996.83 (as per MPR)
2016-17 (upto Dec/2016)	1778.33	1702.65	861.92	840.72

Source: DCB Section, Mining and Geology Department

- The Draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 has been approved by Cabinet on 30th September 2011.
- FDI is permitted centpercent 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.
- Providing transparency in granting mining concessions.
- 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.
- To review mining areas granted to public/private companies to adhere to mining plan discourage unproductive holding.
- The formation of New Karnataka State Mineral Policy 2014 is under progress at the Government level.
- Government of India executed the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act with effect from 12.05.2015 on 27.03.2015.

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.

#### **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 28, 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 by the department.

The policy envisaged setting up sand monitoring committees at district and taluk levels to monitor illegal sand mining which is rampant in different parts of the state.

The district-level committees have been given powers for fixing retail prices of sand & taluk committee will identify the sand available blocks and mining allowed in these blocks through tender cum auction by the department.

In the proposed Karnataka Minor Mineral concession rules the special attention is being given on the following.

- The identification of sand blocks is being the responsibilities of district & taluk committee.
- The 33 sand blocks so identified by the district & taluk committee are marked as one unit. Out of which 1,7,14,21 & 27 blocks are reserved for scheduled caste, second block reserved for scheduled tribe by lottery system and these reserved blocks are disposed through tender cum auction [Rule 31-T]
- The method of disposal of confiscated sand deposits is being narrated under rule [31-U of Sub rule (3).
- 25% of the collected royalty released to the concerned Grama Panchayaths through a appropriate budget provision.
- The power are delegated to all Zilla and taluk committee members and to the officers of the lower cadre of respective department members and provisions were made to book complaints against the illegal sand mining activities and to take legal action [Rule 31 (R)12]
- The minimum extent to be fixed for grant of permission to all minor mineral quarrying and incorporated in new scheduled II-A.
- The utilization of corpus fund amount by District Sand Monitoring Committee for expenditure purpose during the control of the illegal sand mining activity in the state.
- No person, other than the holder of a lease or license for sand quarrying or a Government department or Corporation owned by the Central Government or State Government, shall stock sand for sale.
- Provided that the loading equipments like dumpers, tractor mounted loaders may be used on the river banks. Only for loading without destabilizing the river banks.
- No transport of sand shall be made across the border to other state.
- Provided that in case of exigencies the State Government on the recommendations of the district committee, or on its own may allow transportation of sand across the border to other states.
- The District Committees and Taluk Committees shall regulate, monitor and take legal action against any contravention of these rules. All the members of the District and Taluk Committee and the subordinate officers of the member departments authorized by the District committee may exercise the powers under section 4(1) (1A), 21 and 22 of the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act 1957 and sub rule (3) of Rule 43 and file a complaint with jurisdictional court.
- No sand quarrying shall be allowed within a radius of five hundred meters from wells meant for Water Supply to the villages and towns.

### **WORKING PATTERN**

- District Committee in the District & Taluk Committee shall deal with the sand extraction; transportation, storage and disposal through mineral dispatch permit at the rates specified by the District Committee from time to time and apportion the proceeds in accordance with sub-rule(7). [Rule 31-R of sub rule [3]] states that follow the orders and guidelines issued by the State Government from time to time.
- Use of Dredger and Mechanized boats in river sand quarrying are prohibited. However, use of backhoe equipment like JCB & screening in river bed. Sand quarrying shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, GoI (MoEF) from time to time.
- The Mineral Dispatch Release Order (herein after referred to as MDRO/ and Computerised Mineral Dispatch Permit (herein after called as CMDP) for transportation of sand from the leased blocks shall be as per rule 42 of these rules.
- The Disposal of Sand Blocks through Tender-cum auction: 1) for the purpose of grant of sand quarrying lease by tender cum action in respect of the lease area notified by the district committee, the committee shall issue a notification containing the following particulars, namely:
  - \* Sand blocks details, Survey number, extent of the area, GPS Co-ordinates (boundaries) and approximate sand quantity available in the blocks.

- ★ Name of the Village, Taluk and District.
- ★ Reservation and category of the block.
- ★ The period of lease.
- ★ The last date for receipt of tender, the time at which and time schedule of auction events.
- ★ General conditions governing the tender which shall be issued by the District Committee.

Upto Dec 2016, 823 sand blocks had been identified in the State (Bangalore city and Bangalore Rural, Mysore, Tumkur, Dakshina Kannada and Belgaum districts). Out of which for 583 sand blocks environmental clearance have been obtained till the end of Dec. 2016 and 228 sand blocks are working. The availability of sand stood at 14.48 million tonnes from 124 M-Sand units and 6.5 million tonnes from river sand blocks. The production stood at 20.98 million tonnes against a demand for 23 million tonnes a year. In future the sand blocks which have been identify will be disposed of through e-auction by inviting tenders.

**Novel Projects / Programmes**

**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.

**Table 8.37 - Revenue from royalty to the Government**

Sl. No	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
1	Quantity e-auctioned	19.51 MMT	29.15 MMT	19.89 MMT
2	Material value of e-auctioned iron ore	5519 Cr	3949 Cr	3435.00 Cr
3	Royalty @ 10% paid to DMG till date (in Rs.)	671.96 Cr	596.73 Cr	523.91 Cr
4	FDT @ 12% paid to Forest department till date (in Rs.)	577.67 Cr	347.81 Cr	62.75 Cr
5	Total Commercial Tax recovered & paid to Dept. till date (in Rs.)	306.02 Cr	229.58 Cr	206.80 Cr
6	PWD Toll fee(in crores)	29.40 Cr	5.43 Cr	-

Source : Mining and Geology Department \*(upto Dec/2016)

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 years from 2014-15 to 2016-17 (upto December) with the current year and the figures as follows:

### **B. 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 tripsheets, establishment of checkpoints is some of the salient features. During the year 2016-17, the squad teams at State level and district levels have been formed, in order to control illegal mining and transportation throughout the State.

### **C. 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 mining in the state:**

From 2011 to 2016, the State mining sector have registered 12571 Quarry Leaseholders, 380 Crushers, 967 active Mining Leaseholder & Beneficiation plants, 115945 Stockiest/Buyers, 610 Weigh Bridges Integrated in ILMS among which 863 have been integrated with ILMS for Iron Ore leaseholders. For 2016-17 approximately Bulk Permits 14024 (which includes Major, Minor, Crusher & Beneficiation Plants) Trip sheets 1781405, Rake Permits 2456 have been generated.

### **A. Implementation of R&R Plan for mining-affected districts:**

As per the Hon'ble Supreme court orders dated 5.8.2011 and 26.08.2011 in S.L.P. (civil No. 736667/2010) 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 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 95('A' & 'B' category mines). ICFRE has prepared R&R plans for 15 '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 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.

### **B. 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 with in 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.
5. Regular and effective monitoring and evaluation.

ICFRE has submitted 96+17 (i.e A, B + C category mines) Reclamation and Rehabilitation (R & R) reports on mining leases. The permissible production for all 96 mining leases is 41.64 (after enhancement considered by CEC) MMTS per annum for iron ore and 0.51 MMTS per annum for manganese ore. Hitherto CEC has approved R & R plans for 95 (A+B) mines.

The production limit is going to be changed or enhanced 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 directed the State Government to conduct auction of 15 Category 'C' mines within the time lines setout 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 as per applicable laws. The estimation of reserves/ resources has been done by M/s.MECL. The Department Mines & Geology has constituted a technical committee to establish reserve value of 15 'C' category mines (1st phase) under the Chairmanship of Additional Director (Mineral). NIT for auction of 14 'C' category mines was issued on 22.12.2015. The e-auction was conducted on 01.10.2016 & from 03.10.2016 to 06.10.2016, 07 blocks were disposed off through e-auction.

### **C. Check posts**

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 Department. Presently constructions of 8 modern checkposts have been completed at Bannihatti, Kallahalli, Kakubalu in Bellary district, Malappanahatti & D.B. Kere cross in Chitradurga district, Somanahalli & Chowdlapura (Tumkur district), Surathkal in D.K district. Construction of checkpost at Sagarannahalli (Tumkur), Ubbalagundi, Bandri, B. Gonal of

Ballari, Lakkihalli, D. Madakaripura of Chitradurga, Siddarampura of Raichur, Lakkur (Bangalore Rural district), Koginalli (Belgaum) are under progress.

### **i. 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 Bellary 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 Bellary District and 20000 number of vehicles carrying minerals.

### **ii. Action Plan 2016-17**

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. Royalty for the minerals is collected based on the amount of minerals utilized, on Ad-valorem basis. After enactment of new amendment Acts 2015 leases are granted through e-auction, deemed extension under section 8(A) and section 10 (A) 2(C), section 10 (A) 2(B) of MM (D & R) Amendment Act 2015 for extraction of major minerals. The same suit will be followed for minor minerals also in due course.

The department supports mineral exploration and development by employing modern techniques and concepts for categorizing the resources in terms of grade and industrial utility. The department implements policies for identification of mineral resources by surface geological mapping and drilling. Apart from this, the department undertakes mineral beneficiation studies to buildup potential. Further, in co-ordination with other National Research Institutes and Universities, special geological studies have been undertaken to assess the impact of mining/ quarrying activities on the environment so as to achieve the zero waste mining and achieve the optimum utilization of natural resources.

**Table 8.38 : Details of on-going Schemes (in lakhs)**

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Budget outlay 2014-15	Expenditure 2014-15	Budget outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Budget outlay 2016-17	Expenditure (upto December 2016)
1.	Training of officers and staff of the Department	5.00	4.85	5.00	4.84	5.00	-
2.	Publication Wing in the Department	5.00	4.13	5.00	3.86	5.00	2.10
3.	Mineral Conservation cell in the Department	5.00	4.07	1000.00	0	700.00	17.51
4.	Environmental Geological Wing of the Department	305.00	303.94	500.00	0.39	6100.00	1767.06
5.	Modernization	3046.95	977.38	5100.00	5520.03	1800.00	153.84
6.	Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits	0	0	2000.00	994.09	1500.00	627.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3366.95</b>	<b>1294.37</b>	<b>8610.00</b>	<b>6523.21</b>	<b>10110.00</b>	<b>2568.11</b>

NOTE: For 2016-17 Fund was released during September & November 2016

The Department has 6 ongoing schemes and the details of these schemes, Budgetary out lay for 2016-17 and Expenditure upto the end of December 2016 are given in above **Table 8.38**.

#### **8.4. Climate change & mitigation measures: Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change**

As per the guidelines of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Karnataka State Government has designated Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) as the nodal agency for the preparation and updation of the Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change (KSAPCC) coordinating with different departments for implementation of the KSAPCC, undertaking research and training activities etc., Karnataka State Action Plan on Climate Change (KSAPCC)- 1st Assessment

prepared by EMPRI was endorsed by MoEF&CC and notified in their website in 2015. EMPRI has taken initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the action plans specified in the report through research, training and awareness creation activities. During the year 2016-17, Government of Karnataka has allocated Rs. 10,00,00,00 (Rupees one crore only) for strengthening the centre for climate change and undertaking research and training activities. EMPRI has taken up many initiatives aimed at generation of awareness among various stakeholders, imparting training, capacity building and manpower development and has also coordinated with different Universities, premier Research Institutions, Government Departments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) to pursue theme based scientific research on climate change and its impacts.

## 1. Research Activities

Researchers in the Centre for Climate Change have undertaken research projects independently and also in collaboration with other research institutions working on climate change. The following nine projects which were initiated in 2015-16 were completed by August, 2016.

1. Ecological research on soil carbon storage in Karnataka- in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science(IISc), Bengaluru
2. Urbanization and its effects on lizards: a study from a climate change perspective- in collaboration with IISc, Bengaluru
3. Monitoring the Karnataka coastline for sea turtle nesting sites: Beach monitoring and coastline mapping- in collaboration with Dakshina Foundation, Bengaluru
4. Climate change, urbanization and the housing sector in Karnataka- in collaboration with Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment(ATREE), Bengaluru
5. Agro-forestry as a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy for Karnataka- in collaboration with Aranya Climate Change Services Pvt. Ltd, Bengaluru
6. Assessing double injustice of climate change and urbanization on water security in peri urban areas around Bengaluru - by Public Affairs Centre, Bengaluru
7. Butterflies as Climate Change Indicators – a Study in Bengaluru City-by EMPRI
8. Measurement of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Municipal Solid Wastes Disposal Sites (MSWDS)- by EMPRI
9. Study the Impact of Climate Change on Incidence of Vector borne diseases and vulnerability mapping for Karnataka - by EMPRI

**The following projects were initiated in 2016-17 and are under progress:**

1. Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable sections with special reference to SCs/STs and Women in Karnataka and adaptation

strategies -in collaboration with Institute for Social and Economic Change(ISEC)

2. Global climate change & Forest Resources: a Community Primer in Kannada for the use of Field Forestry Staff - in collaboration with Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT)
3. Urban Planning Characteristics to Mitigate Urban Heat Island Effect - in collaboration with The Energy Research Institute (TERI)
4. Butterflies as indicators of climate change- study in different eco-climatic areas of Karnataka -by EMPRI
5. Study the Impact of Climate Change on Incidence of Water borne diseases and Vulnerability mapping for Karnataka- by EMPRI
6. Air Quality Modelling & Future projections for changing climate scenarios in Karnataka- by EMPRI

### **Sanction of project under National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC)**

Department of Science and Technology (DST) under the Strategic Programmes Large Initiatives and Coordinated Action Enabler (SPLICE) project has approved a project entitled, “Establishment/ strengthening the state climate change center/Cell under National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC) scheme in the state of Karnataka” for a duration of five years at a total cost of Rs.2,83,50,200/- (Two crores eighty three Lakhs, Fifty thousand and two Hundred) with a break up of Rs.1,33,53,200/- under General head and of Rs.1,49,97,000/- under capital head for procurement of scientific equipments. The main objective of the project is to strengthen EMPRI as the State Knowledge Centre on climate change. The project activities are under process.

### **MoEF & CC Climate Change unit at EMPRI:**

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has also established a state unit of climate change in EMPRI in 2015 under the Capacity Building for Climate Change (CBCC) programme with a fund support of 10 lakhs.

The purpose of the capacity building at the state level is to strengthen the capacity at State level to address climate issues and to integrate climate change and development imperative in policy, plans and programmes in various sectors.

### **Coordination with Government Departments for developing Projects under National /International funding:**

As directed by MoEF &CC, EMPRI is also coordinating the state departments to prepare and submit proposals under National Adaptation Fund for climate change (NAFCC). A proposal entitled, "Conservation and Management of Indigenous Cattle and Sheep in the Wake of Climate Change in Karnataka" was sanctioned for Rs. 24,21,52,632/-by MoEF & CC, New Delhi. The first installment of Rs.4,44,47,080/- has been received by the department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science. The inception meeting was held on 16th November 2016.

### **Other project proposals cleared in the State level Steering Committee**

1. Building resilience to climate change through revival of traditional agro-fishery system in coastal Karnataka - submitted by Karnataka Biodiversity Board
2. Drought Monitoring, Forecasting and Agro-meteorological advisories for adaptation- submitted by Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre, Bengaluru
3. Development of a database on the forecast of impending vector borne diseases and to study the trend of their transmission to identify vulnerable regions under the use of GIS mapping in high priority districts - Department of Health and Family Welfare
4. Micro Irrigation in Agriculture- submitted by Department of Agriculture. The proposal was presented by department of Agriculture.
5. Rejuvenation of Amarja River Basin in Aland Taluk submitted by Zilla Parishad (ZP) Kalaburagi

### **Green Climate Fund projects**

A proposal entitled "Karnataka Farm Tree Support Project" submitted by Karnataka Forest Department was presented in State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) meeting held on October 21, 2016 and recommended for onwards submission to MoEF & CC after incorporating the suggestions by the committee. The revised proposal with a budget outlay of USD 146 million is being sent to MoEF & CC.

### **2. Training and capacity building under climate change**

1. The two day training cum workshop on "Water Resources Management in the context of Climate Change" sponsored by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was organized by EMPRI during 2nd to 3rd June 2016, for Indian Forest Service (IFS) officers in India.
2. Two nominated persons from EMPRI attended the workshop on Climate Finance held at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh during 04 October to 07 October 2016.
3. EMPRI, in collaboration with Centre for Study on Science, technology and Policy (CSTEP) organized a one day training workshop on "Gaps in Sanitation: A Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) centric view" to provide technical support to the Urban Development Department for managing the faecal sludge.
4. Workshops have been conducted on "Implementation of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and opportunities for Climate Finance" for all the Departments during 20 to 22nd December for enhancing their capacities for understanding impacts of climate change and to develop suitable proposals for accessing climate financing.
5. EMPRI has organized a National Seminar on Climate Change: Challenges and Solutions on January 23, 2017 under the Department of Science and Technology (DST) project. The research papers and



posters presented in the seminar would benefit future research and policy formulation with respect to climate change.

### **3. Awareness creation**

In order to sensitize the school children about the climate change issues, EMPRI organized

quiz contest on Television (TV) (Doordarshan Chandana) channel in a programme titled, "Thatta Antha Heli". The programme was hosted during the month of September, 2016. EMPRI has planned to organize such more awareness programme in other social media in the next financial year.



# CHAPTER 9

# INDUSTRY

## 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 2015-16 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 2015-16 stood at 185.79. The sector wise indices for the period from 2013-14 to 2015-16 with base year as 2004-05 are presented in Table 9.1. The overall organized industrial sector of Karnataka has registered 1.83% growth in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. Within the organized industrial sector, Mining sector shows the highest growth of 19.74% followed by the manufacturing sector 2.34% and Electricity sector registered negative growth of 4.41%. As a result of this moderate growth was observed in industrial sector.

The average annual growth rates for the overall organized industry mainly for mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors for the period from 2005-06 to 2015-16 with base year as 2004-05 are presented in Appendix 9.1. The compounded average growth rate (CAGR) for this period for the entire organized industry was about 5.7% whereas it was 6.2% for manufacturing and 6.3% for electricity. A decline of 3.2% was seen in the output of the State's mining sector.

The quarterly growth in IIP under major sectors for the three quarters from 2014-15 to

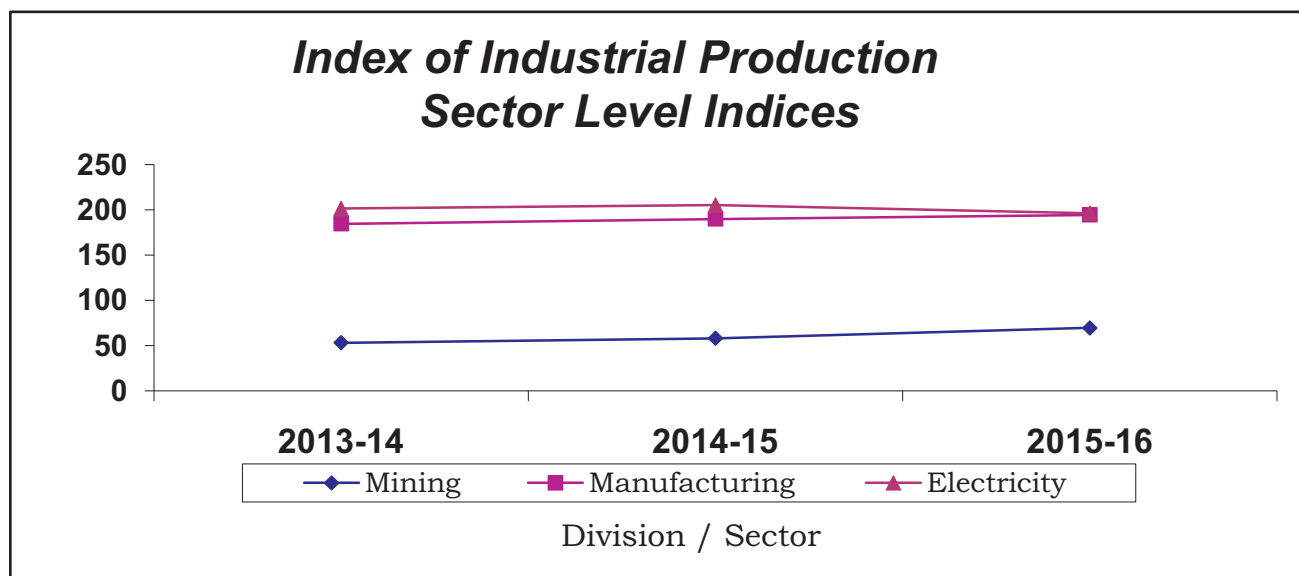
**Table 9.1- Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka: 2013-14 to 2015-16**  
Base Year: 2004-05

Sector	Weight	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Mining	69.8321	53.05** (45.66)	57.94** (9.22)	69.38** (19.74)
Manufacturing*	811.3591	184.44 (2.92)	189.85 (2.93)	194.29 (2.34)
Electricity	118.8089	201.34 (11.49)	205.19 (1.91)	196.14 (-4.41)
General Index	1000.000	177.49 (4.79)	182.46 (2.80)	185.79 (1.83)

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

2) \* Provisional figures. 3) \*\*Index revised as per IBM, Nagpur data

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

**Figure 9.1: Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka - 2013-14 to 2015-16**

2016-17 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 of 2.08%, 2.54% and 2.05% in Manufacturing Sector in three quarters, whereas the Mining sector recorded

positive growth rate of 29.20% & 26.17% in first two quarters and negative growth rate of 0.48 in third quarter and Electricity sector recorded negative growth rate of 14.24% & 25.32% in first two quarters and positive growth rate of 12.15% in third quarter

**Table 9.2 - Quarterly Growth in IIP: 2014-15 to 2016-17 (Quarters I, II and III)****Base Year: 2004-05**

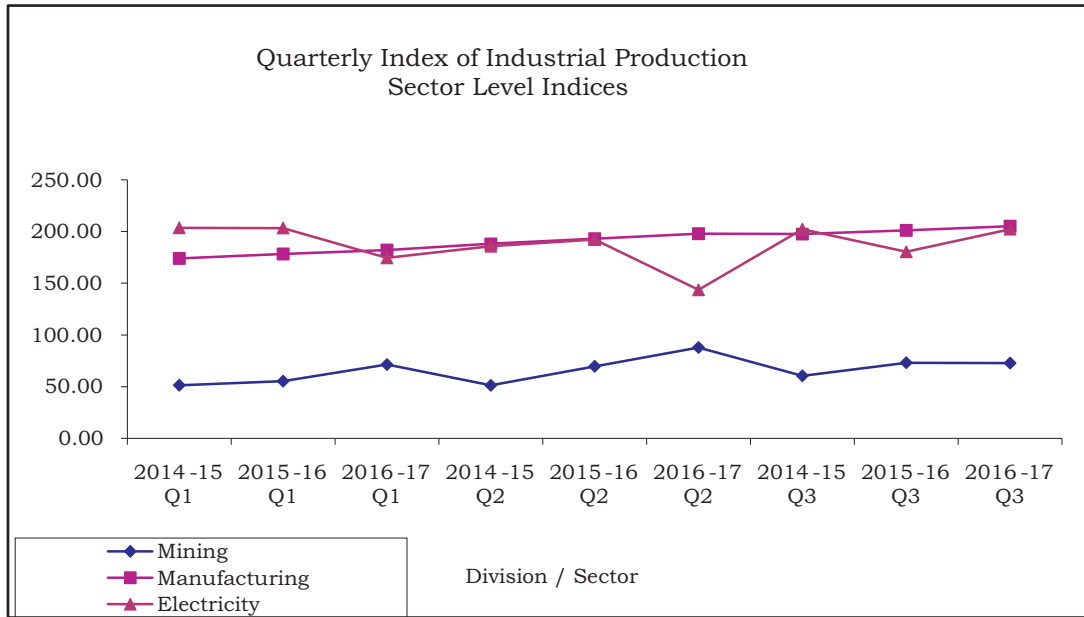
Period / Sector	Mining	Manufacturing **	Electricity	General
<b>Weight</b>	69.83	811.36	118.81	1000.00
<b>2014-15</b>				
Q1 April 14 - June 14	51.20* (26.76)	173.85 (2.19)	203.57 (5.99)	168.81 (3.14)
Q2 July 14 - Sept. 14	51.08* (10.41)	188.04 (1.85)	185.75 (1.51)	178.20 (1.96)
Q3 October 14 - December 14	60.32* (14.67)	197.47 (2.69)	202.29 (-0.51)	188.46 (2.50)
<b>2015-16</b>				
Q1 April 15 - June 15	55.12* (7.66)	178.21 (2.51)	203.40 (-0.08)	172.60 (2.25)
Q2 July 15 - Sept. 15	69.49* (36.04)	192.91 (2.59)	192.15 (3.45)	184.20 (3.37)
Q3 October 15 - December 15	72.98* (20.98)	201.03 (1.80)	180.36 (-10.84)	189.63 (0.62)
<b>2016-17</b>				
Q1 April 16 - June 16	71.22* (29.20)	181.92 (2.08)	174.44 (-14.24)	176.74 (2.39)
Q2 July 16 - Sept. 16	87.68* (26.17)	197.81 (2.54)	143.49 (-25.32)	189.45 (2.85)
Q3 October 16 - December 16	72.63* (-0.48)	205.14 (2.05)	202.28 (12.15)	195.55 (3.12)

1.\* Revised as per IBM data. \*\* Provisional

2. Figures in the brackets indicate %age over the corresponding quarter during the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

**Figure 9.2: Quarterly Growth in IIP: 2014-15 to 2016-17 (Quarters I, II and III)**



respectively as a result of which positive growth of 2.39%, 2.85% and 3.12% is observed for the General Index in all the three quarters.

**9.3 Industrial Growth by Use-Based Classification**

Industrial growth in terms of use-based classification of industries is presented in Table 9.3 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% 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 2013-14 to 2015-16 with base 2004-05 are given in **Table 9.3**. For 2015-16, among the four broad groups, Consumer goods registered the highest growth of 2.66% followed by Capital goods at 2.60%, Intermediate goods at 2.48% & Basic goods 1.66%. For the period 2005-06 to 2015-16, with the revised base year as 2004-05, the CAGR for all the groups was 6.22% of which Basic goods stood at 6.07%, Capital goods at 6.96%, Intermediate goods at 7.81% and Consumer goods at 4.86%. 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 2015-16, among the two digit level industries, highest index is observed in group 22- Publishing & Printing Materials (334.36) followed by group 20- Wood and Wood products (247.57), 34- Motor vehicles, Trailers and semi - Trailers (245.58), group 29- machinery equipment (236.69) and, group 35- Other Transport Equipment (223.83). The indices for two-digit level industries from 2005-06 to 2015-16 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.

**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

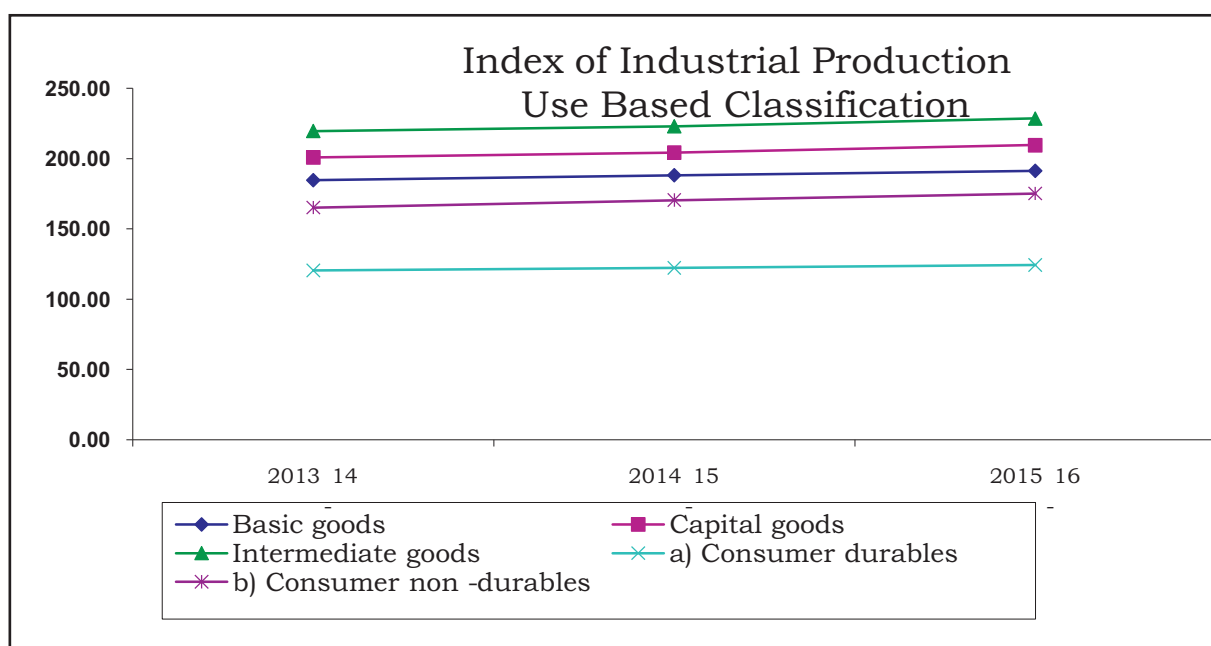
**Table 9.3 - Index of Industrial Production for Organized Manufacturing Industry in Karnataka – Use-based Classification: 2013-14 to 2015-16****Base Year: 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Industry Group	Weight	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*
1.	Basic goods	219.8377	184.64	188.17	191.30
			(3.64)	(1.91)	(1.66)
2.	Capital goods	132.8699	200.95	204.37	209.69
			(3.21)	(1.70)	(2.60)
3.	Intermediate goods	173.5747	219.67	223.05	228.58
			(4.07)	(1.54)	(2.48)
4.	Consumer goods	285.0769	155.13	164.17	168.54
			(1.14)	(5.83)	(2.66)
	a) Consumer durables	37.4330	120.36	122.14	124.29
			(3.30)	(1.48)	(1.76)
	b) Consumer non-durables	247.6439	165.20	170.53	175.23
			(5.42)	(3.22)	(2.76)
<b>Total (Manufacturing sector)</b>		811.3591	184.44	189.85	194.29
			(2.92)	(2.93)	(2.34)

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 Classifications 2013-14 to 2015-16**

for 2012-13 and 2013-14 for Karnataka and All-India. Karnataka accounted for 5.39% of the total registered factories in 2013-14 in the country. The contribution of registered factories of Karnataka stood at 7.05% of total fixed capital, 6.78% of total output and 6.35% of Gross Value Added in the same year. The share of Karnataka in total registered factories has marginally increased whereas total input and total output has increased in 2013-14 as compared to 2012-13. However, the relative contribution of Karnataka's registered factories to the national industrial performance in terms of gross and net value added has increased and profits has been decreased during the same period.

According to ASI 2013-14 with NIC-2008, the major industrial groups in the registered factory sector of Karnataka in terms of value of output are (i) Coke & Refined Petroleum

Products (17.32%),(ii) Basic Metals(12.94%) (iii) Food Products (11.35%) (iv) Wearing apparels (7.68%) (v) Motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (6.60%)(vi) Other manufacturing materials (5.88%) and (vii) Others (5.22%). These seven industry groups together accounted for more than 65.52% of the total value of output of registered factories of Karnataka in 2013-14. Details are presented in Appendix 9.4.

The important indicators per registered factory based on ASI results for 2012-13 and 2013-14 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.

**Table 9.4 - Selected Key indicators of Registered Factories: Karnataka & All-India**

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2012-13			2013-14		
	Karnataka	India	% share	Karnataka	India	% share
Industries (No)	11,753	2,22,120	5.29	12,107	2,24,576	5.39
Fixed Capital	1,45,151	21,80,260	6.66	1,67,311	23,73,719	7.05
Working Capital	48,751	6,03,411	8.08	53,842	6,62,686	8.12
Total Output	3,99,508	60,25,945	6.63	4,44,700	65,55,251	6.78
Total Input	3,35,596	50,18,665	6.69	3,77,027	54,90,140	6.87
Gross value added	63,912	10,07,279	6.35	67,673	10,65,112	6.35
Net value added	53,479	8,51,948	6.28	55,334	8,95,342	6.18
Profit	24,487	4,44,262	5.51	23,643	4,39,566	5.38

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO),GOI

**Table 9.5 - Important Indicators per Factory**

Indicator	Unit	2012-13		2013-14	
		Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
Investment in fixed capital	Rs.Lakh	1235.01	981.57	1381.93	1056.98
Employment	No.	73.36	58.30	76.60	60.28
Value of output	Rs. Lakh	3399.21	2712.92	3673.08	2918.95
Gross Value Added	Rs. Lakh	543.79	453.48	558.96	474.28

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI

The selected economic indicators per worker for Karnataka and All-India are given in **Table 9.6**. Total output per worker, annual wages per worker and total input per worker reveal that Karnataka was better-off than the all-India, while the State lagged behind with all India for Net value added in 2013-14.

### 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 5.00% of total number of unorganized manufacturing enterprises and 4.33% of the

**Table 9.6 : Selected Economic Indicators of Industries (2008-09 to 2013-14)**

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
2008-09	9.9	8.8	29.6	30.3	37.8	37.3	71,120	68,103
2009-10	7.7	8.4	32.5	33.1	40.1	40.6	83,218	75,277
2010-11	6.8	8.3	38.9	38.8	46.9	47.2	97,406	86,449
2011-12*	6.5	7.6	39.9	45.9	47.8	54.6	99,948	95,662
2012-13	6.0	7.7	50.0	49.0	60.0	59.9	1,34,364	1,10,327
2013-14	5.7	7.1	53.4	52.6	63.0	62.8	1,37,892	1,21,114

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.



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.

### 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 2015-16, 25656 MSME Units have been registered in the State with an investment of Rs. 494592 lakh by providing employment to 221706 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 2016-17 up to Dec. are given in **Table 9.9**.

As compared to 2014-15, there is a 12% decrease in the number of units registered in 2015-16 but 43.53% increase in investment and 20.85 % increase in number of persons employed during 2015-16. During the first Nine months of the current year (April to Dec.2016), 28784 units have been registered with an investment of Rs. 934935.00 lakh by providing employment to 372348 persons. When compared to previous year for the same period (April to Dec.2015), there is a increase of 33.26 % in the number of units registered under MSME with 69% increase in investment and 60.72% increase in the employment generated. Details of the MSMEs registered in Karnataka are provided in **Table 9.10**.

Out of 25656 units that were registered in Karnataka during 2015-16, about 12.63% (i.e. 3242 units) of the units were related to manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur which occupied the top position followed by Manufacturing of Textiles 9.04 % registration. Details of the top ten products in which units were established during 2015-16 are given in **Table 9.11**.

**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

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 2016-17 (Up to December 2016)**

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 (up to Dec. 2016)	28784	372348	12.93

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

During 2015-16 Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C occupied the top position in terms of investment accounting for about 45.38% of the total investments followed by Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur with 37.24 %

investment. Details of the top ten products classified by investments are provided in **Table 9.12**.

In terms of employment also, Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur

**Table 9.10: Details of MSMEs registered in Karnataka 2011-12 to 2016-17 (Up to December 2016)**

Year		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Up to Dec.-16)
MICRO	Units (Nos.)	19610	22169	23229	26005	21769	19633
	Invt. (Rs. lakh)	43650	66019	79416	87609	122131	137441
	Empl. (Nos.)	86216	105029	110070	121599	119614	128468
SMALL	Units (Nos.)	1370	1981	2661	2661	3740	5099
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	91266	116791	144096	138516	277468	469364
	Empl. (Nos.)	34400	46029	46741	47311	86176	157315
MEDIUM	Units (Nos.)	41	56	76	77	147	269
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	24724	34041	61545	53168	94993	191317
	Empl. (Nos.)	7771	4493	10536	6563	15916	38050
<b>TOTAL</b>	Units (Nos.)	21021	24206	25966	28742	25656	28784
	Invt. (Rs. Lakh)	159641	216851	285056	279291	494592	934935
	Empl. (Nos.)	128387	155551	167347	175469	221706	372348

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

**Table 9.11: Top-10 products (by number of units) registered in 2015-16**

Sl. No	Products	NIC-2008	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
1	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	3242	184220.96	26462
2	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	2320	41998.72	18034
3	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	1584	54180.52	16190
4	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw & Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1471	15381.234	7108
5	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	929	25030.16	7802
6	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C	28	723	224486.786	6795
7	Manufacturing of Furniture, Manufacturing N.E.C	31	653	6467.87	3663
8	Manufacturing of Chemical & Chemicals Products	20	430	13889.38	4943
9	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	400	18524.77	4906
10	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	384	11610.05	3911
<b>Grand Total during 2015-16 (63 Classification)</b>			<b>25656</b>	<b>494592</b>	<b>221706</b>

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

**Table 9.12: Top-10 products (by investment) of units registered in 2015-16**

Sl. No	Products	NIC-*2008	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
1	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C**	28	723	224486.786	6795
2	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	3242	184220.96	26462
3	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	1584	54180.52	16190
4	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	2320	41998.72	18034
5	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	929	25030.16	7802
6	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	400	18524.77	4906

**Table 9.12: Top-10 products (by investment) of units registered in 2015-16**

Sl. No	Products	NIC- *2008	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (Nos.)
7	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw & Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1471	15381.234	7108
8	Manufacturing of Chemical & Chemicals Products	20	430	13889.38	4943
9	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	384	11610.05	3911
10	Manufacturing of Furniture, Manufacturing N.E.C	31	653	6467.87	3663
<b>Grand Total during 2015-16 (63 Classification)</b>			<b>25656</b>	<b>494592</b>	<b>221706</b>

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

\*NIC-2008: National Industrial Classification Code, \*\*NEC: Not Elsewhere Classified.

stood first by generating about 11.93% of the total employment closely followed by Manufacturing of Textiles with about 8.13 %

employment. Details of employment generated in the units registered during 2015-16 are given in **Table 9.13**.

**Table 9.13: Top-10 Products (by employment generated) of units registered in 2015-16**

Sl. No	Products	NIC- 2008	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Employment (Nos.)
1	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of Fur	14	3242	184220.96	26462
2	Manufacturing of Textiles	13	2320	41998.72	18034
3	Manufacturing of Food Products and Beverages	10	1584	54180.52	16190
4	Manufacturing of fabricated Metals Products, Except Machinery and Equipment	25	929	25030.16	7802
5	Manufacturing of wood, products of Wood, Cork, Articles of Straw & Plating Materials, except furniture	16	1471	15381.234	7108
6	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C	28	723	224486.786	6795
7	Manufacturing of Chemical & Chemicals Products	20	430	13889.38	4943
8	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	15	400	18524.77	4906
9	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	23	384	11610.05	3911
10	Manufacturing of Furniture, Manufacturing N.E.C	31	653	6467.87	3663
<b>Grand Total during 2015-16 (63 Classification)</b>			<b>25656</b>	<b>494592</b>	<b>221706</b>

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

## 9.8 Selected Industrial Sectors

### 9.8.1. 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, Government of India, under the 10th five year plan had approved the establishment of food parks in Malur (Kolar District) Hiriyyur (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, Hiriyyur:** This Food Park is being developed in an area of 106 acres and 37 guntas of land at Huchavanahally village, Hiriyyur 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 Nidhige Hobli, 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 slow 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.
- \* Maximum Financial Assistance is being provided to MSME sector, 15% to 20% of investments with a ceiling of Rs.2.00 crores.
  - \* Power subsidy at the rate of Re.1/- per unit to all the industries in the entire gamut of Textile value chain.
  - \* Sick co-operative spinning mills are assisted with subsidy of 20% with a ceiling of Rs.2.00 crores.
  - \* Textile industries are provided with capital subsidy as well as interest subsidy.
  - \* Financial assistance to the tune of 40% with a ceiling of Rs.20.00 crores is provided to Textile industries to facilitate themselves with infrastructural facilities under Textile parks in Green Field and Brown Field zones.
  - \* Training will be provided to 3 lakhs unemployed people in skill development centres established by Government
  - \* more emphasis will be given for development of technical Textile sector.

**9.8.2 Textiles Industries****Karnataka Nuthana Javali Neethi 2013-18**

- Karnataka is the first State in the Country to launch State Textile Policy.
- **"Nuthana Javali Neethi 2013-18"** has been announced vide G.O.No. Vakai 44 JaKaiYo 2012, Dated : 31-10-2013 is being implemented after completion of Suvarna Vastra Neethi 2008-13.
- Targets of the proposed policy are as under.
  - \* Attraction of investments in Textile sector to the tune of Rs.10,000 crores.
  - \* New employment opportunities to 5 lakhs people.
- A budgetary provision of Rs.1000 crores has been proposed for Nutana Javali Neethi 2013-18 for the policy period of 5 years.
- Nutana javali Neethi 2013-18 has got the following specialities compared to other States.

Financial assistance of Rs.10.00 crores will be provided for setting up of centre of excellence for the overall development of Textile sector in the State.

- Rs.1886.00 Crores of Investment made by 09 Important Readymade Garments Units.
- An additional subsidy rating from 5 to 20% will be provided to Women/Sc/St/Physically challenged/ Exservicemen/ minority community enterpreneur.

**Progress Report for the year April 2015 to March 2016**

- For the Year 2015-16 Rs.257.99 crores has been allotted, Government has released Rs:237.38, Crores, The Department has released Rs:236.50 to beneficiaries for implementation of various programmes .
- **Living cum Work shed:** Under Living cum workshed Scheme Government has released Rs:1306.00 Lakhs, As per revised Guidelines of Government of Rs:2.50 unit cost, Rs:1306.00 lakhs has been released to Rajive Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation for implementation of scheme as per revised Guidelines.

**Special package to weavers**

- For the year 2015-16 Rs.6766.50 lakhs under general head Rs.2375.00 under Special component and Rs.851.00 lakhs has been allotted under Tribal sub Plan.
- Rs.3487.20 lakhs has been released towards power subsidy to 26,000 powerloom units.
- Rs.793.00 lakhs has been released to 536 beneficiaries under supply of **two powerloom scheme**.
- Rs.218.25 lakhs has been released to 97 powerloom units for upgradation of **electronic jacquard** to powerlooms.
- Rs.487.42 lakhs has been released to districts for **revialization of Wool sector**. establishment of Common facility centres, establishment to skill development centres, wool cutting machine, vehicles for wool transport, construction of wool ware houses, wool cutting furnitures, carding machinery, meddler looms and other facilities.-3
- 3% interest subsidy of Rs.3.89 Crores has been released to 8113 beneficiaries on loans taken from DCC banks.
- Government have released Rs.292.50 lakhs of loan, out of Rs.11.70 Crore of loan as 3rd& final Installment and Rs.33.50 lakhs Share Capital, out of Rs.1.35 Crore of Share Capital as 3rd& final Installment under Modernization Scheme of Spinning Mills to the Banahatti Co-op Spinning Mill and also Government has released additional amount of Rs.465.00 lakhs of balance due to Appex Bank from 03 Co-op Spinning Mills to convert into Equity.
- **One time waiver of weavers loan** Rs.167.00 lakhs has been released to 798 weavers for waiver of one time loan availed.

- **Marketing of Handloom products (20% rebate)** Rs.600.00 lakhs of rebate has been released to 107 Handloom Co-op. Societies, Cauvery Handlooms and Mysore Provincial society, Bangalore.
- **Implementation of Garment Policy:**
- During the year 2015-16 Rs.7321.00 lakhs has been allotted & released from Government Rs.7306.38 lakhs has been utilized.
- Rs.2946.41 lakhs has been released to 171 MSME Textile Units.
- Rs.829.698 lakhs has been released to 6015 General category, 3834 Scheduled caste& 2447 for Scheduled tribe beneficiaries under Employment oriented training Programme.
- Rs.19.78 crores has been released to 02 Mega Projects for capital subsidy, power subsidy, Entrance fees reimbursement and ESI, PF, subscription to laborers under Incentives & Concessions..
- Rs.339.00 lakhs of first Installment has been released to M/s Binary Apperal Park Pvt ltd. for establishment of Textile Park at Hiriyuru Talluk, Chitradurga Dist.
- First installment of Rs.1118.19 lakhs has been released to M/s Scottos Garments Doddaballapur for Mega Project of Rs.1555.00 lakhs under Incentives & Concessions.

Training information under Nutana Javali Neethi Scheme details are given in **Table 9.14**.

**Progress Report for the 2016-17 from April 2016 to December 2016**

- Budget allotment for the year 2016-17 is Rs.269.24 Crores. An amount of Rs.198.14 Crores has been released upto December 2016 for implementation of various schemes.

**Table 9.14: Training information under Nutana Javali Neethi Scheme**

Year	Physical	Financial (Rs. In Lakhs)	Employment Generation
2013-14	22476	999.20	22476
2014-15	25603	1730.60	25604
2015-16	12306	829.69	12305
<b>Total</b>	<b>60385</b>	<b>3559.49</b>	<b>60385</b>

Source: Textile Department

- Rs.500 lakhs has been released to Rajive Gandhi rural housing corp, for construction of 998 numbers of Living cum workshed,
- Under Two power loom scheme 225 power looms are distributed to weavers.
- Under Weavers special package Rs.9716.25 lakhs has been released under various programmes,
- Rs1800.00 lakhs has been released to Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation for implementation of Schemes.
- Under Nutana Javali Neethi Scheme Rs.5625.00 has been released and Rs.4043.25 lakhs of expenditure incurred during this period.

### 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 92686.98 hectares at the end of December 2016, which is higher than the area

under mulberry cultivation in 2015-16 given in **Table 9.15**. The production of cocoons, quantity of cocoons marketed, raw silk production was high in 2015-16 compared to 2014-15 and total employment in industry was high in 2015-16 compared to 2014-15. Details of the State's production and imports of silk yarn are presented in **Table 9.16**. **Table 9.17** provides details of expenditure incurred under various beneficiary oriented programs while **Table 9.18** presents details of financial assistance availed by Sericulturists and reelers. During 2015-16, the estimated mulberry silk production in Karnataka was 9822.905 MTs.

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 chawki cost, Raw silk incentive. Sericulturists are also provided financial assistance for infrastructure development i.e., construction of rearing houses, establishment of chawki rearing centres, drip irrigation etc., and also establish automatic reeling machines, multi-end reeling machines, cottage/filature basin reeling machineries etc.,

**Table 9.15: Sericulture industry in Karnataka 2012-13 to 2016-17 (up to December 2016)**

Sl. No.	Category	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April to December)		Variation 2016 over 2015
							2015	2016	
1	Area under mulberry	'000 hectares	74.13	80.87	88.489	87.597	87.93	91.87	3.94
2	Production of cocoons	'000 MTs.	49.44	61.41	68.759	70.436	53.00	52.28	-0.72
3	Quantum of Cocoons marketed	'000 MTs.	48.95	45.99	48.492	53.541	25.63	24.41	-1.22
4	Raw silk production	'000 MTs.	7.06	8.57	9.645	9.823	7.38	7.31	-0.09
5	Employment in sericulture	Lakhs	9.63	10.51	11.50	11.38	11.25	11.94	0.69

Note: MTs -Metric Tonnes, Source: Department of Sericulture.



**Table 9.16: Production of raw silk in Karnataka and import of raw silk in India (Qty: MT)**

Year	Production of raw silk in Karnataka	Import of raw silk by India
2011-12	7796	5673
2012-13	7063	4951
2013-14	8574	3260
2014-15	9645	3489
2015-16	9822.905	3529
2016-17*	7311.147*	2536*

P: Provisional Data\* April to December period; Source: DOS, Karnataka & DGCI&S, Kolkata

**Table 9.17: Beneficiary oriented Programs for Sericulture (2016-17)**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Head of Account	2015-16		2016-17 Budget allocation	Expenditure (Upto end of Dec.2016)
			Budget allocation	Expenditure		
I	State Plan Schemes					
1	Sericulture Development Programme					
a	General	2851-00-107-1-35(106)	2143.000	2130.911	3850.000	2281.757
b	Special Component Sub Plan(SCSP)	2851-00-107-1-35(422)	223.00	217.454	2170.000	812.236
c	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	2851-00-107-1-35(423)	134.00	132.885	1085.000	293.435
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2500.000</b>	<b>2481.250</b>	<b>7105.000</b>	<b>3387.427</b>
2	New Initiative for Sericulture Development & Assistance to Stake holders					
a	General	2851-00-107-1-48(106)	9046.000	9026.871	8473.000	5459.049
b	Special Component Sub Plan(SCSP)	2851-00-107-1-48(422)	2384.000	2258.634	-	-
c	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	2851-00-107-1-48(423)	771.000	764.644	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12201.000</b>	<b>12050.149</b>	<b>8473.000</b>	<b>5459.049</b>
3	PMKSY	2851-00-107-1-49(106)	2500.000	2172.811	2951.000	1386.093
4	Unspent balance as per 2013 Act					
a	Special Component Sub Plan(SCSP)	2851-00-107-1-50(422)	-	-	202.000	67.140
b	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	2851-00-107-1-50(423)	-	-	38.000	16.200
	<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>240.000</b>	<b>83.340</b>
	State Sector Total		17201.000	16704.210	18769.000	10315.910

**Table 9.17: Beneficiary oriented Programs for Sericulture (2016-17)**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Head of Account	2015-16		2016-17 Budget allocation	Expenditure (Upto end of Dec.2016)
			Budget allocation	Expenditure		
II	District Sector Schemes					
5	Zilla Panchayath					
a	Assistance/Relief	2851-00-104-0-30(100)			481.000	197.440
b	Special Component Sub Plan(SCSP)	2851-00-104-0-30(422)	552.150	532.970	132.000	50.660
c	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	2851-00-104-0-30(423)			52.000	16.850
	<b>Total</b>		<b>552.150</b>	<b>532.970</b>	<b>665.000</b>	<b>264.950</b>
6	Taluk Panchayath					
a	Assistance/Relief	2851-00-104-0-61(100)	79.000	60.250	98.000	4.430
	District Sector Total		631.150	593.220	763.000	269.380
III	Central Sector Schemes					
7	RKVY					
a	General(Other Charges)	2401-00-800-1-57(059)			230.000	
b	General(Subsidy)	2401-00-800-1-57(106)	682.000	681.150	425.000	481.000
c	Special Development Plan (SDP)	2401-00-800-1-57(133)	88.000	87.878	272.000	266.000
d	Special Component Sub Plan(SCSP)	2401-00-800-1-57(422)	64.000	64.000	146.000	105.000
e	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	2401-00-800-1-57(423)	36.000	34.650	55.000	44.000
	Central Sector Total		870.000	867.678	1128.000	896.000
	<b>Total (State Sector +District Sector + Central Sector)</b>		<b>18702.150</b>	<b>18165.108</b>	<b>20660.000</b>	<b>11481.290</b>

Source: Department of Sericulture.

**Table 9.18 : Financial Assistance provided to Sericulturists and Reelers (2016-17)**

A. Particulars	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		April – December 2016-17	
	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakh)	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakh)	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakh)	Bene- ficiaries	Amount (Rs. Lakh)
<b>1. Financial Assistance provided to Sericulturists</b>								
Mulberry Plantation	10196	1245.403	6026	1043.994	8526	1426.126	483	130.870
Purchase of equipment	8282	1578.220	4648	867.306	2835	413.773	4245	688.531
Constructio n of Rearing House	2147	1484.863	2345	1644.506	2514	2562.563	4176	3852.114
Irrigation system	1421	1211.720	3833	3366.426	2473	2172.810	1578	1386.636
<b>Total</b>	<b>22046</b>	<b>5520.206</b>	<b>16852</b>	<b>6922.232</b>	<b>16348</b>	<b>6575.272</b>	<b>10482</b>	<b>6058.151</b>
<b>2. Financial Assistance provided to Reelers</b>								
Cottage Basin	187	134.347	123	172.360	198	294.950	131	153.460
Multi-end Reeling Machine	12	99.050	21	218.010	37	346.167	10	104.430
Automatic Reeling Machine	4	300.000	4	288.130	14	1161.316	5	549.188
Reeling Shed/ Machinaries	516	145.435	953	406.030	273	417.086	340	274.393
<b>Total</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>678.832</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>1084.530</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>2219.519</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1081.471</b>

Source: Department of Sericulture.

During 2015-16 there was a sudden slump in the cocoon rates, which lead to a distress condition. To resolve this distress situation Govt. of Karnataka constituted a Technical Committee to study cocoon/silk prices under the chairmanship of Dr. Basavaraja. H, Professor, Agriculture Economics, Agriculture University, Dharwad. This Technical Committee has conducted holistic study of the industry and submitted the report with recommendations.

Since November 2015 there has been upward trend in the cocoon rates and the stakeholders

are in the comfort zone with reference to cocoon and silk prices.

Currently the state is ruling under severe drought condition. Increase in the mulberry area confirm the fact that sericulture is the only sustainable vocation which can generates income to the rural folks even in the drier condition and drought.

During 2016-17 following new Programmes been announced (1) Providing protection price to quality based cocoons (2) Establishment of cocoons banks. (3) Re-establishment of Price

Stabilization Fund for the benefit of Farmers and Reelers (4) Establishment of Silk Testing Centre for certification of raw silk quality (5) To stabilization of silk prices throughout the year and provided better market access to small reelers, it is proposed to provide Rs.5 crores to meet the administrative expenses in order to achieve this objective of KSMB. Funding required for market intervention would be provided out of Price Stabilization Fund (6) To have futuristic plan on the basis of comprehensive study for long term development of the silk industry, it is proposed to undertake a comprehensive study of the sericulture industry (7) Necessary institutional refinance mechanism to provide working capital to reelers through the Reeler co-operative societies will be worked out in consultation with NABARD (8) To strengthen the Karnataka State Sericulture Research and Development Institute, established in Thalaghattapura to focus on Research and Development(R&D) for technological innovation including silkworm race development, conservation and mulberry development for sustainable sericulture.

#### **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 2015-16 the Company has made a turnover of Rs.1145.00 Lakhs as against the turnover Rs.2310.00 Lakhs in the previous year. During this year upto December-2016 the turnover was Rs.599.44 Lakhs. The Government had granted / released Rs.500 lakhs for Administrative Expenses as announced in the 2016-17 budget speech, the Company had made trading profit of Rs.60.90 lakhs as on December 2016. **Table 9.19** presents details of Financial performance of Silk Marketing Board.

During 2016-17 upto December, the transactions in the Silk Exchanges have decreased(36%) by 797 M. tons when compared to the corresponding period of pervious year. The average prices of silk yarn for filature silk has increased by 24% and charaka silk prices were also increased by 23%, when compared to the prices of corresponding period of 2015-16.

During 2015-16 the Company has purchased 45 tons of silk amounting Rs.9.68 Crores and sold 47 tons valued Rs.11.47 Crores and the loss incurred was Rs.416.00 Lakhs. Due to administrative expenses and there is no business loss. **Table 9.20** presents details of Transactions of Silk Yarn at Silk Exchange and average prices for 2011-12 to 2016-17.

During the year 2015-16 the prices of imported silk in the domestic market was higher than the domestic silk price and the prices of domestic silk were on lower side throughout the year, when Compared to previous year. The average price of filature silk during April-2015, was Rs.2369 per Kg and the same has decreased to Rs.2108 per Kg by August - 2015. The prices during March-2016 was Rs.2179/- per Kg and the prices have goes on increasing, since April-2016 and the average prices during November -2016 was Rs.2640/- per Kg. **Table 9.21** presents details of Particulars of Purchase & Sales and Profit/Loss of Silk Marketing Board from 2006-07 to 2016-17 up to November- 2016. The production of silk yarn and import of silk yarn in Karnataka from 2000-01 to 2015-16 is given in **Table 9.22**.

The Company had purchased the silk by offering the day to day market price and purchased 45 tons and sold 47 tons during 2015-16 & at the end of the year 31-03-2016, the stock holding was 8.20 tons. During 2016-17 upto December-2016, 15.78 tons of silk was purchased & sold 18.37 tons & the closing stock at the end of December-2016 was 5.60 M. tons.

**Table 9.19: Financial performance of Silk Marketing Board**

**(Rs in Lakhs)**

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec.-2016)
1. Turnover	3860.00	2310.00	1145.00	599.00
2. Profit after tax	(-) 541.82	(-) 439.00	(-) 416.00	(+) 60.90

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd

**Table 9.20: Transactions of Silk Yarn at Silk Exchange and average prices during 2011-12 to 2016-17, (Upto December-2016)**

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 (Upto Dec.-2016)	1165	2652	2108

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd

**Table 9.21: Particulars of Purchase & Sales and Profit/Loss of Silk Marketing Board from 2006-07 to 2016-17(Upto Dec. - 2016)**

(Qty 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 (Upto Dec.-16)	16	453	18	599	(+)60.90	4906.56

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd

(Rs. 500 Lacs received from Govt. for Administrative expenses has been appropriated to the extent of Administrative Expenses and other over head paid as on December 2016.)

Company is primarily discharging the function of Price Stabilisation of silk yarn which is generally a non-profitable proposition. Company is expected to protect the interest of reelers and farmers by continuously purchasing silk in all Silk Exchanges in Karnataka. The Company being the biggest

Government licensed buyer of silk at Silk Exchanges of Karnataka State has to strive to maintain price stability and to prevent formation of groups and cartels among traders and merchants, thereby to protect the interest of reelers. Company has to maintain sufficient buffer stock to meet the daily requirement of

**Table 9.22: Production of silk yarn and import of silk yarn in Karnataka 2000-01 to 2015-16**

Year	Karnataka Silk Production (in tons)	Import of Silk Yarn to India (in tons)
2000 – 2001	8121	4713
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

Source: i) Department of Sericulture, ii) Central Silk Board

consumers spread over the states of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh & Telangan State. It sells silk to artisans(i.e. weavers). When the prices are continuously stable, the intervention of KSMB in the market may not be necessary.

This will result in very low purchase and sales. This is in fact the role of any Price Stabilisation 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:**

1. Board is buying Silk yarn in the open auction in all the Silk Exchanges, and maintaining the stability in the prices of cocoon and silk yarn there by protecting the interest of reelers and rearers .
2. Board is planning to discharge its

activities more effectively in the coming years.

- \* The vision of the Board is to achieve the highest position in the sale of silk yarn.
- \* To protect the interest of small and very small weavers and twisters.
- \* To give direct and indirect employment to nearly 02 Lakhs families who are depending on this occupation.
- \* To give fair price to the reelers and weavers.
- \* 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. During

2015-16 (May-2015) the Government of Karnataka has released Rs.10 Crores in the form of loan and agreed to give Guarantee upto Rs.20 Crores to avail loan from the Bank. Canara Bank is come forward to extend the loan facility on the strength of Government Guarantee, is under process.

- \* 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 Bengaluru 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 2016-17 are presented in **Table 9.23.**

#### 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 Additional Chief Secretary to Government. This was set

**Table 9.23: Details of Achievements in IT & BT Sector from 2011-12 to 2016-17.**

Sl. No	Particulars	Units	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April - Dec)
1	Software Exports	Rs.in crores	82110	95048	102273	107125.77	120780.46	90232.27
2	No STP Units Approved	No.s.	26	16	24	15	17	20
3	Investment from STP Units Approved	Rs.in crores	62.71	17.09	78.14	24.06	55.68	104.94
4	Nos. of Foreign Equity Companies	Nos.	19	14	14	10	11	14
5	Investment from Foreign Equity	Rs.in crores	21.35	1.3	29.39	23.63	19.53	76.96
6	Hardware Exports	Rs.in crores	3021	3250	4291.10	4617.61	4846.74	2728.55
7	No of Electronic Hardware	Nos.	1	2	4	1	0	0
8	Investment from Hardware Units	Rs.in crores	0.1	0.11	182.02	15.41	0	0
9	No of Major India Companies	Nos.	0	1	5	0	1*	1

**Table 9.23: Details of Achievements in IT & BT Sector from 2011-12 to 2016-17.**

Sl. No	Particulars	Units	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April - Dec)
10	Investment from Major Indian Companies	Rs.in crores	0	15.2	223.05	0	33.82	25
11	No of SME's Companies	Nos	8	3	9	5	5	5
12	Investment from SME's Companies	Rs.in crores	41.46	0.79	7.72	0.43	2.32	2.98
13	No of BPO Companies	Nos	3	0	0	0	1*	0
14	BPO Exports	Rs.in crores	17775	20392	16692.73	18984.37	25196.33	NA
15	Investment from BPO Units Approved	Rs.in crores	1.02	0.6	0	0	33.82	0

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Bengaluru

Note: The consolidated monthly exports figures may not tally total annual exports figures.

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

Mobile One has the unique distinction of being certified as India's first and the world's largest multi-modal 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.

### Categories of Services:

The following categories of services are available on Mobile One:-

#### 2. 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" solution. It is to the credit of the project that it is a less-paper office.

<u>Service Type</u>	<u>Channels</u>
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



**Current Status of Mobile One (as on 31-12-2016):**

Mobile App & web visitors :	More than 2.1 crores
Number of IVR calls :	over 5.5 crores
Payments services :	over 29.3 crores
Departmental Services :	over 650

**Project Status:**

This project has been extended to 303 Departments / Organizations / Boards / Corporations as on December 2016, procurement valued at more than Rs.3,97,841 crores have been made through this platform. This platform has enabled competition among the bidders. By December, 2016, as many as 75,834 Suppliers / Bidders / Contractors are registered on the platform.

**3. Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN)**

Karnataka State wide Area Network (KSWAN) is providing a reliable/ resilient and a secure backbone to meet the information requirements and associated services. KSWAN is connected in three levels of connectivity from the state up to the District and Taluka levels.

The primary purpose of KSWAN is to act as a backbone for all “Data”, “Voice” and “Video” services across the State. The present status:-

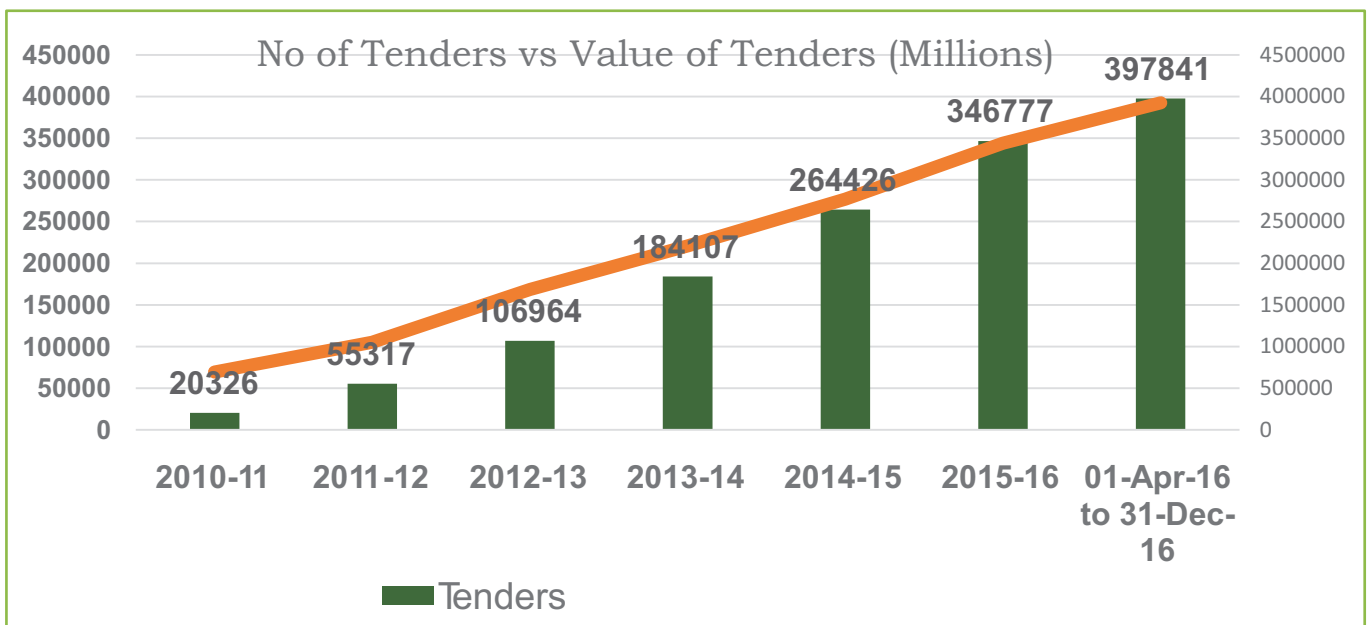
- a. 4900 Offices of 68 Departments connected

- b. 2,400 Offices provided IP Phones.
- c. Bandwidth:  
Districts are provided with a minimum of 14 Mbps and maximum of 80 Mbps Lease Line Connectivity.  
Talukas are provided with a minimum of 6 Mbps and maximum of 10 Mbps Lease Line Connectivity.
- d. Internet facility to all the KSWAN Users.
- e. Taluka Level Video Conference facility is provided to all Talukas.
- f. KSWAN 2.0 is being implemented.

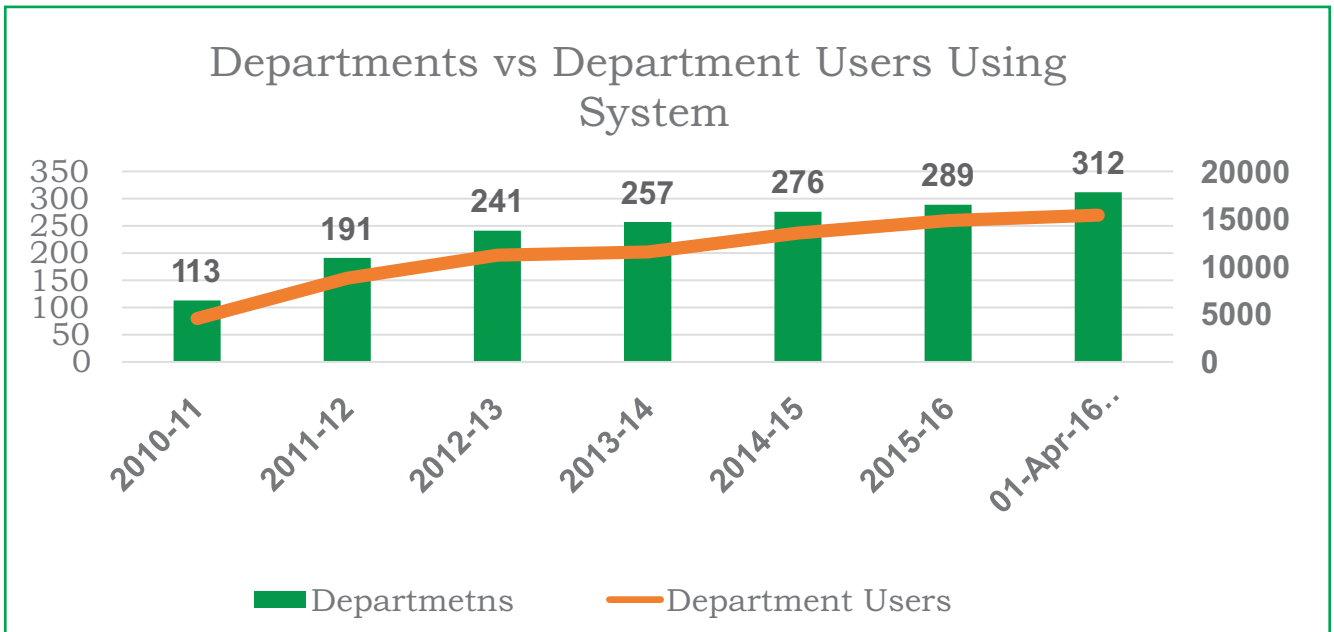
**4. Human Resources Management System (HRMS)**

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

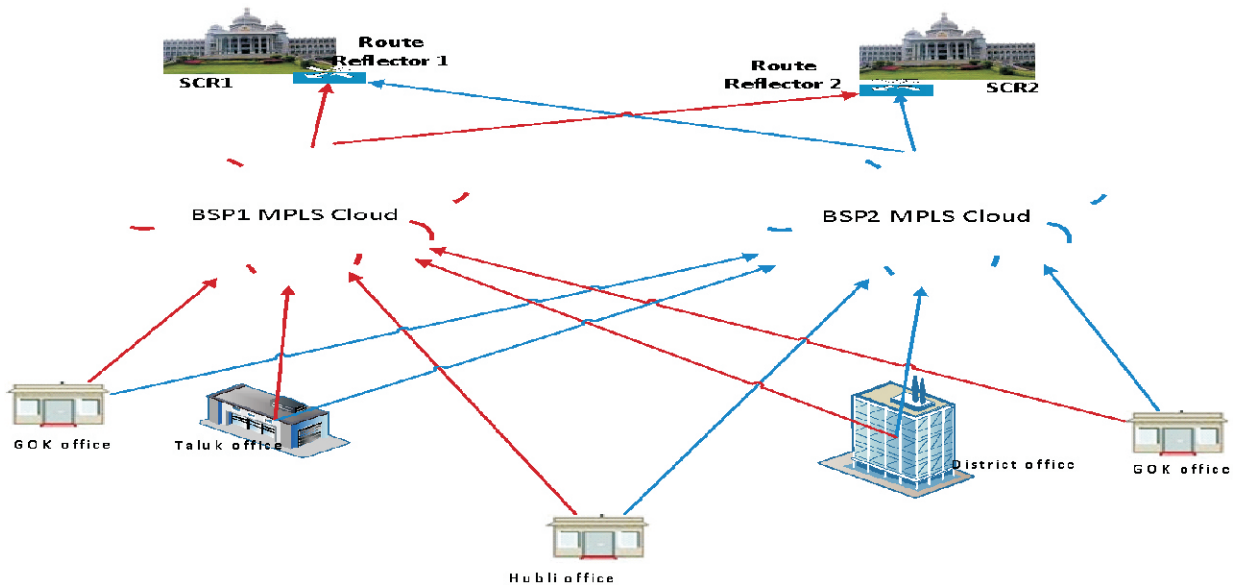
**Figure 9.4: Number of Tenders vs Value of Tenders**



**Figure 9.5: Departments vs Department Users Using System**



**KSWAN2.0 Architecture**



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, The present status:-

- 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, testing of application is in progress and is expected to be rolled out by April 2017.

- 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.

Other states are adopting this system in their respective states.

**5. State Data Centre (SDC)**

The Karnataka State Data Centre is a key supporting element of e-Governance initiatives

and businesses for delivering services to the citizens with greater reliability, availability and serviceability. It enables various state departments to host their services/ applications on a common infrastructure. The state has two data centres, the first of which was started in 2005 and the second went live in 2010. The current status (December 2016):-

- a) 145 applications of 90 departments hosted.
- b) The State Data Centre has been cloud enabled with the implementation of cloud software for management & provisioning of servers.
- c) The State Data Centres have been certified with ISO 27001-2013 and ISO 20000.

**6. Bangalore One**

Bangalore One aims at integrated citizen service centres “One stop shop” concept.

The project which has launched on the 2 nd April 2005 runs on public private partnership model (PPP). It is one of our flagship projects which have been widely appreciated by citizens. More number of services of departments are being added. The current status (FY 2016-17) and upto December 2016.

- a) The number of centres which was at 14 to start with has risen to 101.
- b) The number of services delivered were 11 to start with and have now risen to 109.

- c) The total transactions have crossed 15.36 Cr.
- d) The project has bagged several National Awards including “Namma Bengaluru Foundation award” voted by Citizens forum of Bangalore.

The growth of Bangalore One over the years is highlighted in the **figures 9.6 & 9.7**.

**7. Karnataka One**

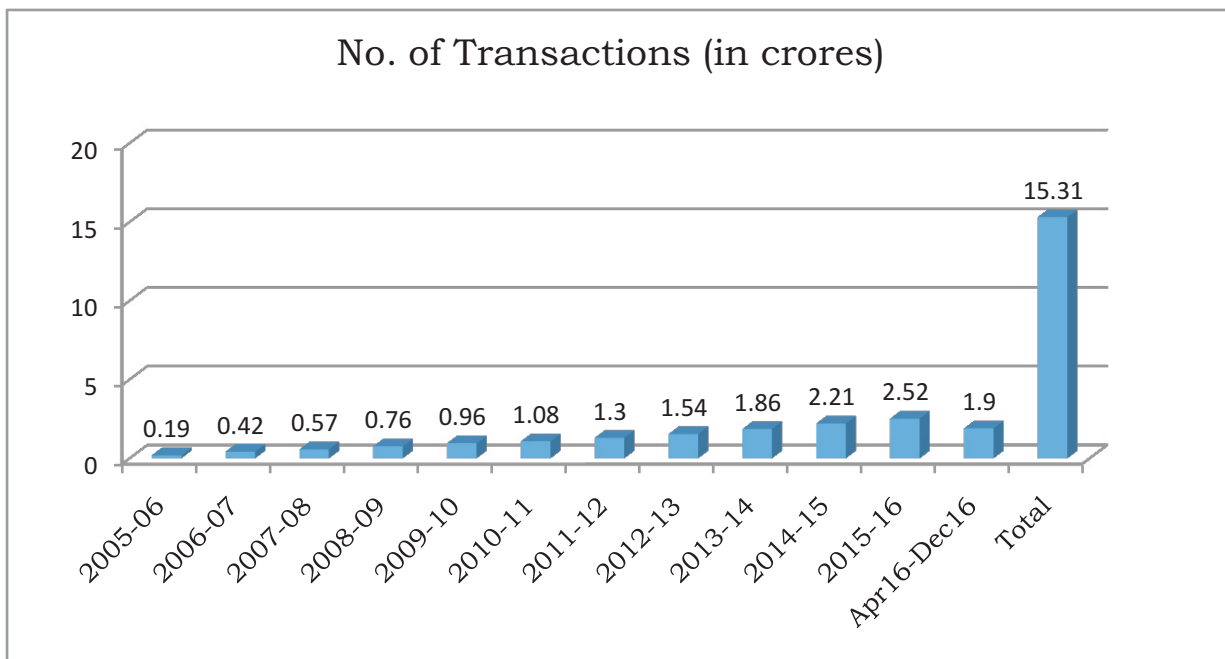
On successful completion of Bangalore One project the Government of Karnataka decided to replicate it to tier two cities of Karnataka. 09 centres are functioning at Hubli-Dharwad, Shimoga, Belgavi, Bellary, Mysore, Mangalore, Davangere, Gulbarga and Tumkur. The current status:

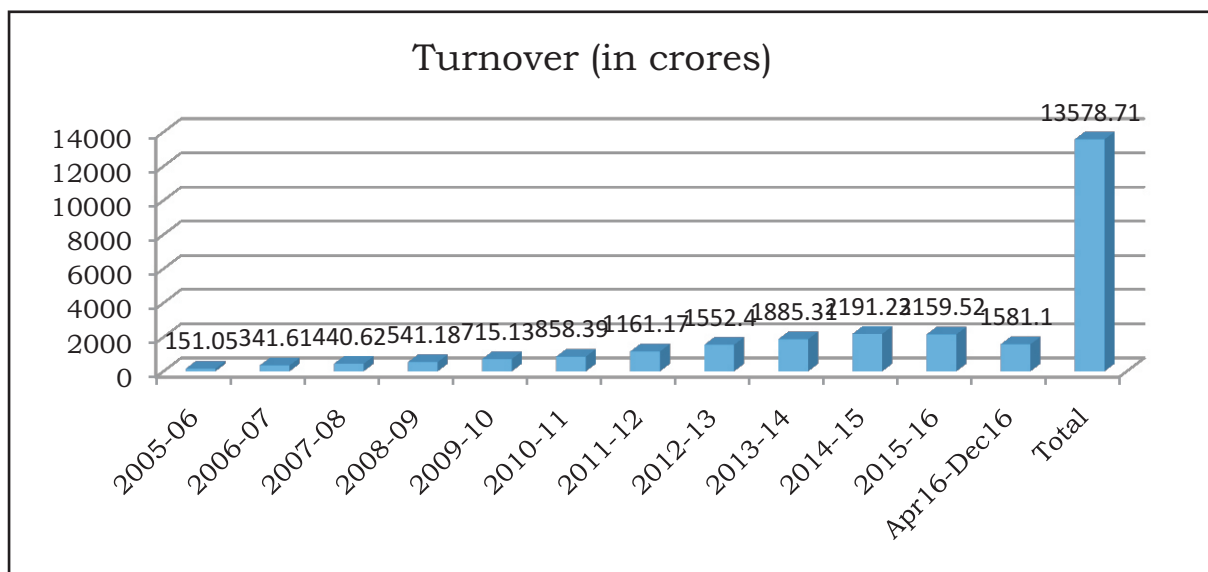
- a) 40 centres are functional.
- b) 47 Services are delivered through these centres.
- c) The total number transactions till date have crossed three Crores.

**8. SECLAN**

LAN Connectivity has been provided to the Offices in Vikasa Soudha, Vidhana Soudha, Raj Bhavan & Multi Storied Building. There are 6689 physical nodes and 509 Wi-Fi nodes.

**Figure 9.6: Number of Transactions**



**Figure 9.7: Turnover**

## 9. Aadhaar

The objective of the scheme is to issue identity numbers to around 6 Crores residents of the State. Currently, 5.94 Crore (91.85 % of population) Aadhaar has been generated. A lot of publicity measures using print media, news Channels, Cinema Theatres, endorsement through Brand Ambassadors etc and other special activities are undertaken to enroll remaining residents. Some of the special activities are:

- Special Drives for enrolments at schools
- Special drive for enrolments at hospitals
- Enrolments for bed ridden, aged and specially-abled people at their homes
- Training & Certification program of Women and Child Development Supervisors for enrolment at Anganwadis
- Procurement of 2000 Tablets and single finger authentication devices for child enrolment at Anganwadis
- Procurement of 500 mobile kits to conduct enrolment drives in camp/mobile mode

## 10. Karnataka Resident Data Hub (KRDH)

KRDH has been conceptualized and developed to create a repository of all the beneficiaries availing various services & benefits provided by the government across all the departments. KRDH also provides comprehensive platform to enable Aadhaar based Service Delivery including Seeding of Aadhaar into the department's databases, cleansing respective databases and use Aadhaar based

authentication services to authenticate beneficiaries, e-Sign, DigiLocker, Cross reference etc. The details of activities at KRDH, so far, are as follows:

- KRDH has processed ~17 Crores of beneficiary data from 13 departments
- Processed ~64.58 lakh transactions through Web services to 8 departments
- 2.58 Cr authentication transactions from 5 departments
- 90.89 Lakh of Demo Authentication transaction from 5 departments

## 11. 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-Governance initiatives. For this purpose State e-Mission Team (SEMT) is established in the Department and it is interacting with other Departments. The current status (FY 15-16):-

- a) Digital India Program was organized in districts and a state level workshop was also conducted.
- b) In association with NISG, three batches of workshops on e-Governance Project Management was organized at Bangalore

for SC/ST officers and the officers in-charge of Tribal Sub-Plan.

- c) 500 officials of Sericulture, Horticulture Departments and DC's offices were imparted with Basic Computer Training during the current year. The Training was for a period of 6 days and trainees were exposed to Windows XP, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Power Point, Internet etc.,
- d) 1300 Government Officials and 2200 vendors were exposed to e-Procurement Training.
- e) A two-day workshop was conducted for Secretaries and HoDs on the topic 'Information Security'.

## 12. 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 –

- a) Creating awareness about Kannada Unicode
- b) Clarification of apprehensions among government employees about Kannada Computing
- c) Strengthening usage of Kannada Computing in all government offices.

Currently, “Online Kannada Computing Training” has been organized for 11,342 officials / staff in District Training Institutes of 29 districts of the state.

## 13. e-District

e-District is one of the MMP's under NEGP. This MMP aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen centering services, at District and subdivision level. Government Order was issued to set up e-District in the State. District e-Governance societies under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners have been formed in all 30 Districts. The State PMU (M/s. Wipro) has completed the Functional and Technical requirements of various citizen centric services from more than 29 Departments of 346 services. Also, e-District Portal has been developed and 165 services have been integrated.

## 14. e-Office

e-Office is one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMP) which is aimed at significantly improving the operational efficiency of Government. e-Office solution enables core operations of the government at all levels to be performed in a virtual 'paper less' environment. Centre for e-Governance in coordination with NIC has initiated the e-Office implementation in the Departments by providing the Infrastructure required.

The following departments have implemented e-Office solution.

1. DC offices in 11 Districts
2. ZP offices in 3 Districts
3. State Government Directorates - 08.

## 15. Sachivalayavahini

File Monitoring System (FMS) and Letter Monitoring System (LMS) are in operation in Karnataka Government Secretariat. Another package called Document Management System and Court Monitoring System is also operationalized. The upgraded Sachivalaya-2 package is implemented. During the year 2014-15, the scheme is extended to Commissionerates, Directorates, Deputy Commissioner's Office & Zilla Panchayaths.

### 9.8.6 Mining and Minerals Industries

During 2016-17, upto December 2016 the Department of Mines and Geology has not granted mining lease where as in the previous year the department has executed 01 mining lease for limestone over an extent of 519 hectares.

During the year 2016-17, 154 building stone leases (upto Dec. 2016) have been granted for an extent of 405.12 acres. No quarry leases for ornamental stones have been sanctioned. Where as in previous year the department has executed 16 quarry leases for ornamental stones. Details of royalty collections from 2013-14 to 2016-17 (upto December 2016) are provided in **Table 9.24**.

The Department of Mines and Geology has realized revenues of Rs.1702.65 crores as against the target of Rs.1778.33 crores upto December 2016 and as against the annual target of 2400.00 crores for the year 2016-17. Scheme wise details of Plan Budget and Expenditure are presented in **Appendix 9.6**.

**Table 9.24 : Details of Royalty Collections****(Rs. in crore)**

Year	Target	Achievement	Major Mineral (Ore and other industrial minerals)	Minor Mineral (Building Stone +Ornamental Stone + Sand)
2013-14	1911.00	1366.99	743.04	623.95
2014-15	1750.00	1794.61	925.94	868.67
2015-16	1744.34	1846.92	850.09	996.83 (as per MPR)
2016-17 (upto Dec/2016)	1778.33	1702.65	861.92	840.72

Source: DCB Section, Mining and Geology Department

## 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 SSI Units through out the State. It has also acquired lands in and around Bangalore and also in other districts for the construction of sheds and for the development of plots as per the demand from SSI units. The details of royalty collected given in **Table 9.25** and the details of raw materials sold, sheds constructed and plots developed by the corporation are given in **Table 9.26**. The financial performance of KSSIDC is shown in **Table 9.27** and **9.28**, Sales Performance of KSSIDC given in **Table 9.29** and New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC given in **Table 9.30**.

- In the Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-19, the policy provision has been made that, KIADB to earmark minimum 20% of allotable land in their industrial areas for MSMEs and KSSIDC will be allotted land in KIADB industrial area, upon request for making industrial plots and sheds of smaller sizes for MSME sector.

- Further, as per Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-19, the policy provision has been made for KSSIDC that, the KSSIDC will also procure land on its own for developing estates exclusively for micro and small enterprises. The area to be procured will not be less than 50 acres. Accordingly, KSSIDC will identify suitable lands for development of new industrial in the State, with due consent from land owners and the same land will be purchased under section 109 of Karnataka land Reforms Act 1966, by getting approval from the Revenue Department.
- Further, KSSIDC will identify the suitable Government lands in Rural areas and get the sanction of the same lands from Revenue Department for the establishment of small industrial estates.

The details of 11th Five Year Plan target & achievement of the corresponding department 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 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

**Table 9.25: Details of Royalty Collections****(Rs. in crore)**

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto Dec-16
Royalty Collection	0.1852	0.1373	0.3435	0.1528	0.3920	1.2389

Source: KSSIDC

**Table 9.26: Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation**

Particulars	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April to Dec-16)
Depots for distribution of raw material	Number	23	23	17	17	16	9
Raw material sold (Iron & Steel)	Rs. Crore	86.71	64.52	53.96	48.52	33.98	30.97
Industrial sheds constructed (Indl. Sheds / Godowns/ Flats/ Shops)	Number	6163	6163	6177	6180	6210	6227
Industrial Plots developed (cumulative)	Number	7010	7164	7617	8258	8425	8431

Source: KSSIDC

**Table 9.27: Financial Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited****(Rs. Lakh)**

Year	Total income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit after tax
2011-12	15660.91	13370.06	1699.50
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 (Up to Dec-15 as per Budget )	10680.43	8107.12	1781.37
2016-17 Dec-2016	10107.00	8484.00	1008.00

Source: KSSIDC

**Table 9.28 - Financial Projections for the period 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2020 (Rs. Lakh)**

Sl. No	Year	Total income	Total Expenditure	Net Profit
1	2014-15	11275.00	9269.00	1482.00
2	2015-16	10680.00	8107.00	1761.00
3	2016-17	37595.49	36309.83	1285.66
4	2017-18	39475.26	38125.31	1349.94
5	2018-19	41489.63	40031.58	1417.44
6	2019-20	43604.72	42033.16	1488.31

Source: KSSIDC

**Table 9.29 - Sales Performance of KSSIDC (2015-16 & 2016-17)**

Sl. No.	Items	Target for 2015-16		Target for 2016-17		Sales performance 2015-16		Sales Performance 2016-17 up to Dec-16	
		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	5650	12000	4560	8429	3398	7575	3097
2	Coal**	27300	737	26700	760	0	0	0	0
3	Wax	70	80	50	57	7	7.75	01	01
4	Cement *	460	30	150	10	2970	0	171	0

Source: KSSIDC

\*\* Due to change in policy regarding mode of transportation by M/s.WCL, Nagpur, coal transaction has not taken place during 2016-17.

\*NOTE : Cement is sold on commission basis. Therefore value is not taken.

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.
- 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, 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 Indl. 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.



**Table 9.30: New Industrial Estates / construction of sheds / complexes of KSSIDC**

Sl. No	Name of Industrial Estates	Extent of Land in acres	No. of Sheds Constructed	No. of plots proposed to be Developed	Project Cost in lakhs
1	Chikkahosahalli, Anekal Tq., Bengaluru North.	19.00	0	130	925.00
2	Muttugadahalli, Bangalore North	12.15	0	62	685.00
3	Ullarthi Kaval, Challakere Tq, Chitradurga Dist.	125.00	0	389	5150.00
4	Kudhapura, Challakere Tq, Chitradurga Dist.	50.00	0	119	1875.00
5	Hireshakuna, Soraba, Shivamogga Dist.	20.00	0	102	685.00
6	Mangur, Chikkodi Tq., Belagavi Dist.	14.11	0	212	700.00
7	Sidlipura, Shivamogga Dist.	65.00	0	250	2278.00
8	Sarathi, Harihara Tq., Davangere Dist.	28.26	0	120	1240.00
9	Yelagalale, Shivamogga Dist.	18.00	0	107	795.00
10	Kerehalli, Hosanagara Tq., Shivamogga Dist.	4.00	0	25	181.00
11	Kudumalakunte, Gowri bidnur Tq, Chikaballapura Dist.	-	40 D type sheds	-	536.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>355.52</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1516</b>	<b>15050.00</b>

Source: KSSIDC

➤ With a view to assist the SSI Sector in marketing their products, Marketing Assistance Scheme was proposed to be taken up in catering to the requirements of Public Sector Undertakings/Boards & Corporations and other Agencies. In this connection if the Government extends exemption under section 4(g) of the KTPP Act.

KSSIDC has been continuing to serve the SSI 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 materials depots through out the State.

Since KSSIDC is procuring & distributing various industrial raw materials, this has helped the SSI units in getting quality raw materials at reasonable prices. This has acted as a deterrent to the Private Traders from exploiting the SSI units. KSSIDC has been extending 30 days interest free credit facility to the SSI units for purchase 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 SSI Sector for purchase of Industrial Raw Materials under line of credit. This has helped the SSI units to meet their raw material requirements without immediately arranging the funds.

### 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 153 Industrial Areas in 29 districts of the state covering an area of about 51048.69 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 9.31**. Achievement made by KIADB in 11th five year details 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

**Table 9.31: Performance of Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board 2011-12 to 2016-17 (April to December 2016)**

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April - Dec. 2016)
1.	Area acquired	Acres	7723.25	10012.20	5497.47	5922.50	1733.80	737.38
2.	Area allotted (a) SSI, L & M	Acres	1004.86	1006.37	458.56	335.54	848.68	316.26
	(b) Single Unit Complex	Acres	5145.44	7604.72	574.88	2825.46	858.21	1002.38
	Total	Acres	6150.30	8611.09	1033.44	3161.00	1706.89	1318.64
3.	Expenditure incurred for acquisition	Rs. in lakhs	98,210.00	173,100.00	118,021.00	140,919.92	150,576.65	112,694.00
4.	Expenditure incurred for development	Rs. in Lakhs	15,575.00	31,260.00	52,894.00	36,758.08	54,644.57	39,340.00
5.	Total Expenditure incurred	Rs. in Lakhs	113,785.00	204,360.00	170,915.00	177,678.00	205,221.22	152,034.00
6.	No. of Entrepreneurs	No.	438	452	359	225	444	258
	(a) SSI units, L & M	No.	20	29	10	16	7	2
	(b) Single Unit Complex							
	<b>Total</b>		<b>458</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>260</b>

Source: Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board, Bengaluru

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, 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.

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 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.

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 9.32**.

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 in an 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

**Table 9.32: Financial Performance from 2011-12 to 2016-17 (Upto December 2016)**

	<b>Rs. in crores</b>					
	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17 upto 31.12.2016</b>
Sales and Service Turnover	137.90	208.97	191.19	181.02	236.71	129.52
Other Income	5.81	6.62	7.10	6.82	5.89	4.56
Total Turnover	143.71	215.59	198.29	187.84	242.60	134.08
Profit before Tax	7.59	38.08	11.23	4.90	9.65	4.50
Profit after Tax	4.51	24.66	7.49	3.31	6.17	3.02

Source:KEONICS

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 and Health of the persons employed in registered factories. The State of Karnataka is having 16197 registered factories having employment potential of around 16.23 lakh workers. 4622 registered boilers are functioning in the State. 71 Factories located in 17 districts have been identified as Major Accident Hazard Units considering the threshold of quantity of hazardous chemicals stored and handled at the work site. 1181 factories have been identified as factories having hazardous processes. Special provisions are in place for Major accident hazard and hazardous are in respect of these

categories of factories. The details of registered units under various production categories are given in **Table 9.33**. Registered Factories by Industries in 2016-17 are presented in **Appendix 9.9**.

#### **9.9.5 Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)**

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a State Level Financial Institution established by the State Government in 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 which is a Central Act. The basic objective of the Corporation is the development of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), backward areas & first generation entrepreneurs in the State of Karnataka. The Corporation has worked in this direction since the beginning and has been successful in achieving the same. Since its inception up to the end of 31st March 2016, the Corporation has extended assistance to the extent of 67% for Small Scale Industries, 54% for Development of Backward Areas and 51% for the promotion of First Generation Entrepreneurs.

#### **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FY: 2015-16 :**

- During the FY: 2015-16, the Corporation Sanctioned 73194 lakhs, Disbursed 56636lakhs & Recovered 84248 lakhs.
- The Cumulative Gross Sanctions of the Corporation reached 1454262 lakhs covering 1,70,355 cases as on 31st March 2016.
- The Cumulative Disbursements reached 1138748 lakhs as on 31st March 2016.
- The Cumulative Recovery touched 1475090 lakhs as on 31st March 2016.

**Table 9.33: Registration of Industrial Units in Karnataka between 2016-17 (April – December)**

Sl. No	Industrial Units	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April – December 2016)
1	Food Products	107	75	131	92
2	Paper & paper products	54	23	17	13
3	Metals & Alloys	118	44	65	68
4	Chemical manufacturing & Chemical using industries	44	26	27	27
5	Transports & Equipment	79	22	61	24
6	Textiles	104	39	109	56
7	Wood & wood Products	36	16	32	18
8	Other	307	381	566	471
	Total	849	626	1008	769

Source: Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health

- During the year, the Government of Karnataka provided an equity capital of 7500 lakhs and interest subsidy of 2454 lakhs as indicated below, under various schemes:
  - Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs : 1500 lakhs
  - Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs : 800 lakhs
  - First Generation Entrepreneurs : 80 lakhs
  - Women Entrepreneurs : 74 lakhs
- Re-introduction of Special OTS Scheme of GOK for small loans upto 10 lakhs
- Further amendments to MCAR Scheme and guidelines for release of third party collateral security;
- The Corporation has consolidated its financial position and registered a net profit of 3213 lakhs during the FY 2015-16.

**PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATION DURING THE FY: 2016-17 (April to December 2016):**

During the FY:2016-17 (April to December 2016) the Corporation has assisted 727 units to an extent of 52378 lakhs, disbursed 44003 lakhs and recovered 61539 lakhs.

The performance of the Corporation in the key areas of operations is summarized in **Table 9.34**. 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

**IMPORTANT POLICY DECISION:**

- Implementation of Interest Subsidy Scheme for the first generation entrepreneurs establishing New Micro & Small Industries;
- Implementation of scheme for financing Solar Power Generation Projects;
- Introduction of Interest subsidy Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs;
- Enhancement of limit for assistance to 500 lakhs from 200 lakhs to SC/ST Entrepreneurs under Interest Subsidy Scheme and extension of repayment period from 5 years to 8 years.

**Table 9.34: Performance of KSFC****(in lakhs)**

Period	Sanctions		Disbursements	Recovery
	No.	Amount	Amount	Amount
April'11 to Dec.'11	1037	58909	41403	45707
FY 2011-12	1485	81732	59708	66090
April'12 to Dec.'12	1129	65643	50093	53401
FY 2012-13	1598	94406	73470	79289
April'13 to Dec.'13	991	62118	46448	60696
FY 2013-14	1426	90926	70747	83652
April'14 to Dec.'14	730	40229	38922	58309
FY 2014-15	1092	67515	55362	81400
April'15 to Dec.'15	763	44331	38863	60380
FY 2015-16	1111	73194	56636	84248
April'16 to Dec.'16	727	52378	44003	61539

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation

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 Complex adjacent to the Bengaluru International Airport on PPP mode

- Development of Devanahalli Business Park
- Development of a Sea Port at Tadadi on PPP mode
- Dabhol-Bangalore Gas Pipeline & City Gas Distribution Project for Bangalore
- Industrial Nodes-National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ)
- Industrial Corridor Projects:
  - \* Chennai-Bangalore-Chithradurga Industrial Corridor (CBCIC)
  - \* Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC)
- Development of Airstrips

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.

- Thrust on recovery from advances
- 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. Performance of KSIIDC from 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in **Table 9.35**.

### 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 5 State-level Public Enterprises in Karnataka are given in **Table 9.36**.

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

**Table 9.35: Performance of Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure development Corporation limited from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (Upto December 2016)**

Assistance	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement	Achievement
		2013-14	2014-15		2015-16	2015-16 (Up to December 2015) (Provisional)
<b>Sanctioned (Gross)</b>						
1. Sanctions:						
a) Loan	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Equity	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Disbursements:						
a) Loan	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Equity	Rs. Crores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Recovery:	Rs. Crores	47.27	14.87	26.13	11.80	14.71

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 activities.

**Table 9.36: Performance of top 5 State Level Public Enterprises in Karnataka.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprise	Enterprise status as on 31-03-2016			Enterprise status as on 31-12-2016		
		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	53	1250.36(PBT) 813.73(PAT)	103.65	49	347.04(PBT) (provisional)
2	Karnataka Soaps & Detergent Ltd	3182.21	603	4710.00	3182.21	535	4000.00 (Approx)
3	Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd	5800	606	3000.00	3600	563	1425.00 (provisional)
4	Mysore Minerals Ltd	600	865	24546.53	600	853	20094.00 (provisional)
5	Hutti Gold Mines Ltd.	36894.77	4217	1201.28(PBT) 632.77(PAT)	39477.40	4214	3210.07 (PBT) 2118.65 (PAT) (provisional)

Source: Department of Public Enterprises

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 four best

performing Public Sector Enterprises, every year.

### **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 Task force (MTF) constituted by the State Government to



**Table 9.37: Details of Industrial Approvals in Karnataka**

Particulars	January - December			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed (Nos.)	101	83	93	283
Proposed investment (Rs. crores)	10,019	21,858	31,544	1,54,131
Letter of Intent & Direct Industrial Licenses issued	9	6	13	2
Proposed Investment (Rs. crores)	31	8	124	42

Source : Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GoI.

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 Task force (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 9.37**. There is increase in the number of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed and amount of proposed investment upto December 2016 when compared to same period in 2015. Industrial approvals in Karnataka are presented in **Appendix 9.12**.

### 9.10.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Details of State-wise FDI inflows from 2013-14 up to 2016-17 (upto September 2016) as well as cumulative FDI inflows from April 2000 till September 2016 are given in **Table 9.38**. The total FDI inflows to the State in the last decade accounted for 7% 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 crores & State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) chaired by Hon'ble Minister for Large & Medium Industries and Tourism to Government for projects between Rs.15 to 500 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) & State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) are given in **Chapter 4**.

The State continues to be attractive for investments. As per the statistics released by DIPP, Govt. of India the State has received investment intentions of Rs.1.40 Lakh Cr. during the period January to December, 2016. Karnataka is far ahead of most of the other leading states in terms of investment intentions.

**Table 9.38 : State-wise FDI Equity Inflows****(Amount in Rs. Crore)**

Sl. No.	Reserve Bank of India - Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	States Covered	2013-14 (Apr. to Mar.)	2014-15 (Apr. to Mar.)	2015-16 (Apr. to Mar.)	2016-17 (Apr. to Sept.)	Cumulative Inflows (April. 2000 - Sept. 2016)	% to Total Inflows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	20,595	38,933	62,731	68,409	484,163	30
2	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP & Haryana	38,190	42,252	83,288	23,415	355,727	21
3	Bangalore	Karnataka	11,422	21,255	26,791	7,216	116,128	7
4	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	12,595	23,361	29,781	4,136	122,683	7
5	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	5,282	9,416	14,667	2,462	70,927	4
6	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	4,024	8,326	10,315	7,204	66,760	4
7	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,659	1,464	6,220	208	21,055	1
8	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	562	234	177	39	6,576	0.4
9	Jaipur	Rajasthan	233	3,237	332	753	7,879	0.5
10	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	708	601	518	167	6,782	0.4
11	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	411	1,418	589	2,199	8,938	1
12	Panaji	Goa	103	211	117	38	4,022	0.3

**Table 9.38 : State-wise FDI Equity Inflows (Amount in Rs. Crore)**

Sl. No.	Reserve Bank of India – Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	States Covered	2013-14 (Apr. to Mar.)	2014-15 (Apr. to Mar.)	2015-16 (Apr. to Mar.)	2016-17 (Apr. to Sept.)	Cumulative Inflows (April 2000 – Sept. 2016)	% to Total Inflows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	150	679	524	40	3,008	0.2
14	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	288	56	36	27	2,025	0.1
15	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	9	68	272	12	551	0.03
16	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	4	29	66	9	456	0.03
17	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	1	25	11	2	39	-
18	Region Not Indicated		50,283	37,544	25,886	28,335	362,281	23
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1,47,518</b>	<b>1,89,107</b>	<b>262,322</b>	<b>144,674</b>	<b>1,640,000</b>	-
	RBI's- NRI Schemes (from 2000 to 2002)	-	-	-	-	-	533	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,47,518</b>	<b>1,89,107</b>	<b>262,322</b>	<b>144,674</b>	<b>1,640,533</b>	100

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

### Events held in 2016:

#### Think big 2016 Summit

Govt. of Karnataka had organized Asia's Largest Women Entrepreneurship platform Think Big – 2016 Summit on 14th & 15th November, 2016 at Bangalore International Exhibition Centre (BIEC) in Bengaluru in association with We Connect International.

Think Big 2016 Summit, Asia's largest women entrepreneurship platform was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri. Siddaramaiah by lighting the lamp, marking the beginning of the women entrepreneurship and economic

empowerment Summit at Bangalore International Exhibition Centre (BIEC). Key dignitaries participated in the event include Shri. R.V. Deshpande, Minister for Large and Medium Industries and Infrastructure Development, Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, National Commission for women, Government of India, Dr. Priti. G. Adani, Chairperson, Adani Foundation, Mr. Bunty Bohra, CEO, Goldman Sachs India, Smt. K. Ratna Prabha, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka, Ms. Elizebeth Vasquez, Co-Founder & CEO, We Connect International and others.

A Tradeshow was organized featuring 500+ stalls of women entrepreneurs, industry associations, strategic partners, companies covering over 10,000 sq mtrs space.

About 300 trade-show stalls showcasing their strength from 19 countries (4 from South Asian Countries) and 19 states across India, 300 Industry leaders, 400 businesses, 35 top banks and over 2500 women entrepreneurs across the globe have participated in the event.

### **Make in India Conference Road Shows:**

“Make In India” initiative was launched globally in September 2014 by Government of India with focus on invigorating the country's manufacturing sector. This initiative of the Government has also made tremendous impact on the investment climate of the country. The 'Make In India' programme converges multiple instruments to re-energize the sector and also covers infrastructure and services sectors that can create employment and add to the manufacturing effort.

Government of Karnataka in association with DIPP, Govt of India and CII has organized 'Make in India' Conference on 13th & 14th February, 2017 in Bengaluru.

As a run up to Make in India Conference 2017, road shows were held in Hyderabad, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. The details are as follows:

#### **1. Hyderabad road show:**

Hyderabad road show was held on 21st November, 2016 and held B2G Meetings on 20th and 21st November, 2016 with many companies covering various sectors. Some of the companies are - Astra Microwave Products Ltd., Pennar Industries Ltd., SMS Pharamceuticals Ltd., Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., Malaxmi Group, Vijayanagar Sugar Private Limited, Voith Turbo Pvt Ltd, IJM (India) Infrastructure Ltd., Bharath Biotech, Powermech Projects ltd., Shanghai Electric Machinery ltd., Ramsay Lab, Coromandel International ltd., Rainbows Tech, Puzzolana Group, GramaBazaar, Bharath Dynamics ltd., Ramky Group Jaypee Group, besides many others.

Around 200 industry members & prospective investors participated at the Hyderabad Road show.

#### **2. Delhi road show:**

An interaction meeting on “Making Karnataka Global Manufacturing Hub” with Heads of Mission of various countries, captains of industry was held on 15.11.2016 in Delhi. Around 40 Heads of Mission of countries like USA, Japan, Brazil, Korea, China, Russia, Switzerland, Spain, UAE, Saudi Arabia and others and more 25 industry captains from company like Arcelor Mittal, Honda Motorcycles, DCM Shriram Ltd, Bharat Fritz Werner Ltd, Volvo India, Triveni Engineering and others had participated in the interaction meet in Delhi.

#### **3. Mumbai road show:**

Mumbai road show was held on 18th November, 2016 and held B2G Meetings on 17th and 18th November, 2016 with many companies covering various sectors.

Hon'ble Minister had met Mr.Adi Godrej, Chairman, Godrej Industries, Mr.AjayPiramal, Chairman, Piramal Group, Mr.Anand Mahindra, Chairman & Managing Director, Mahindra Group, Mr.JalajDhani, President, Asian Paints, Mr.Niraj Bajaj, Director, Mukand Ltd, Mr.AnantGoenka, Managing Director, CEAT Ltd, Mr.HarishBadami, CEO & Managing Director, ACC Ltd., Mr.Mukesh Agarwal, President, Aditya Birla, Mr.Vinay Joshi, Executive Director, Godavari Biorefineries Ltd., besides others.

More than 250 industry members & prospective investors participated at the Mumbai Roadshow on 18.11.2016.

#### **4. Kolkata road show:**

Kolkata road show was held on 6th December, 2016 and B2G Meetings were held on the sidelines of road show with many companies covering various sectors.

Hon'ble Minister met Mr H M Bangur, MD, Shree Cements; MrChitranjan Dar, Group Head - Central Projects, ITC Ltd; Mr Ravi Poddar, Chairman, Ravi Auto Ltd; MrGhanashyamSarda, Chairman, Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd &Sarda Group; Mr S K Bangur, Chairman, West Coast Paper Mills Ltd; MrSubirChaki, Whole Time Director, McNally Bharat Engg. Co. Ltd, MrBikramjit Nag, Joint Executive Chairman & MD, IFB Industries Ltd, besides others.

## **1. PravasiBharatiya Divas - 2017, Bengaluru, Karnataka.**

The 14th edition of PravasiBharatiya Divas – 2017 a prestigious event of the country was held from 7 to 9th January 2017 in Bengaluru, Karnataka. The Ministry of external affairs, Government of India decided to organize this event in Bengaluru, with Karnataka as the Partner State.

Government of Karnataka is working to leverage the inherent strengths by providing the right ecosystem for individual and industry to grow and prosper. The State is working to provide the right infrastructure and support ecosystem. The strategy is based on 5 key areas:

- i. Making conducive policies (which includes the Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-19 & other sector specific policies)
- ii. Creating high quality infrastructure through various instruments for investments.
- iii. Planned Investments in human capital to create the skills required for the future.
- iv. Proactive and responsive administration
- v. Globally comparable ease of doing business environment.

As evidence to this, the FDI statistics published by DIPP, Karnataka has attracted more than 5.2 billion US dollars in FDI over the last one year, which makes it the 2nd best State in terms of attracting FDI in the country.

For more information and registration, please visit - <http://www.mea.gov.in/pravasi-bharatiya-divas.htm>

## **Make in India Conference at Bengaluru, Karnataka.**

Karnataka is one of the most progressive and industrious states in India. Being a globally renowned knowledge hub it houses the largest number of R&D Centers, technical & medical institutions and highest number of Startups in Asia. It's salubrious climate, cosmopolitan culture, investor friendly ecosystem and highly responsive administration makes Karnataka one of the most preferred investment destinations globally.

The State had successfully conducted "Invest Karnataka 2016: Global Investors Meet"

during February, 2016 with all your support. The State has been meticulously working towards attracting investments in manufacturing sector with unique friendly policies, schemes and single window clearance for investments. The State Government has been extremely proactive in improving the "Ease of Doing Business" climate in the State by introducing numerous initiatives.

The focus sectors of Karnataka for investment promotion

1. Aero Space and Defence
2. Biotechnology and Pharmaceuticals
3. Electronics Hardware and Electricals
4. Manufacturing Startup Session
5. Leather and Apparel
6. Precision Tools and Heavy Engineering
7. Agri & Food Processing
8. Plastics and Chemicals
9. Automobile and Auto Components

For more details, you may log on to [www.investkarnataka.gov.in](http://www.investkarnataka.gov.in)

## **EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN THE STATE**

Karnataka is the first State to bring out the Karnataka Industries (facilitation) Act, 2002 and constituted Single Window Clearance Mechanism for District Level and State Level for approvals of all investment proposals in the State. Since April 2013 online system has been introduced for State Level Single Window Clearance of investment proposals. The following are the initiatives taken by the State Government for Ease of Doing Business in the State.

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in partnership with World Bank Group as released the result of the assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms 2015-16. The assessment studies the extent to which states have implemented DIPP's 340 point Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) for States / UTs 2015-16, covering the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

Karnataka has made most of the approval / clearance processes online. Karnataka has improved its implementation percentage from 49% in 2015 to 89% in 2016. The major

initiatives taken by the State Govt. are listed below:

- Single Window clearance for projects under Karnataka Facilitation Act, 2002 through online portal. ([www.ebizKarnataka.gov.in](http://www.ebizKarnataka.gov.in)) including registrations and approvals of 11 line departments.
- “Guide to Investors on setting up of Industrial Enterprise” providing holistic information on infrastructure, registrations, approvals, etc. on Single Window portal.
- Land availability in Industrial Areas has been made online through a GIS system website [www.kiadb.in](http://www.kiadb.in).
- Ground coverage & Floor Area ratio increased upto 3.25 & 75% respectively depending upon the extent of the plot & zones of KIADB.
- KIADB has fixed clear timelines for processing of application for allotment of land, for approval of building plan and obtaining water connection.
- Online application for obtaining permission under Section 109 of KLR Act for purchase of agricultural land.
- Deemed conversion for land purchased under 109 of KLR Act.
- “Invest Karnataka Forum” established on par with Economic Development Board of Singapore to promote “Brand Karnataka” globally and to attract investments to the State.
- Timelines fixed for providing most of the industry related services under Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act (SAKALA ACT).
- All Commercial tax related services provided online.
- Online applications for new electricity connections.
- department of Fire and Emergency services.
- Forest department has exempted all notified industrial areas from seeking prior permission for felling of trees.
- Registration and renewals under various acts of Labour and Factories & Boilers department made online.

- Consent for Establishment (CFE) & Consent for Operation (CFO) from Pollution Control Board made online.
- Validity of Consent for Establishment (CFE) made 5 years for all categories.
- Validity of Consent for Operation (CFO) made 10 years for Green Category.
- Validity of Consent for Operation (CFO) for Red & Orange categories extended from existing 1 year to 5 years.
- 58 Industrial Activities are notified as white category and do not require consent from Pollution Control Board.

EODB parameters are basically a measure from the point of view of obtaining clearances of certain identified procedures through online.

The State would continue to strive to be the best in attracting investments. Certain shortcomings in moving processes completely online are being assessed for further improvement.

Karnataka reiterates that while ranking states on implementation of Business Reforms, apart from making processes online, the overall business friendly eco-system developed by the State, facilitation mechanism of the state, industrial infrastructure, availability of skilled manpower, labour situation, investments approved and most importantly feedback from investors and industry / business fraternity should also be considered.

### 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.

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 Bio informatics 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.
- GoK in partnership with STPI set up SMART Lab (Semiconductor 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.
- GoK 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.
- GoK/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 binging 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 26 are operational in the State with an investment of Rs.37,225 crores and generating employment for 11,43,145 persons.

Currently there are 277 SEZ units functioning in these SEZs. The value of exports from these SEZs during the year 2015-16 accounted to Rs.54,677.93/-crores.

#### Incentives for Exports from Govt. of Karnataka as per Industrial Policy 2014-19:

1. Exemption from payment of Entry Tax
2. Refund of Certification Charges
3. Refund of cost incurred for Export Consultancy/Market Intelligence Studies:
4. Brand Promotion and Quality Assurance
5. Refund of Fee for an individual entrepreneur incurred for certification courses on Export Import Management
6. Support for Establishment of CFSs and other Export infrastructure
7. Support for creation of Export facilitation facilities, R&D and Testing services
8. Market Development Assistance:
  - a) For South American countries assistance up to 1.75 lakhs is provided as below:
  - b) For Other countries assistance up to 1.50 lakhs is provided as below:
9. Reimbursement of Premium paid for ECGC
10. Financial assistance for MSME, SC/ST, Artisans and Women Entrepreneurs
11. Support for Development of exports in Gherkins, Rose Onions and Floriculture.

#### 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 of Golf Tourism in the State, the Department is supporting by creating tourist infrastructure facilities at various golf clubs in the State. A golf Course is proposed to develop at Thannirbhavi near Mangalore on PPP model.

Karnataka Tourism is actively participating every year in the Tourism Marts and Events. This year Department has actively participated in the Domestic events like TTF Ahmedabad, TTF Mumbai, KTM Kochi, Holiday Expo Nagpur, IITE Indore, Incredible India Investors Summit and Tourism Investors Meet New

Delhi. Department participated in International Tourist events like WTM-London, PATA Indonesia, IFTM held at Paris and FITUR held at Madrid, Spain.

Karnataka Tourism has won the best awards of M/S Travel Leisure Magazine under reader's choice category as Best Cultural Destination.

Karnataka Tourism has been conferred with 3rd place for the Best State/UT under Comprehensive Development of Tourism category by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

Safari India South Asia has awarded Karnataka as the Best State for All season.

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 few years. The details of tourist arrivals are provided in **Table 9.39**.

The tourist flow in to the State has continuously increased from 3.67 Crore in 2006 to 13.30 Crore in 2016, which indicates comprehensive increase in arrivals.

#### **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

**Table 9.39: Tourist's Arrival from 2006 to end of 2016**

Sl. No	Year	Indians	Foreigners	Total
1	2006	36195907	505524	36701431
2	2007	37825953	534563	38360516
3	2008	37010928	520041	37530969
4	2009	32729679	529847	33259526
5	2010	38202077	524573	38726650
6	2011	84107390	574005	84681395
7	2012	94052729	595359	94648088
8	2013	98010140	636378	98646518
9	2014	118283220	561870	118845090
10	2015	119863942	636498	120500440
11	2016 (Up to December 2016 - Provisional)	132564846	461909	133026755
	<b>Total</b>	<b>82,88,46,811</b>	<b>60,80,567</b>	<b>83,49,27,378</b>

Source: Department of Tourism



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.

#### 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 that the contribution of tourism sector to India's GDP was 6.3% during the year 2015. The revenue generated under the public sector during the last 5 years are summarized as under & Budget allocation & Expenditure is

given in **Table 9.40**. Details of budget allocation and expenditure given in **Table 9.41** and Target & Achievements of 12th Five year plan is given in **Table 9.42**.

#### 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.

- District Tourism Promotion Councils have been created for all the 30 districts which are headed by Deputy Commissioners of the concerned district. This committee will focus on development of identified areas in their district and will monitor the progress. In order to strengthen the council, local tourism stakeholders are also included as a part of the council. Budgetary of Rs.10.00 lakhs is being released to each district tourism council to take up tourism activities at district level.
- Under the Chairmanship of Additional chief Secretary, Tourism Department, State Level Monitoring Committee has been created for monitoring the overall developments and progress of centrally sponsored projects.

**Table 9.40: Revenue Realized by the Tourism**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Name of the Organization	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Up to December 2016)
Department of Tourism	35.61	89.21	101.63	104.50	20.65	138.12 (Upto October 2016)
Jungle Lodges and Resorts	4268.21	4093.72	4524.16	5040.11	2884.80	3926.00
Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation	6256.00	6684.20	6583.74	6811.00	5782.45	5340.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10559.82</b>	<b>10867.13</b>	<b>11209.53</b>	<b>11955.61</b>	<b>8687.90</b>	<b>9404.12</b>

Source: Department of Tourism

**Table 9.41: Details of Budget allocations and Expenditure made from 2013- 14 to 2016-17, (Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No.	Year	Budget	Expenditure
1	2013-14	320.51	303.48
2	2014-15	389.11	331.65
3	2015-16	371.36	364.75
4	2016-17 (Upto December)	506.71	79.13

Source: Department of Tourism

**Table 9.42: Department of Tourism Targets and Achievements of 12th Five Year Plan**

Sl. No	Details	Quantity	12th Five year Plan Target	Achievement
1	Foreign Tourists arrivals	Lakhs	25	22
2	Domestic Tourists arrivals	Lakhs	4000	4040
3	Tourist Accommodation facilities			
	A) Hotels	Number	1000	1002
	B) Food Facilities (Restaurant)	Number	75	45
	C) Road side Facilities	Number	15	5
	D) Public Convenience	Number	300	50

Source: Department of Tourism

- Master Plans for all the districts have been prepared and district Tourism Consultants are appointed for each districts.
- Tourist facilities are being developed at the World Heritage Site Hampi under mega project. The integrated development of the Hampi site is in progress.
- Installation of tourist Signage's and hoardings along the state and national highways leading to tourist destinations has been completed in 10 districts. It is proposed to extend this scheme to the remaining districts also.
- A systematic approach has been followed to increase the tourism man power specifically in Hospitality sector by imparting tourism training through different colleges & Food Craft Institute. Food Craft Institute at Belur has started training the local young educated youths in various hospitality courses.
- The tourist facilities renovated at Hill Stations namely Kemmannugundi and Nandi Hills have been handed over to Department of Horticulture for maintenance.
- A separate Budget Head has been provided for development of scheduled Caste and Tribes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, under which tourists taxis have been provided to the eligible SC and ST candidates with subsidy.
- On the lines of SCP/TSP program Karnataka Darshan Tour Program are being organized to the students of all communities studying in 8th, 9th & 10th STD in Government High schools.
- Rating of Tourism products: In order to evaluate the quality of various services

provided by the stake holders of the tourism Industry 4 rating agencies have been appointed. 21 Various Tourism products are identified for this purpose. The rating will provide visibility of stakeholders across world.

- An amount of 2.73 crores has been released for Mysuru Dasara
- A grant of Rs 1.50 crores has been released for this year's Hampi Utsava
- Development of Nandi hills & Freedom park as tourist destination is planned
- An amount of 95.67 crores has been sanctioned under the Central Government's Swadesh Darshan scheme to develop the coastal circuits of Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kanada and Udupi districts. The sum of Rs. 19.13 crores has been released as first instalment by the Ministry of Tourism to start the work.
- Proposals for development of Eco Tourism, Jain & Heritage circuits are sent to Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under the Swadesh Darshan scheme. Other circuits such as Buddha, Ramayana, Adventure and Spiritual are under preparation.
- To develop Bengaluru as tourist hub, Bengaluru Tourism Advisory Committee (BTAC) was formed and its recommendations are under implementation
- To develop Hyderabad-Karnataka region as tourist circuit Hyderabad Karnataka Tourism Advisory Committee (HKTAC) was formed and its recommendations are expected shortly.
- A sum of Rs 75 crores has been allocated to the department as sectoral allocation for development of Roads under RIDF – XXII for which estimates have been submitted to NABARD. Till date NABARD sanction received for development of 16 roads at a cost of Rs 34.94 crores. Sanction is awaited for the remaining amount.
- Action has been initiated to invite bids for development of a comprehensive digital portal to provide information and other services to tourists.
- Sanction has been accorded for the revival of Water Supply facilities of olden days

found at Bidar at a cost of Rs.3 crores and a sum of Rs 0.50 crores have been released to DC as first installment.

- It is also planning for revival of the Water supply facilities of olden days found at Vijayapura.

### **Adoption of Tourist Destinations under Corporate Social Responsibility:**

In India for the first time a Novel program Adoption of Tourist Destinations under Corporate Social Responsibility has been launched in Karnataka. Under this program Tourist destinations like Ranganatittu bird sanctuary, Bangalore museum, Venkatappa art gallery, Belur and Halebedu, Lalbagh and Kavala caves have been adopted by various corporate companies.

- **Tourist Mitra:** In order to ensure the safety and security of tourists at the tourist destinations of Karnataka “Pravasi Mitra” program has been launched. Under this program, 472 “Pravasi Mitras” (Tourist Police) are deployed to tourist destinations across the state.
- **ROMT Projects:** Eighteen Properties built and not put to use for many years have been taken up for privatization through Renovate, Operate, Maintain & Transfer basis. Four Properties are privatized through transparent tender process
- **Mega Coastal Circuit Project:** Development of Coastal Circuit was sanctioned under Mega project at an estimated cost of Rs.50.00 cr. by Government of India under CFA (2013-14) the project covers 23 beaches of costal districts of Karnataka. This project was launched in Karwar during Jan 2015. Work is under progress.

### **7 point strategy for tourist destinations:**

1. Development of Last Mile Connectivity
2. Development of Accommodation.
3. Supply of publicity Material
4. Hygiene & Sanitation
5. Safety and Security of tourists
6. Drinking Water Facility
7. Signages and Hoardings.

**Investments Plans:**

The Investment for creation of infrastructure and promotional activities mainly received from State Budget, Central Financial grants by Ministry of Tourism Govt of India and JNNURM.

**a. JN-NURM Scheme:**

Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, under the JN-NURM scheme has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 39.45 Cr for development of Heritage path around Mysore Palace in Mysore. The work is implemented through Mysore City Corporation Mysore. Work is under progress

**b. Mega Tourism Projects:**

World Heritage Site Hampi is being developed under Mega project of Government of India at an estimate cost of Rs, 32.00 Cr and project is under progress.

**New Initiatives proposed for 2017-18**

- a) Year of the Wild: To popularize wilderness tourism and eco-trails across the state, Department of Tourism has declared 2017 as the "Year of the Wild" for tourists who not only want to explore the wilderness and wildlife, but also experience the wild side of life.
- b) Promotion of International Surfing Destination: It is planned to promote Karnataka coastal line as an international surfing destination. Therefore surfing festival is being celebrated from 27th May 2017 to 29th May 2017 at Sasihithlu beach, Mangaluru. The event will include 3 days National surfing, standup padding and body boarding competetions, attracting surfers from all over India.
- c) It is proposed to takeup integrated development of tourism infrastructure including conservation, preservation of monuments at Hampi, Badami, Aihole, Pattadakallu, Vijayapura, Belur, Halebidu, Shravanabelagola, Mysore, Somanathpura, Srirangapatna and other places in collaboration with ASI and the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage.
- d) It is proposed to provide good and hygiene toilet facilities at all important tourist destinations.
- e) Roads connecting to World Heritage sites and other most important destinations will be taken up for development.
- f) Revised list of tourist destinations will be published including lesser known destinations and other destinations which are not included in the present list.

# CHAPTER 10

## EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

### 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 of 2015-16

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 Table shows 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.

### 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 Southern 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

**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

**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

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 **Table 10.4.**

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 **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.

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

**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 GOI10.2.5 Labour Force Parameters as per Social Group



**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. Unem ployment	WPR	LFPR	UR	Prop. Unem ployment
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

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.

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 for 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.

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,

**Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Educational Classification According to Usual Principal Status (PS)**

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 GOI10.2.7 Occupational Composition of Workers (UPSS Approach)

Telangana, Gujarat and India. For this analysis ten categories of occupations are considered. The details are presented in **Table 10.7**.

From the below 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).
- 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 3.8%. In Karnataka the percentage of professionals is 4.4%.

**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 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 following Table 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., that is self employed, wage/salaried, contract workers and casual labourers. For this analysis all southern states are considered and compared with all India average.

It is also necessary to understand the distribution of workers according to the nature of the work. For this, four categories like self-employed, wage/salaried, contract workers and casual labourers are considered.

From **Table 10.8** 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%.

This analysis indicates that among total working force Self employed and casual labourers accounts 80.3% at all India level. In Karnataka also their share is 79.9%. This once again reiterates the importance of suitable livelihood opportunities for this category of workers.

**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

### 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.

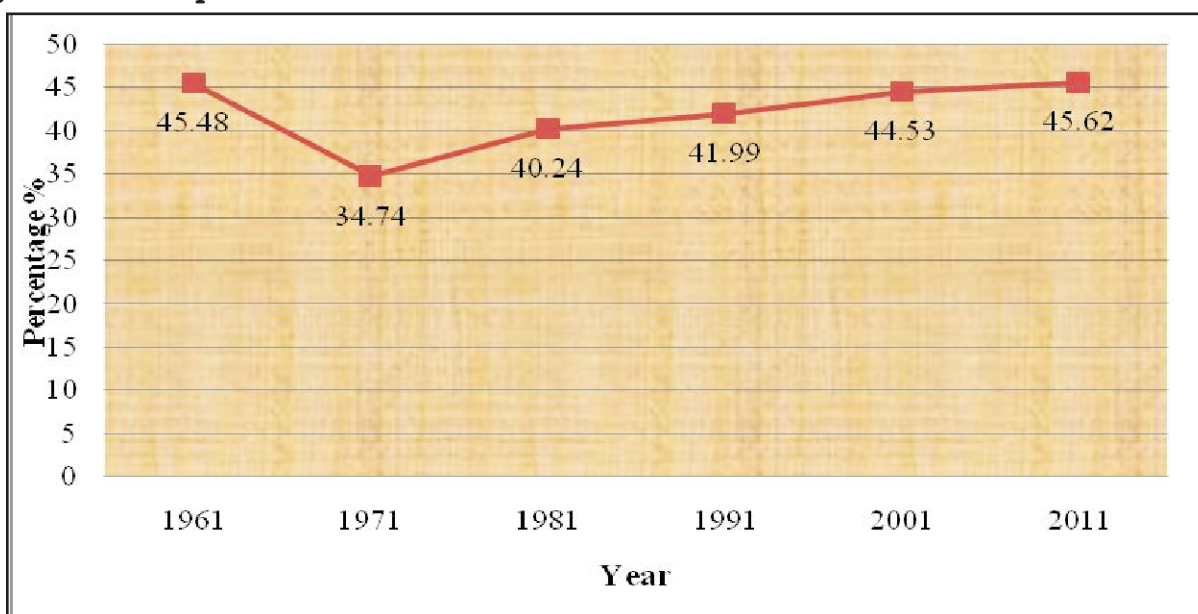
- The below **Table 10.9** and **Figure 10.1** explain the trends in WPR in Karnataka with rural – urban and male and female break up. In the state there is an overall increase in the WPR from 45.48% in 1961 to 45.62% in 2011. If we compare the WPR between the two censuses, 2001 and 2011 the following 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%.
- 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

**Table 10.09: 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, 2011

**Figure 10.1: Proportion of Total Workers in Karnataka 1961-2011**



Source: Census, 2011

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**.

From **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, Tumkur and Kodagu with WPR of more than 50%.
- The lowest WPR of 41.25% is recorded in Bidar preceded closely by Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga, Dharwad and Bijapur 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 Bijapur (52.21%) (Table 10.11).
- In respect of female workers the highest proportion is recorded in Chitradurga

**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	Bijapur	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	Gulbarga	42.36	46.64	33.49
Tumkur	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, 2011

**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	Yadgir	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	Gulbarga	52.24	53.69	49.25
Ramanagarm	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	Shimoga	28.12	35.35	15.07
Chikkaballapur	41.27	46.99	21.55	Dharwad	26.50	40.35	16.19
Yadgir	39.48	43.60	21.63	Mysore	26.35	32.22	18.14
Tumkur	38.93	44.14	20.85	Uttara Kannada	25.03	29.37	14.52
Raichur	38.69	45.24	19.32	Bangalore	24.61	28.02	24.27

(41.93%) and the lowest proportion is registered in Bangalore District (24.61%) (Table 10.12).

- When compared with the State average WPR, Bidar (41.25%), Gulbarga (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 **Table 10.13.b** shows division wise WPR in 2011; among all the divisions, Mysore division has the highest WPR of 47% and Belgaum division has the lowest rate of 43.74%. Bangalore 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

**Table 10.13a : District Wise WPR-2011 (Gulbarga division)**

Districts	WPR (%)
Bidar	41.25
Bellary	45.54
Gulbarga	42.36
Koppal	47.11
Raichur	46.84
Yadgir	46.64

Source - Census, 2011

**Table 10.13b : Division Wise Work Participation Rate WPR, 2011**

Divisions	WPR (%)
Gulbarga Division	44.69
Bangalore Division	46.45
Mysore Division	47.17
Belgaum Division	43.74
State	45.62

Source - Census, 2011

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 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

**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, 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, 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, 2011



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 2001-11, 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 Bangalore District and 44.49% in Chamarajanagar District.

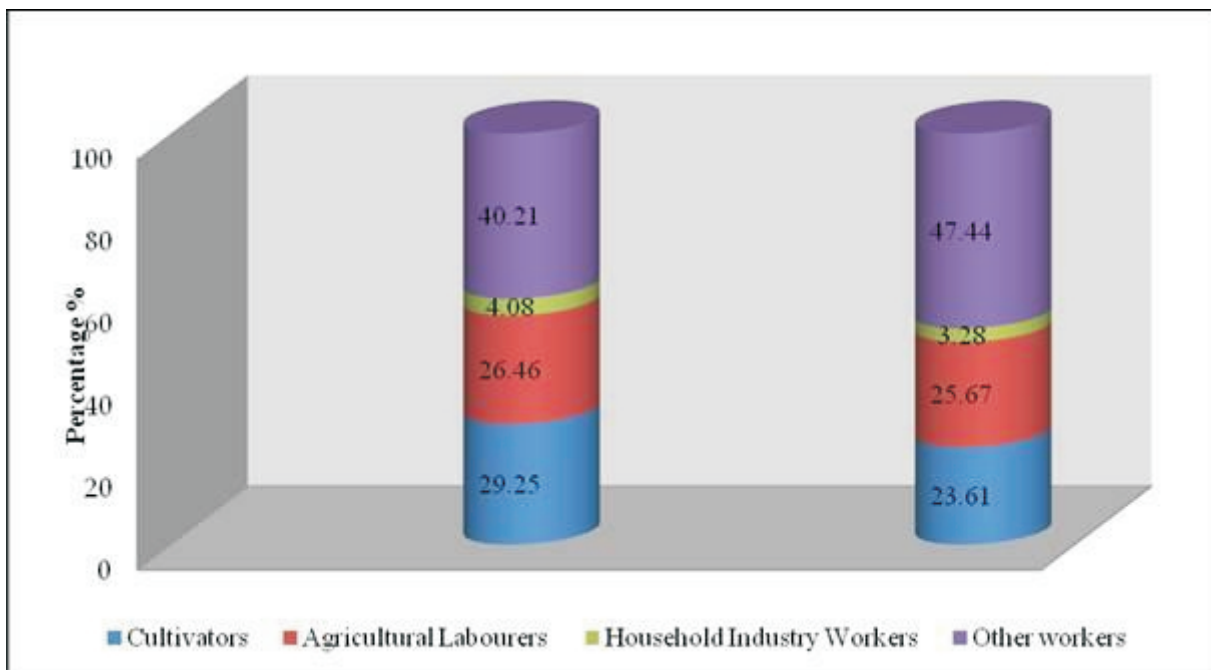
In 19 out of 30 districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers is higher than the State average of 25.67% with 16 districts reporting more than 30%. In 3 out of the remaining 11 districts, where the proportion is below the State average, the proportion of agricultural labourers is less than 6%. 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%.

Among the districts, the decrease in the proportion of cultivators is more than 5% in 11 districts with Bangalore 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 Raichur 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 Bangalore District (2.25%) preceded by Dakshina Kannada (3.39%).

**Figure 10.2 : Category of Workers in Karnataka 2001-2011**



Source: Census, 2011

### 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 Bangalore 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 Bangalore District to a low of 25.66% in Yadgir. 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 Gulbarga division that is 39.8% and the lowest is in Bangalore division that is 18%.
- Among cultivators the highest proportion is in Belgaum division that is 27.46% and again Bangalore division has the lowest of 19.63%.
- The proportion of other workers is as high as 59.34% in Bangalore division and in Gulbarga division it is 34.2%.

### 10.3 Employment in Public and Private Sectors

Organised sector employment in the State has increased by 0.2% from 23.856 lakh at the end of the March-2016 to 23.910 lakh at the end of September-2016. Public Sector employment account for 10.415 lakh (43.5%) and Private Sector for 13.509 lakh (56.5%), while the former has decreased by 0.1% where as latter has increased by 0.5% between September and March-2016. Branch-wise comparison shows that employment in Central Government, State Government, Central Quasi Government and Local Bodies employment has decreased from March-2016 to September-2016. **Table-10.18** gives branch-wise details of the organised sector employment at the end of September-2016.

#### a. Employment in Public and Private Sectors (Industry group-wise)

An analysis of the organised sector employment by Industry group reveals an increase in the employment in Transportation & Storage sector from 1.577 lakhs in March-

**Table 10.17: Category wise Distribution of Workers by Division- 2011 (in percentages)**

Division	Agricultural Labourers	Cultivators	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
Gulbarga Division	39.80	23.69	2.35	34.20
Bangalore Division	18.00	19.63	3.04	59.34
Mysore Division	19.30	26.36	4.81	49.56
Belgaum Division	33.10	27.46	2.97	36.50
State	25.70	23.61	3.28	47.44

**Table 10. 18: Employment in Public and Private Sector (in Thousands)**

Branch	March, 2015	March, 2016	September 2016	Percentage variation September -2016/ March,2016
1. Central Government	94.5	93.5	93.0	-0.5
2. State Government	564.9	562.8	561.5	-0.2
3. Central Government (Quasi)	165.2	164.7	164.4	-0.2
4. State Government (Quasi).	156.7	156.7	157.6	0.6
5. Local Bodies	63.9	63.8	63.6	-0.3
6. Private Sector- Act.	1277.8	1283.1	1290.2	0.6
7. Private Sector - Non-Act.	61.2	61.0	60.7	-0.5
Public Sector	1045.2	1041.5	1040.1	-0.1
Private Sector.	1339.0	1344.1	1350.9	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2384.2</b>	<b>2385.6</b>	<b>2391.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Source: Department of Employment & Training, Government of Karnataka

2016 to 1.615 lakhs in September-2016, an addition of about 3800 workers employed. In Information and communication sector employment has increased from 4.484 lakhs in March-2016 to 4.513 lakh in September-2016, an addition of about 2900 workers employed. In Human Health & Social work activities sector employment has increased from 1.248 lakhs in March-2016 to 1.259 lakhs in September-2016, an addition of about 1100 workers employed. In Financial & Insurance activities sector and Accommodation and Food service activities employment has increased from 1.113 lakhs to 1.115 lakhs and 0.256 lakhs to 0.259 lakhs respectively in March-2016 to September-2016, an addition about 300 workers employed. In, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-conditioning system, and Administrative and support service activities Sector Employment has increased from 0.356 lakhs to 0.358 lakhs, and 0.578 lakhs to 0.580 lakhs respectively in March-2016 to September-2016, an addition about 200 workers employed. In Manufacturing Sector employment has increased from 0.356 lakhs in March 2016 to 0.357 lakhs in September 2016, an addition about 300 workers employed. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation Activities, Construction, Professional, Scientific & Technical activities, Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security and Education sector, the employment has

decreased from March-2016 to September-2016. Organised sector employment has remained constant in Wholesale & Retail Trade, Real Estate activities, Arts, entertainment and recreation, and Other service Activities Sectors. **(Table 10.19).**

#### 10.4. Employment exchange Statistics

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 3.34 lakh in December-2016 compared to 3.41 lakh at the end of March-2016, a decrease of 1.9 percent. There is an increase of 1.3% in Diploma Registrants. There has been, 11.7 percent decrease in the registrants of Post-Graduates followed by Below Matriculates (-10.9%), Graduates, (-1.2%), Matriculates and Stenographers (-0.6%), I.T.I., Apprenticeship & Other Certificate Holders (-0.3%). Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka are given in **Table 10.20.**

#### 10.5. Placements and Vacancies

Between April-2016 and December-2016, 5,767 placements were made (641 on an average every month) by State employment exchange centre During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 2,988 (332 on an average per month). The number of placements was 1.72% of the total registrations at the end of December-2016. During the year 2015-16, 5,101 placements were made (425 on an

**TABLE-10.19 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (Industry Group-wise) (In Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-3-2015			Employment as on 31-3-2016			Employment as on 30-9-2016		
		Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.265	0.120	0.385	0.265	0.119	0.384	0.262	0.118	0.380
2.	Mining & quarrying.	0.074	0.072	0.146	0.074	0.072	0.146	0.073	0.072	0.145
3.	Manufacturing.	0.587	5.790	6.377	0.585	5.771	6.356	0.584	5.773	6.357
4.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.	0.344	0.010	0.354	0.346	0.010	0.356	0.348	0.010	0.358
5.	Water supply;sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	0.055	0.001	0.056	0.055	0.001	0.056	0.054	0.001	0.055
6.	Construction.	0.299	0.015	0.314	0.297	0.017	0.314	0.292	0.015	0.307
7.	Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles,&motor cycles.	0.081	0.283	0.364	0.081	0.286	0.367	0.081	0.286	0.367
8.	Transportation and storage	1.361	0.200	1.561	1.352	0.225	1.577	1.359	0.256	1.615
9.	Accommodation and food service activities	0.006	0.249	0.255	0.006	0.250	0.256	0.006	0.253	0.259
10.	Information and communication	0.228	4.230	4.458	0.226	4.258	4.484	0.224	4.289	4.513
11.	Financial and insurance activities	0.883	0.232	1.115	0.880	0.233	1.113	0.881	0.235	1.116
12.	Real estate activities	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
13.	Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.320	0.080	0.400	0.319	0.081	0.400	0.315	0.081	0.396
14.	Administrative and support service activities	0.009	0.572	0.581	0.009	0.569	0.578	0.009	0.571	0.580
15.	Public administration &defence ; compulsorysocial security .	3.166	0.000	3.166	3.161	0.000	3.161	3.151	0.000	3.151
16.	Education	1.852	1.143	2.995	1.845	1.145	2.990	1.839	1.143	2.982
17.	Human health & social work activities.	0.887	0.369	1.256	0.880	0.368	1.248	0.889	0.370	1.259
18.	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.022	0.023	0.045	0.021	0.023	0.044	0.021	0.023	0.044
19.	Other service activities	0.013	0.012	0.025	0.013	0.012	0.025	0.013	0.012	0.025
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>10.452</b>	<b>13.401</b>	<b>23.853</b>	<b>10.415</b>	<b>13.441</b>	<b>23.856</b>	<b>10.401</b>	<b>13.509</b>	<b>23.910</b>

Source: Department of Employment &amp; Training, Government of Karnataka 10.4. Employment Exchange Statistics

**Table 10.20 : Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Registrants.	At the end of			Variation (Dec-16 / March-16)%.
		March 2015	March 2016	Dec 2016	
1.	Post-Graduates.	4649	4501	3975	-11.7
2.	Graduates.	48983	49142	48576	-1.2
3.	Diploma Holders.	12771	12332	12491	1.3
4.	I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders.	51296	48182	48060	-0.3
5.	Matriculates and Stenographers.	192724	188945	187760	-0.6
6.	Below Matriculation.	43520	38211	34038	-10.9
	Total	353943	341313	334900	-1.9

Source: Department of Employment & Training, Government of Karnataka

average every month). 1570 vacancies have been notified during the current year up to December-2016 (174 on an average every month) compared to 1484 during the corresponding period the previous year (165 on an average every month). The number of vacancies notified was 0.4% of registrations at the end of December-2016. During the year 2015-16, 2059 vacancies have been notified (171 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 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,

**Table 10.21 : No. of vacancies notified & placements made during 2010-11 to 2016-17**

Year	Vacancies notified	Placements made*
2010-11	7,421	5,936
2011-12	3,202	8,694
2012-13	3,271	15,069
2013-14	2,629	5,609
2014-15	1827	5,131
2015-16	2059	5,101
2016-17 (up to December-2016)	1570	5,767

Note:\* placements including placed in Job fairs

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 the works taken up for implementation by all GPs and all other implementing agencies, overall 60:40 ratio in wage and material must be maintained at district level. (District to be considered as a unit).

Labour budget of 607.26 lakh person days (PDs) for financial year 2016-17 has been approved by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Corresponding allocation for the scheme is Rs. 2403.11 crores. As at end of December 2016, an amount of Rs. 2081.78 crores has been spent and 592.95 lakh person days has been generated through which 13.89 lakh families have been provided with employment. Progress Achieved Under MGNREGA is given in **Table 10.22**.

## 10.7 Self Employment Programmes

### 10.7.1 Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes

Wage employment generated under various state government programmes was 17.09 crore Mandays between April and Dec. 2016. During the corresponding period of the preceding year 14.01 crore Mandays were generated. The breakup is – Roads and Bridges 6.17 crore Mandays (36.07 percent), Major medium irrigation and Flood control generated 2.81 crore mandays (16.46 percent), Minor

Irrigation 0.93 crore Mandays (5.45 percent) followed by Buildings 0.88 crore mandays (5.12 percent), Watershed development 0.35 crore mandays (2.02 percent) , CADA 0.03 crore mandays (0.19 percent) and MGNREGS 5.93 crore mandays. The wage employment generated as a proportion of the annual target was the highest in respect of Roads & Bridges 6.17 crore mandays (113.72 percent), Buildings 0.88 crore mandays (112.71 percent), followed by Major medium irrigation and Flood control generated 2.81 crore mandays (58.73 percent), Watershed development 0.35 crore mandays (38.93 percent), Minor Irrigation 0.93 crore Mandays (32.24 percent), CADA 0.03 crore mandays (24.38 percent) and MGNREGS 5.93 crore mandays. During the corresponding period of the previous year 101.50 per cent of the annual target was achieved in Roads and Bridges followed by Buildings (71.77 percent) and Water Shed Development (44.22 percent). Details are given in **Table 10.24**.

### 10.7.2 Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotional Society (KSRLPS)

The SGSY scheme has been restructured as DAY-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM). Every State has to establish State Mission to implement this scheme. Accordingly KSRLPS-Sanjeevini society has been established under RD&PR department in the State. The implementation of the scheme has commenced from 2013-14 in Karnataka. The Empowered Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development has approved an Annual Action Plan (2016-17) under NRLP for Rs.45.06 crore (including special project) and under NRLM for Rs.25.58 crore. During 2014-15, 20 taluks and during 2015-16, 64 taluks were covered under the scheme with intensive approach. The

**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)
2015-16	1717.74	1824.90	599.73	12.38	1139353	289854	849499
2016-17 up to Dec	2137.35	2081.78	592.95	13.89	977057	180097	796960

Includes state available fund & state level expenditure

Source: RDPR, Government of Karnataka.

**Table 10.23: Physical Progress under MGNREGS, 2015-16 and 2016-17(up to Dec)**

Programmes/Schemes	Unit	Progress achieved in 2015-16	Progress achieved in 2016-17(up to Dec-16)
Job Cards issued ( since inception)	No	5540027	5198996
Person days generated	Lakh	599.73 person days	592.95 person days
Households provided employment	Lakh	12.38 Households	13.89 Households
Households completed 100 days of employment	No	133467 Households	59679 Households
Average no of person days provided per household	No	48 days	43 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 10.7 Self Employment Programmes

**Table 10.24: Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes(2016-17) ( Mandays in lakhs)**

Programmes	Annual target		Target for 2016-17 (Dec. 2016)	Achievement	
	2015-16	2016-17		2015-16 (up to Dec. 15)	2016-17 (up to Dec. 16)
1. Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	511.01	479.11	314.20	196.14 (38.38)	281.40 (58.73)
2. Minor Irrigation	239.31	288.71	145.98	93.71 (39.16)	93.10 (32.24)
3. CADA	20.92	13.25	7.41	4.20 (20.08)	3.23 (24.38)
4. Watershed Development	65.72	88.68	62.07	29.06 (44.22)	34.52 (38.93)
5. Roads & Bridges	767.10	542.16	315.83	778.58 (101.50)	616.55 (113.72)
6. Buildings	84.64	77.65	40.32	60.75 (71.77)	87.52 (112.71)
Total Programmes (Targeted)	1688.70	1489.62	885.81	1162.44 (68.84)	1116.32 (74.94)
N.R.E.G.S	*	*	*	238.31	592.95
<b>Total Programmes</b>	1688.70	1489.62	885.81	1400.75	1709.27

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target.

\* Demand driven programme - no target

Source: Concerned departments of Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.25: Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2014-15 to 2016-17**

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(upto Dec.-2016)
<b>Karnataka State Finance Corporation</b>					
a) Single Window	No.s	176	141	-	80
	Rs lakh	4933.05	4264.45	-	2326.45
b) Hospitals/Nursing Homes	Nos	22	33	-	16
	Rs lakh	958.00	2110.50	-	1096.00
c) Assistance to SC & ST	No.s	294	381	-	224
	Rs lakh	11426.05	21365.44	-	18470.34
d) Minority Community	No.s	89	87	-	47
	Rs lakh	5960.60	5963.00	-	2609.00
e) Women Entrepreneurs	No.s	273	271	-	261
	Rs lakh	22694.30	22997.40	-	16825.50
f) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy	No.s	14	11	-	12
	Rs lakh	918.80	2992.00	-	550.00
g) Privileged Entrepreneurs	No.s	203	191	-	88
	Rs lakh	7744.00	7411.75	-	3670.50
<b>Dr. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corp. Ltd</b>					
i. Chaitanya Subsidies Cum Margin Money Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	4210	3971	4300	1610
	Rs lakh	1156.72	1169.65	1915.00	599.47
ii. Chaitanya Self Employment Direct Loan Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	7036	7030	5612	3475
	Rs lakh	2256.91	2494.87	4290.00	1559.98
iii. Micro Credit Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	2259	3014	300	559
	Rs lakh	338.85	452.10	450.00	83.85
iv. Arivu-Education Loan Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	297	1251	3780	2530
	Rs lakh	107.88	583.01	2450.00	1404.92
v. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	4261	5861	3853	4360
	Rs lakh	6243.99	6992.94	8200.00	6116.18
vi. Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational groups	No. of beneficiaries	8894	9600	3210	3564
	Rs lakh	2918.06	3382.30	3210.00	1596.65



**Table 10.25: Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2014-15 to 2016-17**

Programme/ Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(upto Dec.-2016)
vii. Interest Free Loan to the Students for Higher Studies in Foreign Universities	No. of beneficiaries	6	-	-	-
	Rs lakh	21.00	-	-	-
viii. Entrepreneurship Development /Skill Development Training Programme	No. of beneficiaries	-	-	31000	32543
	Rs lakh	-	-	650.00	228.70
ix. NBCFDC Loan Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	10528	10660	8222	3848
	Rs lakh	2558.42	2838.42	3000.00	1162.64
<b>KSII DC</b>					
Sanction					
a) Loan	No.s				
	Rs. crore	-	-	-	-
b) Equity	No.s	-	-	-	-
	Rs. crore	-	-	-	-
Disbursements					
a) Loans	(Rs.crore)	-	-	-	-
b) Equity	" - "	-	-	-	-
c) Recovery	" - "	14.87	5.90	-	14.71
<b>Stree Shakti Programme</b>					
a) No. of Groups taken loans from Bank	No. Cumulative	2397	1645	9961	10283
b) Loan amount	Rs. crore	87.82	153.22	-	353.45
c) Revolving Fund Released by Govt.	Rs. Lakh	6443.50	6332.90	5878.20	3617.25
<b>Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd.</b>					
i) Self Employment Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	10292	10249	28248	5776
	Rs.Lakh	4195.20	3981.82	11105.25	2797.28
ii) Land Purchase Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	35	1117	1500	614
	Rs.Lakh	170.30	6371.64	15000.00	3944.12

**Table 10.25: Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2014-15 to 2016-17**

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(upto Dec.-2016)
iii) Ganga Kalyana Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	5665	10946	11924	5160
	Rs.Lakh	9434.98	14715.90	30167.83	12466.48
iv) Micro Credit(Finance) Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	15029	19175	15000	9145
	Rs.Lakh	2254.35	2876.25	2250.00	1371.75
v) Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	2137	1875	2000	836
	Rs.Lakh	2010.36	1676.88	2000.00	1294.40
vi) Micro Credit Scheme- 1	No. of beneficiaries	432	4346	22468	2820
	Rs.Lakh	108.25	1085.80	5617.00	705.00
<b>PMEGP</b>					
a) Projects	No.	1059	1012	2439	2631
b) Persons trained	No.	2275	471	-	2631
c) Employment generated	No.	8472	7879	16512	22950
c) Total amount spent (Margin Money released from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI)	Rs. Lakh	2170.04	2263.03	4877.78	8628.68*

Source: Concerned Departments of Government of Karnataka

\* Margin money is being released to the pending PMEGP claims of previous year.

**Table 10.26: Number of Persons Trained for Self-employment 2014-15 to 2016-17****(Numbers)**

Programme /Scheme	Achievement		Target	Achievement (upto Dec, 2016)
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
<b>1. Entrepreneurship Development Programme Sponsored by CEDOK</b>				
a) Persons Trained	14,595	21439	12331	9486
b ) Programmes	267	381	242	172
<b>2. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (MSME) – I. Plan Scheme</b>				
i. Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDPs)				
a) Persons Trained	1450	-	-	292
b ) Programme Conducted	66	-	-	13
ii. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs)				
a) Persons Trained	194	781	-	83
b ) Programme conducted	09	33	-	3
iii. Management Development Programmes (M DP s)				
a) Persons Trained	53	-	-	-
b ) Programme conducted	2	-	-	-
iv . Business Skill Development Programmes(BS DPs)				
a) Persons Trained	-	-	-	-
b ) Programme conducted	-	-	-	-
v. Industrial Motivation Campaign IMC				
a) Persons Trained	2284	2001	-	787
b ) Programme Conducted	42	-	-	14
<b>II. Non-Plan Scheme</b>				
<b>1 .Skill Development Programme</b>				
a) Persons Trained	-	-	-	-
b ) Programme Conducted	-	-	-	-
<b>2 . CAD Training</b>				
a) Persons Trained	-	-	-	-
b ) Programme conducted	-	-	-	-
<b>3 . CA M Training</b>				
a) Persons Trained	-	-	-	-
b ) Programme conducted	-	-	-	-

**Table 10.26: Number of Persons Trained for Self-employment 2014-15 to 2016-17****(Numbers)**

Programme/Scheme	Achievement		Target	Achievement (upto Dec, 2016)
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
<b>4. IPR</b>				
a) Persons Trained	-	80	-	83
b) Programme conducted	-	1	-	1
<b>5. Bar Coding</b>				
a) Persons Trained	248	304	-	40
b) Programme conducted	8	8	-	1
<b>6. QMS/QTT</b>				
a) Persons Trained	40	214	-	72
b) Programme conducted	1	4	-	1
<b>7. Product Certification</b>				
a) Persons Trained	43	102	-	-
b) Programme conducted	1	2	-	-
<b>8. EET</b>				
a) Persons Trained	123	91	-	-
b) Programme conducted	2	2	-	-
<b>9. Packaging for Exports</b>				
a) Persons Trained	30	31	-	66
b) Programme conducted	1	1	-	1
<b>10. Lean Techniques</b>				
a) Persons Trained	-	239	-	-
b) Programme conducted	-	1	-	-
<b>11. Business Incubation</b>				
a) Persons Trained	-	325	-	230
b) Programme conducted	-	5	-	4

Source: Concerned Departments of Government of Karnataka

remaining 92 taluks in the State are planned to be covered under intensive approach during 2016-17. Under NRLM an amount of Rs. 13.52 Crore has been released and Rs.7.77 Crores expenditure is incurred as end of December 2016. Similarly, under NRLP, Rs.29.27 Crore has been released and incurred an expenditure of Rs.27.37 crores. The details are shown in **Table 10.27**.

**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 and physically challenged. Under old age pension scheme any person aged above 60 years and below 65 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to avail the pension of Rs. 200 per month and aged above 65 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to avail the pension of Rs. 500 per month aged above 80 years avail the pension of Rs.750 per month. Widows aged between 18 to 65 years belonging to BPL households are eligible to avail pension under Destitute Widow pension scheme of Rs. 500 per month. Under State's non-Plan a pension amount of Rs. 500 per month is given as pension for Disabled person having disability above 40% and below 75% and Rs. 1200 per month for those having disability above

75%. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane is the programme initiated by the government 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. 500 per month.

Schemes “Manaswini” for unmarried women of age 40 to 64 and “Mythri” for Transgender implemented in 2013 and beneficiaries under these schemes are paid pension amount of Rs.500 per month. In providing an opportunity to the entire Acid Attacked women/girl child to maintain their lively hood and to live in society respectfully, the government has implemented a new scheme w.e f 19-09-2015 by providing monthly financial assistance of Rs. 3000/- for Acid Attacked Women/ Girl Child. In backdrop of drought in the state, new scheme implemented from 13-11-2015 in order to protect the families of the formers who committed suicide because of loan burden. The widow of the suicide former is paid pension amount of Rs.2000 per month.The information about number of beneficiaries and expenditure details of these programmes are given in the **Table 10.28**.

**b) ESIS Medical Services**

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 Kanpur and Delhi. 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 Secretariat. The Non medical services are rendered through ESI Corporation, which is under the control of Central Government. The Scheme made a humble beginning with 12 ESI Dispensaries and one 100 bedded ESI Hospital in Karnataka as on 27-07-1958 at Bangalore. 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 are Medical benefit, Sickness benefit,

**Table 10.27: Releases and Expenditure Details of NRLM and NRLP 2016-17 (Up to December 2016) (Rs. in crore)**

Particulars	NRLM	NRLP
Approved amount	25.58	45.06
Releases	13.52	29.27
Expenditure	7.77	27.37*

Source: KSRLPS, RDPR Department, Government of Karnataka

\*Amount includes Rs. 20 crore paid back to DDUGKY project which was borrowed in the year 2015-16.

**Table 10.28: 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)
2005-06	6570.00	495	6619.00	373	8237.00	634	-	-
2006-07	12777.00	550	9817.00	407	16504.00	690	-	-
2007-08	27841.00	686	22491.00	464	32874.00	771	87689.00	262
2008-09	26253.00	791	17802.00	530	38674.00	865	119848.00	539
2009-10	41758.00	818	35261.00	636	45408.00	1023	166936.00	1018
2010-11	36936.00	783	42133.00	686	52826.00	1125	197213.00	1405
2011-12	40123.00	572	51434.00	553	59747.00	936	73040.00	1130
2012-13	30455.00	581	43290.00	605	49883.00	1040	71543.00	1257
2013-14	32575.63	591	55474.17	672	63936.42	1207	86930.60	1558
2014-15	39335.00	702	68694.00	783	79983.00	1437	106839.00	1965
2015-16	41247.66	726	76990.19	831	88945.07	1549	126969.46	2220
2016-17 (up to Dec 2016)	31301.23	750	63128.54	858	72277.28	1615	106109.10	2351

Source: Directorate of Social Security & Pension, Government of Karnataka,

Maternity benefit, Disablement benefit, Dependent benefit, Funeral benefit, Unemployment allowance (Rajiv Gandhi Sharmik 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, 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.

In Karnataka full medical care has been extended to about 22.46lakhs insured persons and about 112.00 lakhs of their families through a network 10 ESI Hospitals (ESIC

Model Hospital, Rajajinagar & Peenya & Gulbarga).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 bearers expenditure from and get reimbursement from ESIC. The details of expenditure made by the Department from 2007-08 to 2016-17(upto December2016) are given in **Table 10.29** and details of numbers of persons insured are given in **Table 10.30**.

### **c) Karnataka State Unorganized Workers Social Security Board**

To improve the living conditions of the unorganised workers and to bring them under the social security act, the State Government has constituted the Karnataka State Unorganized Workers' Social Security Board

**Table 10.29: Details of Expenditure under ESI by State overnment (Rs. In Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation under Plan Scheme	Expenditure	Surrender	Achievement %
1	2007-08	1673.14	1262.01	411.13	75.42
2	2008-09	1821.32	1709.04	112.28	93.83
3	2009-10	1941.62	1762.70	178.92	90.78
4	2010-11	1760.00	1665.26	79.74	94.61
5	2011-12	2000.00	1552.51	447.49	77.62
6	2012-13	5200.00	4822.75	377.25	92.74
7	2013-14	5200.00	4877.87	-	93.80
8	2014-15	5516.12	5217.70	298.92	94.58
9	2015-16	10101.00	9791.13	309.87	96.93
10	2016-17 (upto Dec.16)	10101.00	7068.00	-	69.97

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, Government of Karnataka,

**Table 10.30: Number of Persons Insured in the State**

Sl.No.	Year	Insured persons in lakhs
1	2007-08	9.86
2	2008-09	14.09
3	2009-10	15.55
4	2010-11	15.55
5	2011-12	16.00
6	2012-13	18.52
7	2013-14	20.80
8	2014-15	21.45
9	2015-16	22.26
10	2016-17	22.46

Source: Directorate of Employees State Insurance Scheme, Government of Karnataka

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.

**d) Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme**

To safeguard the interest of the drivers engaged in private commercial vehicles such as Auto, Taxi, Maxicab, Lorry and Private Bus who meet with accidents resulting in either death or suffer permanent total or permanent partial disablement, an accident compensation through insurance coverage called “Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme” is implemented by the Board from June 2012. From August 2013 the benefit of reimbursement of hospitalisation charges in case of Temporary Disablement has also been extended. Upto December 2016, 2,21,457 Drivers have been registered under this Scheme and 299 Accidental Death, Disability & Reimbursement of Hospital Expenses cases have been settled and Rs.445.31 lakhs have been paid by the Board. The scheme “Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme” which was restricted to drivers has been revised as “Karnataka State Private Commercial Transport Workers Accident Benefit Scheme” extending the benefit to conductors and cleaners also and the Government Order has been issued to this effect.

**e) NPS Lite – Swavalamban Scheme**

SWAVALAMBAN is specially meant for weaker and economically 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). Since the introduction of Atal Pension Yojana by the Govt. of India, the new registration of subscribers under the Scheme is stopped w.e.f. 01-04-2015 on the direction of 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 /- has been released for

those subscribers who have made their contribution in the year 2015-16.

**f) Karnataka State Life Saviour (Good Samaritan) Training and Incentivisation Scheme**

Action is being taken to implement Karnataka State Life Saviour (Good Samaritan) Training and Incentivisation Scheme, announced during 2016-17 Budget Speech. Training in the field of First Aid to the drivers who are already registered under the Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme, so as to make them life saviour has been started.

**g) 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, Zilla Panchayat, City Corporation and Local Bodies were invited. They have been appraised 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 districts, meetings with the construction workers are being held to educate them regarding registration as beneficiary and the welfare benefits available to them. Doordarshan/Akashwani programmes have been conducted to create awareness about the Boards' activities. The number of construction workers registered with construction welfare board is 10,72,541 workers of which 8,26,351 are male workers and 2,46,190 are female workers respectively (**Table 10.31**). The Cumulative Figure of cess collected so far is Rs. 3933.20 crores. The detailed information is given in **Table 10.32**.

**h) 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



**Table 10.31:No. of Construction Workers Registered with Construction Welfare Board-2016-17 as on 31-12-2016**

Registration Fee		Rs.150+25
Monthly Subscription		150(3 Years)
Total no. of registered workers	Male	8,26,351
	Female	2,46,190
	Total	10,72,541

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.32:Cess Collected by Construction Workers Welfare Board**

Year	Amount Of Cess Collected (Rs.crores)
2007-08	44.17
2008-09	154.61
2009-10	227.57
2010-11	325.20
2011-12	360.62
2012-13	483.58
2013-14	480.87
2014-15	656.07
2015-16	651.51
2016-17 *	549.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3933.20</b>

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka, \*(up to Dec. 2016)

rescued from workplaces. In STCs, the children are provided bridge education, day-care and stipend of Rs 150/child/month. The NCLP is presently implemented in 17 districts of Karnataka. Under the NCLP scheme, 40 Special Training Centers (STCs) are functioning in NCLP districts.

#### 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. Under the SCLP scheme 06 Special

Training Centers (STCs) are functioning in SCLP districts.

#### h. 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.

- iv. Survey: Details of Child Labourers found as per Survey conducted in the year 2011-12 by the Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka

Hazardous Sector	Non- Hazardous Sector	Total
24,103	27,140	51,243

As per the survey figures, the decision to open special training Centers is taken by the Deputy Commissioners of all the districts.

- v. 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 from 2001-02 to 2016-17 (till Sept-2016) are as follows;

**Table 10.33: The details of Inspections, Prosecutions, Convictions and Fine imposed from 2001-02 to 2016-17.**

S1 No	Details	2001-02 to 2009-10	2010-11 to 2015-16	2016-17 (till Sept 2016)
1	No of Inspections	3,42,623	94,574	17,497
2	No of Prosecutions filed	18,123	1,170	96
3	No of Convictions	1,134	295	15
4	No. of child labourers identified and rehabilitated	1,00,493	12,741	2672
5	Amount of Fine Imposed	74,77,285	17,89,590	1,70,000

**vi. 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.
6. Flex and Hoardings are displayed to create awareness among general public.

**vii. Future Strategies**

1. Karnataka State Action Plan: KSAP is being revised for 2016-17 to 2020 to effectively implement the Child and Adolescent (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986
2. Memorandum of Standard Operating Procedures (MSOPs) to declare districts as Child and Adolescent Labour Free Zone (CALFZ) is under the consideration of the Government of Karnataka.
3. Task Force: for tackling the issues of Child and Adolescent Labour “District Task Force” formed at both District and Taluk level.
4. Directions to DC's: To effectively implement the amended Child and Adolescent (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 directions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners are directed to implement the act
5. Mobile App: To receive complaints on Child and Adolescent Labours and record action taken “ Mobile Application “ system will be developed
6. Child Labour Tracking System (CLTS): CLTS is being redesigned and updated as per the provisions of amended Child and

Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986

7. Media Plan: To create awareness on Child and Adolescent (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 through IEC (Information, Education and Communication) media plan will be worked out
8. NCLP in 13 Districts: To implement National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme in 13 new districts which are hitherto under SCLP
9. Survey: Survey of Child and Adolescent labour will be taken up in both NCLP and SCLP districts across Karnataka.
10. Blue Print: Preparation of Blue Print to provide Quality education and Rehabilitation to rescued Child and Adolescent Labourers, the department of State Educational Research Training has been entrusted with the task.

**10.9. Skill Development**

The challenge of skill development is of utmost importance in the economic development of nation today. The lack of an adequately skilled workforce is now regarded as a main obstacle to sustain the current rate of growth. The concern over skills development is also of social importance. A majority of the workforce has been left behind, untouched by the benefits of the current economic boom because of their poor education and skill level prevents them from seizing gainful employment opportunities. The challenge for skill development in India is broad, complex and multidimensional, covering both quantitative and qualitative aspects. It is complicated because of the size of the population, combined with vast geographical, cultural and social diversities. The requirement of training is not just to those entering the labour force for the first time, or to those currently unemployed to help build their employability, it also needs to be available to the existing workforce in order to maintain their employability, build productivity. Very few opportunities for skill development are available for young people who have dropped out of school are workers in the unorganized sector. The problem is most severe for women and vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, ST/SC/OBC, minority communities. Most formal training requires a minimum of 10th standard as an entry requirement, which precludes a large number of school drop-outs and other people

with no or limited education, from receiving formal training. The duration of the training is too long, often 2-3 years, and requires full-time attendance, which workers cannot afford.

### State Government Initiatives

The State Government has taken up skill development as a major development policy since 2008-09. The State established its own Skill Commission with representatives from trade and industry. It also developed Skill Development Policy in line with National Skill Development Policy. Government of Karnataka adapted a state policy on skill development in the year 2008. 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.

#### a. Human Resource Development Centres (HRDC)

Establishment of HRDCs is one of the activities of KVTSDC, through which value added

services will be provided to both employers and job seekers. The mismatch between the job market demand on one hand, and the supply provided by our education system on the other is a matter of serious concern. Large number of people are added to the work force each year and their under preparedness to avail the emerging job opportunities addresses the issue of skill development on priority. In this background, Government of Karnataka has taken the steps to convert the Employment Exchanges, which are first contact point for job seekers, into "Human Resource Development Centres" to improve the employability and to make Employment Exchanges more relevant to the job seekers.

In the year 2008, 24 Human Resource Development Centre was established in 3 stages. From dated:01.10.2016, these HRDC could not function & their activities was stopped due to Administrative reasons. Measure will be taken to improvise the activities in the forthcoming days for these centres. The details of various activities is given in **table 10.34**.

#### b. Migrant Resource Centre (MRC)

MRC would be established through KVTSDC in the newly constructed 3rd Floor, of Koushalya

**Table 10.34 Various activities carried out in the existing HRDCs.**

		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Sl. No	Sector	Graduates registered			Employers Registered			Assessed			Training			Placed		
1	Mangalore	417	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
2	Bijapur	463	0	0	27	0	0	21	0	0	60	0	0	269	0	0
3	Kolar	992	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	406	0	0
4	Mandya	1676	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	1179	0	0
5	Chamaraj nagar	855	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	248	0	0
6	Hubli	1362	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	348	0	0
7	Bellary	4514	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	307	0	0	1237	0	0
8	Gulbarga	3933	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	0	685	0	0
	Total	14212	0	0	175	0	0	21	0	0	1081	0	0	4492	0	0

Out of 25 HRD Centre's in the state 20 HRD Centre's, the manpower facility is been deployed to 20 centre's. In each centre 5 posts is been deployed through M/s KEONICS centre from 01.03.2016 and out sourcing employees is been appointed for the same. But the Government has taken initiative to establish a new department under the heading "Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department". Due to this new department under progress the HRD Centre's could not carry out their work, hence it is been temporarily stopped and could not function their administrative activities from the date:01.10.2016. In the forthcoming days measures will be taken to improvise and to make it function.

Bhavan, MRC will act as an instrument to build institutional capacity to assist potential and actual migrants in the State with regard to migration and decision making process. MRCs enable providing authentic and reliable information on options, procedures and reliable contacts for international migration. It also works as a grievance redressal mechanism for the migrants in distress within the State. MRC provides overseas employment information to the migration aspirants in the State. MRC also conduct pre-departure training for the State Government Officials in understanding the migration and related issues.

### c. Skill and Job Fairs

In order to enhance the Employability of unemployed/un-trained professionals through proper Skill Training followed by placement being done 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. The training programme details is given in **Table 10.35**.

The consolidated training details of various training programmes conducted through different organizations /Institutions/ Departments/ NGOs are shown in **Table 10.36**. Action plan to the State Skill target and Financial target for 2016-17 of KVTSDC is shown in **Tables 10.37** and **10.38** respectively.

### 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 10.39**. 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 10.40** illustrates the progress of various labour laws enacted by Karnataka Factories and Boiler Department. **Table 10.41** illustrates the progress of industrial disputes act of 1947.

### 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. The number of strikes, lockouts and layoffs and the consequent man days are shown in **Table 10.42**. There are 18 layoff incidents in the current year. The number of workers involved due to lay-off was 104 and man days lost due to lay-off was 401 in the current year.

**b. Absenteeism** -In the year 2016-17, at the end of September month, the proportion of absenteeism of industrial workers was 17.19 % which was 16.67% in the previous year. Absenteeism of plantation labour was 15.20 % which was 22.45% in the previous year, details are given in **Table 10.43**.

### 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 16037 registered factories with 16.54 Lack workers and there are 4600 registered Boilers. Taking into consideration the volume of storage of hazardous chemicals, there are 72 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 1181 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

**Table 10.35: Details of Consolidated Skill Development Training Programmes**

Skill initiative through	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Mes training through ATP's	9698	35088	26577	4583	306	-	-	-	-	76252
Sahayog programme in 219 colleges	-	-	14675	-	-	-	-	-	-	14675
E-learning lab-50 hostels	-	1600	6812	8340	-	-	-	-	-	16752
Human resources development centre	-	-	1037	645	2276	7575	1081	-	-	12614
Karnataka employment center	-	-	1130	1380	473	-	-	-	-	2983
Through minority department	-	-	1440	10820	-	-	-	-	-	12260
Elip training at govt ITI's	-	-	13887	12884	11906	-	-	-	-	38677
Training for engineering candidates	-	-	3347	6055	-	-	-	-	-	9402
Training - SDF	-	-	439	15380	-	-	-	-	-	15819
Pre training for airman selection	-	-	793	-	-	-	-	-	-	793
Special category training (for disabled)	-	-	-	887	-	-	-	-	-	887
Sabala program.	-	-	-	4390	-	-	-	-	-	4390
Through Bharathi Walmart	-	-	-	-	1277	990	-	-	-	2267
NCVT & SCVT (CTS and MDTs)	68438	74676	71275	58675	86821	-	-	-	-	359885
Apprenticeship training (ATS)	8776	8567	9415	8752	20865	-	-	-	-	56375

**Table 10.35: Details of Consolidated Skill Development Training Programmes**

MSDCS	-	-	-	510	990	-	-	-	-	-	-	150C
Urban development - DET	-	-	4100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410C
Other line department	29089	25660	-	-	124858	-	-	-	-	-	-	179607
Through VTP's (MES)	13402	20374	4425	22179	57215	-	-	-	-	-	-	117595
Through KGTI	-	-	-	-	-	282	108	-	-	-	-	39C
Special Component plan Training Programme for SC candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2600	260C
Tribal Area sub plan Training Programme for ST candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2330	233C
Special Development Programme. Training Programme for candidates in backward areas (As per Dr. D.M Nanjunadappa's report)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8860	886C
Training Programme for candidates belonging to minority community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	14C
Skill Training Programme for women only in collaboration with. Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1360	136C
Banjara Training Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>129403</b>	<b>165965</b>	<b>159352</b>	<b>155480</b>	<b>306987</b>	<b>8847</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15365</b>	<b>941507</b>	

Source: Karnataka Vocational Training &amp; Skill Development Corporation, Government of Karnataka,

Table 10.36-Placement Details

Sl. No.	DESCRIPTIONS	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	GRAND TOTAL
1.	SKILL N JOBFAIRS & MINI JOE	21820	43658	24407	16596	1977	16751	1479	9297	7715	143700
2.	POST TRAINING	1896	11938	19774	7658	32		-	-	-	41298
3.	EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES	2232	13142	6042				-	-	-	21416
4.	HRDC MANGALORE	-		2027	2426	1249	799	-	-	-	6501
5.	HRDC BIJAPUR	-			1411	2275	1961	-	-	-	5647
6.	HRDC KOLAR	-			1370	1079	3730	-	-	-	6179
7.	HRDC CHAMARAJNAGAR	-			633	974	1921	-	-	-	3528
8.	HRDC MANDYA	-			224	1641	1997	-	-	-	3862
9.	HRDC HUBLI	-			302	1791	1639	-	-	-	3732
10.	HRDC BELLARY	-			124	987	2149	-	-	-	3260
11.	HRDC GULBARGA	-					202	-	-	-	202
12.	KEC	-		1083	3563	2714		-	-	-	7360
13.	CPC	-		1824	4313	1853		-	-	-	7990
14.	RETAIL TRAINING BY BHARTHI WALMART	-				257		-	-	-	257



**Table 10.36-Placement Details**

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTIONS	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	GRAND TOTAL
15.	UDYOGASIRI	-				122	578	-	-	-	700
16.	ITI PLACEMENT CENTERS-DET	30121	29570	36836	43966			-	-	-	140493
17.	OTHER LINE DEPARTMENTS	-	4358	5000				-	-	-	9358
18.	APPRENTICE CENTRAL AND STATE	16472	13321	15000	8752			-	-	-	53545
19.	BESCOM INFOSYS	3703		3000				-	-	-	6703
20.	SAHAYOG PLACEMENT	-		76	899			-	-	-	975
21.	HELPLINE	-		1784	883			-	-	-	2667
22.	DISABLED PLACEMENT	-				459		-	-	-	459
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76244</b>	<b>115987</b>	<b>116853</b>	<b>93120</b>	<b>17410</b>	<b>31727</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7715</b>	<b>469832</b>

\*\*In each district Mini Job fairs is been organized through HRD Centre's to provide employment to un-employed youths. In the year 2016-17 no Job fairs is been organized due to non-functioning of the HRD Centre's. But in the year 2016-17 the only Mega Job fairs is been organized through KVT&SDC.

Table 10.37: Action Plan to Achieve the State Skill Target

Sl No	Training Particulars	Target for 2013-14	Achievement for 2013-14	Short fall	Target for 2014-15	Achievement for 2014-15	Target for 2015-16	Achievement for 2015-16	Target for 2016-17	Achievement for 2016-17
1.	Modular Employable Skills (MES) training through DET	1,75,000	No Training Programmes were started	-	-	No Training Programmes were started	-	SCP, TSP, SDP, Minority & KSWDC - Training	-	-
2.	Skills Training through other Line Depts.	1,40,000	No Training Programmes were started	-	-	No Training Programmes were started	-	Programmes- The Verification of Documents of VTPs has been completed on 24.11.2015 Action plan has been prepared to implement skill training programme before the end of December-2015	5650	The Training Programme was started by KSWDC through various VTP's at the end of 2015-16 & <b>2016-17 at start of the present total 1360</b> candidates are undergoing training programme.
3.	Apprentices Training Scheme (ATS)	65,000	No Training Programmes were started	-	-	No Training Programmes were started	-			
4	Craftsmen Training / Centre of Excellence (COE) Training	88,000	No Training Programmes were started	-	-	No Training Programmes were started	-			
5	Skill Training through HRD Centers	30,000	4064	25936	200000	1081	-			
6	Skill / Orientation training for Overseas Job Seekers	10,000	No Training Programmes were started	-	-	No Training Programmes were started	-			

**Table 10.37: Action Plan to Achieve the State Skill Target**

SI No	Training Particulars	Target for 2013-14	Achievement for 2013-14	Short fall	Target for 2014-15	Achievement for 2014-15	Target for 2015-16	Achievement for 2015-16	Target for 2016-17	Achievement for 2016-17
7	Hi-Tech Training Programme through Multi Skill Development Centre including special training programme for SC, ST and Minority group candidates.	10,000	No Training Programmes were started	-	-	No Training Programmes were started	-			
8	Special Training Programme to the Candidates of Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Talukas	30,000	No Training Programmes were started	30000	300000	No Training Programmes were started	-	SCP, TSP, SDP, Minority & KSWDC - Training Programmes- The Verification of Documents of VTPs has been completed on 24.11.2015 Action plan has been prepared to implement skill training programme before the end of December-2015		
9	Training through proposed 100 Skill DevelopmentCenters (SDCs) in Construction and other areas	40,000	No Training Programmes were started	-	-	No Training Programmes were started	-			
10	Special Need Based Training Programme for SC/ST/SDP/Minority/others/KSWDC Woman candidates through VTPs by KVTSDC	16,000	No Training Programmes were started	16000	290000	No Training Programmes were started	980000			The Training Programme was started by KSWDC through various VTP's at the end of 2015-16 & 2016-17 at start of the year 2016-17, at present (Banjara-75, SCF-2600, TSP-2330, SDF-8860 & Minority-140) total 14005 candidates are undergoing training programme.
11	Motor Driving Training Programme	6,000	No Training Programmes were started	-	-	No Training Programmes were started	-			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,10,000</b>	<b>4064</b>	<b>71936</b>	<b>790000</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>980000</b>		<b>27461</b>	<b>15365</b>

Source: Karnataka Vocational Training & Skill Development Corporation, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.38: Financial Target for 2016-17 of KVTSDC**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount in Crores</b>
1 Mega Job fair 15,00,000 total 6 Mega Job fairs	90.00
Short term Skill Training for SC Candidates under Special Component Plan (SCP) Scheme	20.00
Short term Skill Training for ST Candidates under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Scheme	05.00
According to Dr. Nanjundappa's Report Skill Development Training Programme was implemented to Backward and Most Backward Classes.	22.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>137.00</b>

**Table 10.39: Information Regarding Implementation of Various Acts From 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016**

<b>Name of Acts</b>	<b>Number of Inspection</b>	<b>Number of Prosecution filed</b>	<b>Number of Case Disposal off</b>	<b>Fine Amount</b>
The Karnataka Shops & Commercial Est. Act, 1961	23917	1657	1459	18,33,850
The Karnataka Shops & Commercial Est. U/s 24 Act, 1961	6763	82	24	40,000
The Minimum Wages Act, 1948	17917	1241	1097	12,19,471
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	9877	552	537	10,02,000
The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	5435	332	262	10,95,250
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986	17707	119	275	2,76,000
The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	1053	58	72	2,78,350
The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	2386	11	7	55,000
The Inter -State Migrant Work Men (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979	153	9	4	70,000

**Table 10.39: Information Regarding Implementation of Various Acts From 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016**

<b>Name of Acts</b>	<b>Number of Inspection</b>	<b>Number of Prosecution filed</b>	<b>Number of Case Disposal off</b>	<b>Fine Amount</b>
The Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holiday) Act, 1963	538	15	11	-
The Karnataka Labour welfare Fund Act, 1965	898	5	3	-
The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965	389	1	2	1,500
The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	123	3	9	1,570
The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	157	3	1	-
Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966	184	5	5	-
Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	694	21	3	2,750
The Plantation Labour Act, 1951	53	-	-	-
The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976	175	-	-	-
The Trade Union Act, 1926	75	-	-	-
The Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	30	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>88524</b>	<b>4114</b>	<b>3771</b>	<b>58,75,741</b>

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.40: Progress of Various Labour Laws Enacted in Karnataka by Factories & Boilers, 2016-17(April - December)**

Act & Rules	No. of Cases filed in the courts	No. of cases in which fines is imposed	Fine Rs.
Factories Act 1948	88	93	12,43,750
The maternity Benefit Act 1961	02	-	-
The Payment of wages Act 1936	02	-	-
The Building Construction Act 1996	04	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>12,43,750</b>

Source: Factories & Boilers Department, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.41: Progress Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (January-2016 to December 2016)**

Details	Number of Cases
Opening Balance	478
Number of Cases received during the period	1222
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>1700</b>
Settled	64
Failed	1099
withdrawn	118
<b>Total Disposal</b>	<b>1281</b>
Balance at the end of the period	479

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.42: The Number of Strikes, Lockouts and Layoffs and Mandays Lost (Jan to Dec 2016)**

Particulars	Strikes	Lockouts	Lay Off
Number of Strike/Lockout/layoff	-	-	18
Workers Involved	-	-	104
Man days Lost	-	-	401

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

**Table 10.43: Absenteeism of Plantation Labour**

<b>Absenteeism (Jan to Sep 2016)</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>No. of Man days Schedule to Work</b>	<b>No. of Man days Absent</b>	<b>Percentage of Absent</b>
Industry	648643	111547	17.19
Plantation	61759	9392	15.20

Source: Labour Department, Government of Karnataka

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 are given in **Table 10.44**. Achievement of occupational safety of the departments are given in **Table 10.45**.

**Table 10.44: Details of Factories and Boilers Relating to Occupational Safety**

<b>SL. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17*</b>
1	Registered Factories	858	949	1113	1225	1008	769
2	Total Registered Factories	13823	13906	14094	15476	15642	16197
3	Total Workers (in Lakhs)	13.7	13.67	15.05	15.85	15.97	16.03
4	Inspections of Factories	8489	8543	7839	7868	6791	5550
5	Prosecution (court Cases)	217	235	283	424	267	441
6	No. of cases in which fines is imposed	127	103	74731	104	115	103
7	Compliance reports received	59	62	4378	4590	4724	3553
8	Registered Boilers	205	254	199	223	161	111
9	Total Registered Boilers	3601	4051	2102	4289	4450	4622
10	Inspections of Boilers	2354	2613	1306	2918	2253	2098

source: Factories and Boilers Department, Government of Karnataka, \*(upto Dec)

**Table 10.45: Achievements of Occupational Safety Department**

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Total No. of Training programmes conducted	187	186	201	212	45
No. of beneficiaries	5834	8576	7064	6360	1575
Major Programmes conducted	13	11	8	12	0
No. of persons participated	1484	606	252	404	0

Source: Factories and Boilers Department, Government of Karnataka, \*(upto Dec)

### 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 work place. 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.



# CHAPTER 11

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### 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. 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 engage in trading 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 (KERC) was established as a regulatory authority of the State's power sector. Among other functions of the KEREC, 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 powers 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 as well as through the forum of SRPC (Southern Regional power Committee).

#### 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 (IPP's) (Conventional and Non-conventional)
- c. States 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) up to December 2016 was 17110.34 MW. The installed capacity in the public sector was 10035 MW (including CGS allocation) and the private sector's share was 7075.34 MW. In the private sector capacity, the

share of renewable energy sources of power generation (Excluding the Share of IPP Thermal & Mini Hydel) to overall installed capacity is 29.41%. The status of power sector in terms of both installed capacity and electricity generation for Karnataka is provided in **Table 11.1**.

The status of the installed capacity of Hydel power generation as on 31.12.2016 is 21.43% in total installed capacity (**Figure 11.1**). This share increases to 26.36% if mini-Hydel is included. The contribution from wind power is the third highest at 3201.44 MW after hydro and coal thermal.

It may be observed from **Table 11.1**, out of the total installed capacity of 17110.34 as on 31.12.2016, the renewable energy share is 34.51 %. The Hydro Thermal mix in the State generation in public sector including central generating share is in the ratio of about 2:3 The anticipated capacity addition during the financial year 2016-17 is 2800 MW.

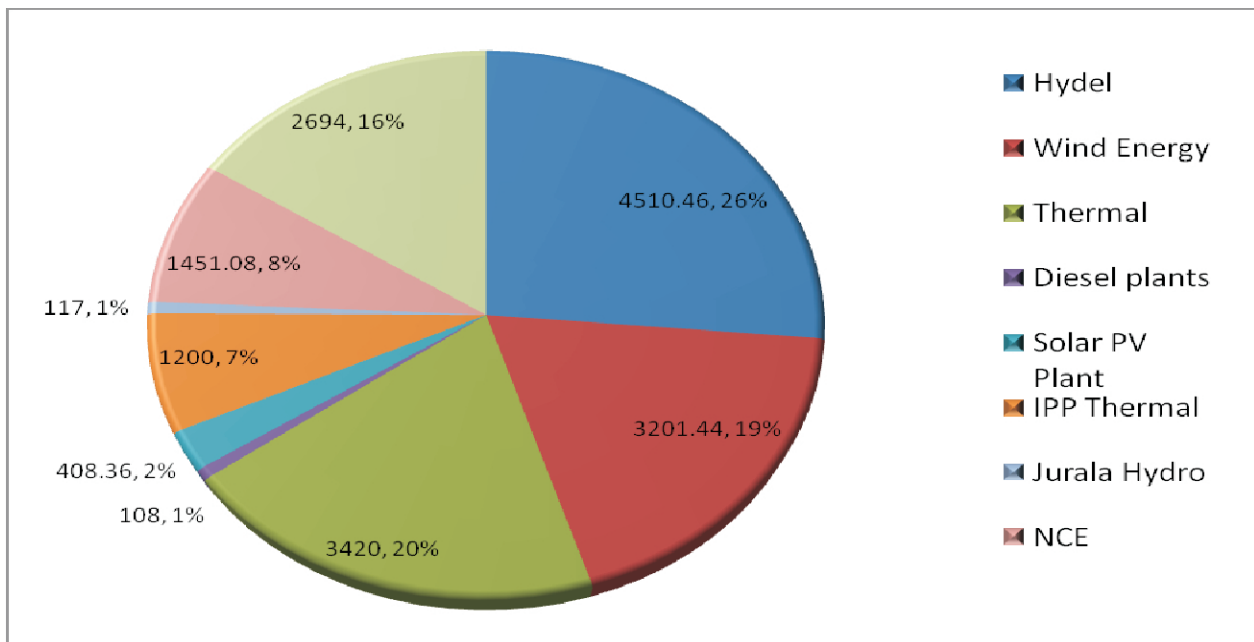
**Table 11.1: Progress in Power Sector**

Source	Units	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec 16)
<b>A. Installed Capacity</b>						
<b>1. Public Sector</b>						
a) Hydel	MW	3652	3652	3652	3667	3667
b) Wind energy	MW	5	5	5	5	5
c) Thermal	MW	2720	2720	2720	2720	3420
d) Diesel plants	MW	108	108	108	108	108
e) Solar PV plant	MW	14	14	14	24	24
<b>Total</b>		<b>6499</b>	<b>6499</b>	<b>6499</b>	<b>6524</b>	<b>7224</b>
f) Jurala Hydro	MW			117	117	117
<b>2. Private Sector</b>						
g) IPP Thermal	MW	1550	1550	1200	1200	1200
h) Mini Hydel	MW	701	742.06	785	835.46	843.46
i) Wind energy	MW	2177	2365.34	2677	2911.34	3196.44
j) Co-generation & Biomass	MW	1171	1247.58	1286	1386.08	1451.08
k) Solar	MW		31	84	110	384.36
<b>Total</b>		<b>5599</b>	<b>5935.98</b>	<b>6149</b>	<b>6442.88</b>	<b>7075.34</b>

**Table 11.1: Progress in Power Sector**

Source	Units	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec 16)
<b>3. Central Generating Station Allocation</b>	MW	1836	1921	2169	2677	2694
<b>TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY</b>		<b>13934</b>	<b>14355.98</b>	<b>14817</b>	<b>15760.88</b>	<b>17110.34</b>
<b>B.1 Electricity Generation(Net)</b>						
l) Hydel (KPCL)	MU	9863.78	12178.8	12775.61	6,972.66	3910.59
m) Thermal(KPCL)	MU	12414.98	14978.2	15428.83	15,443.51	12139.26
n) Diesel (KPCL)	MU				0	0
o) Wind (KPCL)	MU				3,550.56	3376.00
p) Solar PV plant	MU				202.08	271.31
q) Mini Hydel	MU				1,009.12	787.18
r) Co-gen and Bio-Mass	MU				279.73	158.191
s) Private sector – UPCL	MU	23328.29	19008.95	17999.75	18940.59	5307.16
<b>Total</b>		<b>45607.05</b>	<b>46165.95</b>	<b>46204.19</b>	<b>46398.25</b>	<b>25949.69</b>
<b>2. Electricity imports</b>						
a) Central projects	MU	11443.54	12617.3	14340.31	15203.77	17033.02
b) Other States – Short Term	MU					3708.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>MU</b>	<b>11443.54</b>	<b>12617.3</b>	<b>14340.31</b>	<b>15203.77</b>	<b>20741.29</b>
<b>Total Electricity supply</b>	<b>MU</b>	<b>57050.59</b>	<b>58783.25</b>	<b>60544.5</b>	<b>61602.02</b>	<b>46690.98</b>

Source: KPTCL

**Figure 11.1: Installed Capacity of Power generation in 2016-17 (in MW)**

Source: KPTCL

The total power generation in 2015-16 of 61602 MU was substantially higher than 60544.50 MU in 2014-15 due to increase capacity addition to demand for energy. 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.

#### Installed Capacity:

1. The State has been adding 649.46 MWs of Generating capacity in renewable energy sources & 700 MWs under thermal leading to increased capacity addition by 1349.46 MWs during the FY 2016-17 (Upto Dec-16).
2. The State Govt has been establishing Thermal Power Station in the public sector through setting up of power plants at Bellary (BTPS) & Raichur (Yaramarus). The State is also in the fore front of adding capacity addition in Renewable Energy Sector & there is constant increase in capacity under this category.

#### 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 generated (paise/kWh) has been increasing. Power

generation, Imports, T & D losses and consumption of power since 2000-2001 is 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 2011-12 to 2015-16 & in 2016-17 (Up to Dec-16) are given in **Table 11.4**.

There is an increase in power purchase from IPP's, in recent year due to growing demand and delay in completion of generation projects within the State and from Central Generating Stations. Further the corridor constraints existing between southern and other region has resulted in purchase of power at higher cost within southern region.

#### 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 Dec-2016 is given in **Table 11.5**.

**Table 11.2: Plant load Factors (PLF) and availability Factors of the KPCL, Thermal and Hydel plants.**

Sl. No	Station	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (Upto Dec-2016)		
		Installed Capacity	PLF%	% Av. Factor	Installed Capacity	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity	PLF%	%Av. Factor
1	Raichur Thermal Power Station (1-7)	1470	77.59	87.9	1470	75.6	82.47	1470	73.38	88.03
2	Raichur Thermal Power Station (u-8)	250	45.1	71.29	250	75.66	89.39	250	74.89	95.19
3	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-I)	500	61.65	72.59	500	63.86	72.96	500	80.88	98.17
	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-II)	500	70.94	82.94	500	75.24	88.46	500	57.64	94.99
	Ballari Thermal Power Station (u-III)							700		
<b>THERMAL TOTAL</b>		<b>2720</b>			<b>2720</b>			<b>3420</b>		
4	Sharavathi Generating Station	1035	57.45	92.72	1035	29.1	84.62	1035	21.70	61.76
5	Gerusoppa Dam Power House	240	26.16	98.45	240	14.1	98.47	240	10.45	95.08
6	Linganamak ki Dam Power House	55	52.5	94.78	55	24.49	93.53	55	14.48	94.44
7	Nagihari Power House	885	41.58	87.79	900	24.46	77.7	900	13.96	86.88
8	Supa Dam Power House	100	51.18	84.92	100	37.13	98.63	100	20.43	99.99
9	Kadra Dam Power House	150	30.51	87.89	150	16.55	90.67	150	13.89	91.13
10	Kodasalli Dam Power House	120	36.42	95.79	120	19.06	96.27	120	13.15	95.43

**Table 11.2: Plant load Factors (PLF) and availability Factors of the KPCL, Thermal and Hydel plants.**

Sl. No	Station	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (Upto Dec-2016)		
		Installed Capacity	PLF%	% Av. Factor	Installed Capacity	PLF%	%Av. Factor	Installed Capacity	PLF%	%Av. Factor
11	Varahi Under Ground PH	460	27.98	97.58	460	18.66	84	460	18.24	86.87
12	Mani Dam Power House	9	35.45	99.46	9	23.51	73.89	9	17.11	60.36
13	Alamatti Dam Power House	290	18.82	74.1	290	5.76	77.78	290	19.86	86.76
14	Ghataprabha Dam Power House	32	23.31	99.97	32	11.28	95.4	32	13.98	83.33
15	Bhadra Dam Power House	39.2	14.59	56.75	39.2	11.62	59.76	39.20	6.91	79.66
16	Kalmala, Sirwar, Ganekal & Mallapur	10.75	0	0	10.75	0	0	10.75	0	0
17	Shivasamudram	42	59.62	88.49	42	58.6	79	42	50.97	86.07
18	Shimsha Hydro Electric Station	17.2	56.25	89.52	17.2	36.87	47.46	17.20	28.05	70.27
19	Mahatma Gandhi H E Station	139.2	28.26	88.03	139.2	25.74	93.18	139.20	25.60	79.47
20	Munirabad Power House	28	43.55	96.03	28	25.86	99.59	28	17.21	97.84
<b>HYDRO TOTAL</b>		<b>3652.35</b>			<b>3667.35</b>			<b>3667.35</b>		
21	Yelahanka DG Plant	108	0	0	108	0	0	108	0	0
22	Kappatagud da Wind Farm	4.56	24.04	82.45	4.56	20.34	-	4.56	-	-
23	Solar PV Plant	14	0	0	24	0	0	24	-	-
<b>OTHERS TOTAL</b>		<b>126.55</b>			<b>136.56</b>			<b>136.56</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>6498.91</b>			<b>6523.91</b>			<b>7223.905</b>		

Source -KPCL

**Table 11.3: Plant Load Factor, Unit Cost of Power of Selected Power Stations**

Sl. No.	Power Station	Plant Load Factor (%)				Unit Cost *2016-17 Paise/kWh
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)	
1	Sharavathi	61.07	57.45	29.10	21.70	55.36
2	Nagjhari	33.75	41.58	24.46	13.96	96.34
3	Supa	53.17	51.18	37.13	20.43	96.34
4	Varahi	32.56	27.98	18.66	18.24	205.28
5	RTPS Unit-1	58.70	71	84.40	87.78	445.43
6	RTPS Unit-2	67.63	74.39	75.78	76.67	445.43
7	RTPS Unit-3	70.05 79	79.60	50.76	82.67	445.43
8	RTPS Unit-4	79.07	83.53	78.07	62.94	445.43
9	RTPS Unit-5	76.46	74.58	82.87	73.86	445.43
10	RTPS Unit-6	77.28	85.65	80.64	65.59	445.43
11	RTPS Unit-7	59.63	74.39	78.15	64.18	445.43
12	RTPS Unit-8	36.79	45.10	75.87	74.89	501.83
13	BTPS Unit-1	69.61	61.64	64.03	80.88	474.47
14	BTPS Unit-2	68.05	70.94	75.45	57.64	544.83
15	BTPS Unit-3					

\* Before accounting for T &amp; D losses

Source: KPCL

**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
2011-12	6319.64	3035.29	4.80
2012-13	11046.36	4839.27	4.38
2013-14	6479.15	3212.87	4.96
2014-15	5918.11	3108.03	5.25
2015-16	8547.90	4198.20	4.91
2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)	2893.49	1319.47	4.56

Source: Power Company of Karnataka Limited

**Table 11.5: Power stations & transmission lines of KPTCL (as on 31.12.2016)**

Voltage Level	No. of stations	Transmission Line in CKMs
400 kV	4	2683
220 kV	97	10948
110 kV	387	10219
66 kV	604	10435
33 kV	345	8770
<b>Total</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>43055</b>

Source: KPTCL

The transmission lines of different voltage classes, new substations and capacity augmentation in the existing substations added during the 12th Plan period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are shown in **Tables 11.6** and **11.7**.

**Table 11.6: Transmission lines of different voltage class added during 12th Plan period (Transmission line length in Ckms)**

Voltage class in kV	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
400		671.84	0	0	33.31	705.15
220	317.73	193.13	98.65	245.48	651.14	1506.13
110	266.85	287.70	351.97	318.423	158.55	1383.49
66	170.22	170.82	157.27	169.004	190.71	858.02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>754.80</b>	<b>1323.49</b>	<b>607.89</b>	<b>732.907</b>	<b>1033.71</b>	<b>4452.79</b>

Source KPTCL

**Table 11.7: Details of new sub stations added and capacity augmented during 12th Plan period.**

Voltage Class (KVA)	Substations added					Substations capacity augmented				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	TOTAL	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	TOTAL
400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
220	3	1	1	3	8	2	4	2	-	8
110	13	15	16	10	54	15	27	18	36	96
66	17	10	15	17	59	34	43	21	43	141
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>247</b>

Source: KPTCL



**Transmission & Distribution Losses: (T&D Losses)**

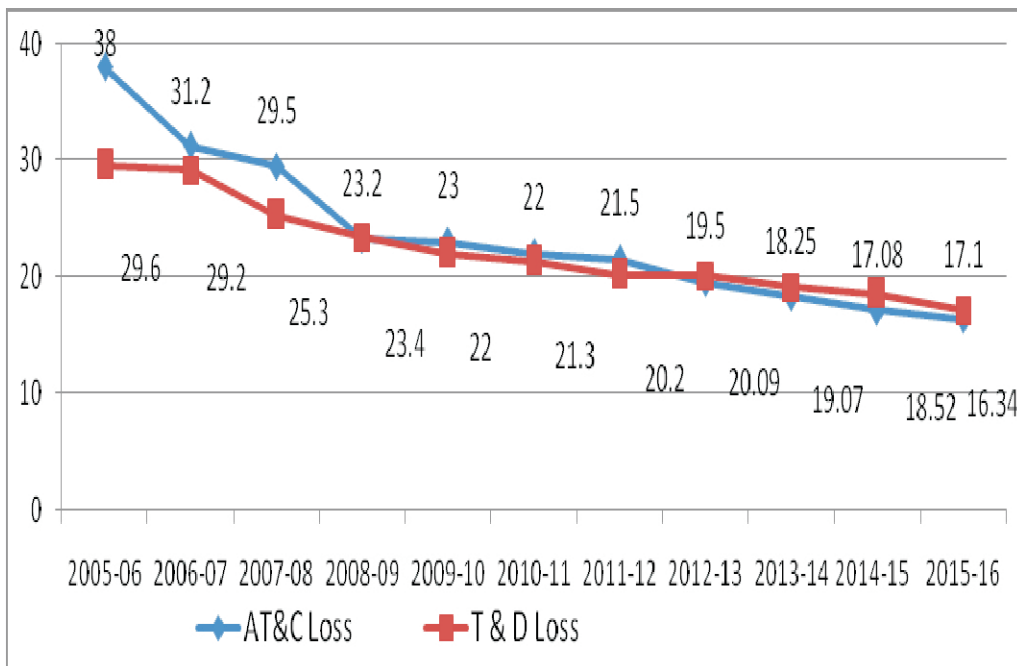
Karnataka's power sector has reduced its T&D losses from 29.2% (in 2006-07) to 16.34% in 2015-16. (Figure 11.2). It is expected to bring down T&D losses to about 16% by March 2017. It may also come down further during 2016-17 depending on the quantum of supply. The utilities in the sector are making planned investment for strengthening and augmenting

the network for reduction of technical losses.

**Figure 11.2** also shows the trends in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses during 2006-07 to 2015-16. The AT&C Loss which was 31.2% in 2006-07 has been brought down for 17.1% in 2015-16.

The vigilance effort 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 from 2005-06 to 2015-16**



Source: Energy Department

**Table 11.8: Vigilance efforts by various authorities of the ESCOMs in reducing theft and pilferages**

Year	No of Installations Inspected	No. of Cases Detected	Penalty Imposed (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	615101	115687	150.44
2011-12	436798	89288	111.46
2012-13	412368	85955	129.41
2013-14	482251	91067	154.90
2014-15	408955	93412	157.62
2015-16	284771	67863	144.23
2016-17 (Upto Dec-2016)	222116	35814	69.84

Source: ESCOMs

#### 11.1.4 Power Consumption:

As shown in **Table 11.9**, in the year 2015-16, the agricultural sector (water pumping through irrigation pump sets) accounted for highest share of electricity consumed with a share of 37.67 % with domestic occupying a distinct second position with a share of 21.63%. However, in terms of paying for the electricity, the agricultural sector pays the least where as the commercial consumers pay the highest tariff.

The ESCOMs supply electricity to various category of consumers at different price slabs. Details of revenue realized from the different categories of consumers are given in **Table 11.10**. This shows that during the year 2015-16 nearly 65.58% of the ESCOMs revenue arises from LT category consumers even though they account for about 73.25% of the

electricity consumption. The HT industrial & commercial sector while accounting for only 22.60% of the electricity sales contributes 30.49% of the total revenue earned in 2015-16. Electricity supplied to HT Agriculture including lift irrigation fetches the lowest average revenue of Rs. 2.56/kWh where as the LT commercial category provides highest revenue realisation of Rs. 8.74/kWh. Other than temporary installations, commercial LT consumers and HT industrial and commercial consumers pay higher prices for electricity consumed.

The overall cost of supply is more than the realisation and there is revenue deficit. The regulator normally considers in the Annual Performance Review.

There are a total of 2395214 Bhagya Jyothi/Kutira Jyothi (BJ / KJ) connections

**Table 11.9: Electricity Consumption by various Category of Consumers**

Category of Consumers	Consumption (MU)		% of Sales		Demand (Rs. in Crs)		ARR Ps /Kwh	
	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)
Industries	7946.74	5702.13	15.56%	14.46%	5883.43	4322.67	7.40	7.58
IP Sets	19239.49	14872.94	37.67%	37.73%	7840.63	6493.81	4.08	4.36
Domestic	11044.90	9025.27	21.63%	22.89%	5864.16	4616.36	5.31	5.12
LT Industries	1905.67	1441.41	3.73%	3.66%	1293.33	980.32	6.79	6.80
Water Works & Sewage pumping	2559.89	2111.81	5.01%	5.36%	1528.96	1198.37	5.97	5.68
Commercial Lighting	6128.70	4861.50	12.00%	12.33%	5557.70	4432.26	9.07	9.12
Public Lighting	870.56	669.08	1.70%	1.70%	668.70	524.87	7.68	7.85
Others	1374.89	740.38	2.69%	1.88%	1444.02	832.71	10.50	11.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51070.83</b>	<b>39424.52</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30080.92</b>	<b>23401.37</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.94</b>

Source: ESCOMs

\* **ARR - Average Revenue Realisation.**

**Table 11.10: Electricity sales and revenue realization by categories of consumers**

Category	Description	Sales (MU)		Revenue (Rs. Crores)		Average revenue realization (Rs./kWh)	
		2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-16)
LT1	BJ/KJ	575.60	421.95	286.29	219.09	4.97	5.19
LT2	AEH	10627.85	8528.15	5245.89	4341.95	4.94	5.09
LT3	Commercial	3036.49	2433.51	2654.51	2102.22	8.74	8.64
LT4	Irrigation Pump sets	19066.98	14581.86	8458.92	6411.97	4.44	4.40
LT5	Industries	1905.66	1441.41	1293.34	980.18	6.79	6.80
LT6	Street lights and water supply	1953.77	1651.92	1462.77	1157.94	7.49	7.01
LT7	Temporary Installations	241.76	175.33	324.26	247.05	13.41	14.09
<b>Total LT</b>		<b>37408.12</b>	<b>29234.13</b>	<b>19725.99</b>	<b>15460.40</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.29</b>
HT1	Water supply installations	1476.67	1128.99	734.90	556.35	4.98	4.93
HT2	HT Industrial & Commercial	11543.22	8545.39	9170.33	6965.11	7.94	8.15
HT3	Lift Irrigation	389.04	292.15	99.66	82.1	2.56	2.81
HT4	HT Residential	146.18	123.42	100.40	80.8	6.87	6.55
HT5	HT Temporary	107.60	100.44	137.82	131.48	12.81	13.09
<b>Total HT</b>		<b>13662.71</b>	<b>10190.39</b>	<b>10243.11</b>	<b>7815.84</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.67</b>
Others / Misc. Income		0.00	0	111.82	125.13		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>51070.83</b>	<b>39424.52</b>	<b>30080.92</b>	<b>23401.37</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>5.94</b>

**Table 11.11: Energy sales, average tariff and average cost of power supplied by ESCOMs**

ESCOMS	Energy sales (MU)		Average tariff (Rs./kWh)		Average cost (Rs./kWh)	
	2015-16 (As per Actuals)	2016-17 as approved by KERC (at approved level)	2015-16 (As per Actuals)	2016-17 as approved by KERC (at approved level)	2015-16 (As per Actuals)	2016-17 as approved by KERC (at approved level)
<b>BESCOM</b>	24538.19	26472.74	5.83	5.96	6.01	5.96
<b>MESCOM</b>	4309.17	4611.84	5.38	6.01	6.40	6.01
<b>HESCOM</b>	10092.02	10063.35	5.56	5.98	5.93	5.98
<b>GESCOM</b>	6507.79	6897.24	5.44	5.77	6.53	5.77
<b>CESC</b>	5405.23	5966.83	5.53	5.67	6.38	5.67
<b>Hukkeri</b>	264.36	245.80	4.96	4.82	5.59	4.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>51116.75</b>	<b>54257.80</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>5.90</b>

Source: ESCOMs.

and 2369001 irrigation pump sets in the State as of December-2016. 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. The entire cost of supply of free power to agricultural sector & BJ/KJ has been made good by the State Government through subsidy. The subsidy provided by the State Government during the last 5 years and in 2016-17 (Up to December-2016) 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 been facing power shortage as it is a progressive State and there is ever growing demand for power. The State Government has been planning through various means for capacity addition for adding more power to the grid to meet the growing

**Table 11.12: Subsidy Released by the State Government**

Year	Subsidy released (Rs . in crore)	Remarks
2011 -12	4851.28	Includes arrears of Rs. 646.67 crs
2012 -13	6500.00	Includes arrears of Rs. 1,716.07 crs
2013 -14	5460.00	
2014-15	6200.00	
2015-16	8143.29	Includes arrears of Rs.1530.30 crs
2016-17 (Upto Dec-2016)	4280.00	

Source: Energy Dept

demand. 2016-17 is experiencing severe draught situation and the hydel availability has come down drastically. The State Government is sourcing power from all available sources to meet the demand. Still there has been shortage in supply.

Apart from augmenting its generation, the State has been importing power from central power-generating stations, from neighbouring States and also through energy exchanges for minimising power shortages. In addition, the State Government is taking steps for conservation of energy through demand side management programmes. In cases where it is highly difficult to bridge the supply-demand gap, load shedding is imposed.

Trends in peak demand for power and peak energy supply per day during the years 2005-06 to 2016-17 (Up to December -2016) are given in **Figure 11.3**. It may be observed that both the peak demand and peak energy supply per day are showing increasing trends since 2007-08. The peak demand met during 2015-16 was 9508 MW, and in 2016-17 it is 9850 MW which indicates an increase of 3.60 %. The anticipated peak demand during 2016-17 is likely to be around 10000 MW.

**Figures 11.4 and 11.5** shows the trends in estimated gaps in demand and supply for both power and energy. The power supply shortage

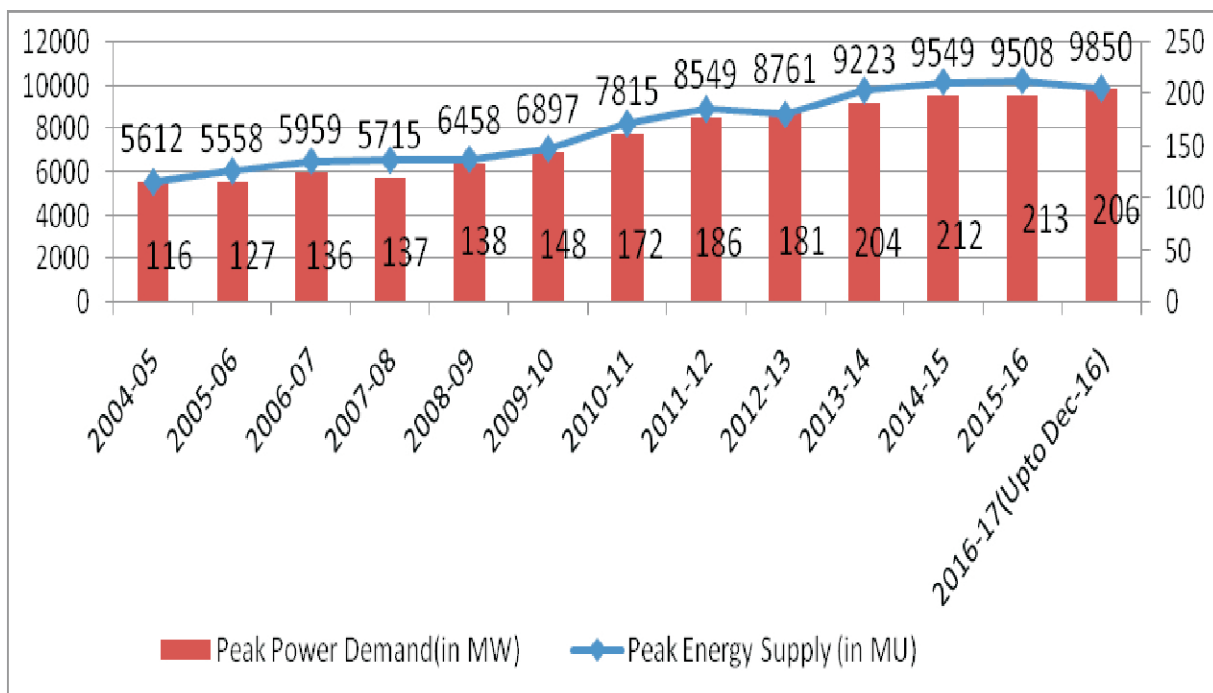
was highest at 706 **MW** in 2015-16(Figure11.4) and energy supply shortage was highest at 8226 **MUs** in 2007-08 (**Figure 11.5**).

**Demand Side Management (DSM)**

The Government of Karnataka has implemented and in few cases proposes to implement new programmes to conserve energy as part of its demand side management (DSM) initiatives. Some of the important programmes are:

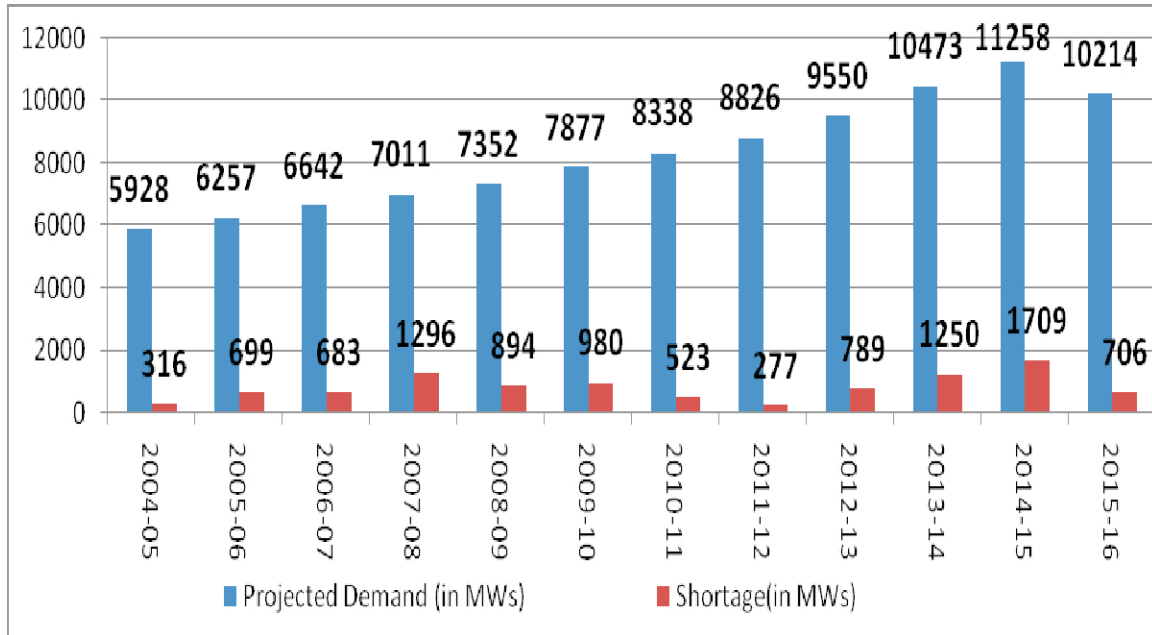
1. Making the currently optional Time of Day Tariff compulsory for industrial consumers and especially for HT consumers having sanction load of 500 KVA and above.
2. Installing Energy efficient street lighting systems and Electronic Time Switches for street light installations for switching “ON” and “OFF”.
3. Segregating agricultural loads from the existing 11kV feeders through Niranthara Jyothi scheme to provide 24X7 uninterrupted power supply to non-agricultural loads in rural areas.
4. Adoption of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) for agricultural loads.
5. Encouraging consumers to use solar water heaters.

**Figure 11.3: Trends in Peak Power Demand and Peak Energy Supply**



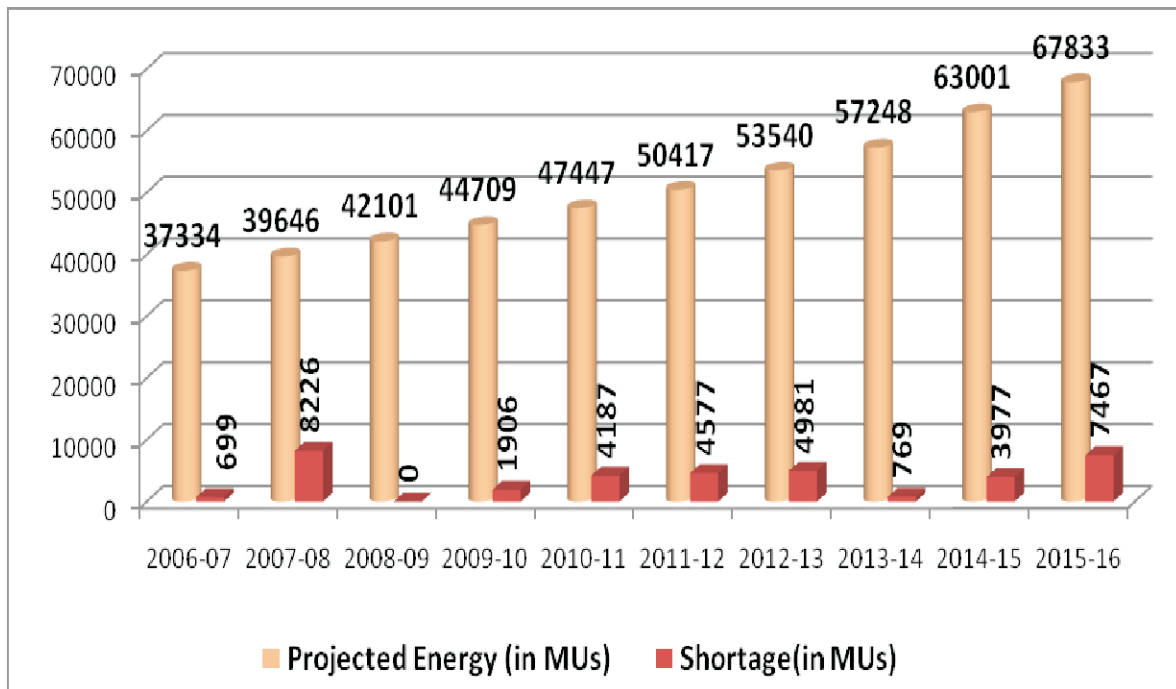
Source: KPTCL

**Figure 11.4 : Power Supply & Demand Gap**



Source: KPTCL

**Figure 11.5: Energy Supply and Demand Gap (in Million Units)**



Source: KPTCL

6. Mandatory use of solar water heating systems for all residential buildings with a built up area of 600Sq. Feet and above falling within the limits of Municipalities/Corporations and Bengaluru Development Authority, etc.
7. Mandatory use of CFLs in Government buildings/Aided institutions/Boards/Corporations.
8. Mandatory uses of energy efficient irrigation pump sets that conform to standards prescribed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

9. Promotion of energy efficient building designs.
10. Mandatory uses of electronic ballasts (Choke) instead of conventional copper choke in fluorescent tube lights.
11. Adoption of Bachat Lamp Yojana launched by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, Government of India.
12. Implementation of solar rooftop programme under net-metering concept.
13. Vidhyuth Jagruthi Yojana, an awareness programme on DSM activities for students of schools / colleges.
14. Belaku Yojane Scheme, an initiative by GoK through KREDL (Nodal agency) for distribution of CFLs.
15. Surya Raitha Scheme, a pilot project for arranging power supply to IP sets through solar under net-metering concept for IP sets.
16. Distribution of LED bulbs under Hosabelaku through EESL as part of UJALA Scheme.

ESCOs 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

energization of villages, hamlets, Harijan bastis and thandas. In Karnataka, almost all the villages have been electrified except a few for which extending the grid is extremely difficult. Electrification of such villages is being taken up by concerned ESCOMs through Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) under RGGVY scheme.

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 five years and in the current financial year are provided in **Table 11.13** and progress of Rural Electrification since 2000-2001 is given at **Appendix 11.2**

#### 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 and 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 2009-14) on 19.01.2010. The State Government has also published its Solar Policy for 2014-2021 for giving impetus to exploitation of solar energy. KREDL, the Nodal agency envisages private sector investment for renewable energy development in the State. The capacity addition under renewable energy during 2015-16 was 431.65 MW and it is 632.46 MW during 2016-17 upto December-2016 (as shown in **Table 11.14**).

**Table 11.13: Progress in Rural Electrification**

Year	Irrigation Pump sets Electrified Cumulative No.(in lakhs)	Hamlets/Harijan Bastis Thandas Electrified (No.s)
2011-12	19.49	272
2012-13	20.52	741
2013-14	21.49	08
2014-15	22.03	182
2015-16	23.33	25
2016-17 (Upto Dec-2016)	23.69	1612

Source: Energy Department

**Table 11.14: Capacity additions under Renewable Energy (in MW)**

Sources	Capacity addition during			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec-2016)
Wind Power	183	311.60	230.90	285.10
Small/Mini Hydro	40.65	43.15	50.25	8.00
Co-Generation	76	28.00	79.50	65.00
Solar	17	53.00	50.00	274.36
Biomass	12.09	10.00	21.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>328.74</b>	<b>445.75</b>	<b>431.65</b>	<b>632.46</b>

Source: KREDL

The cumulative achievements in installed capacity additions in the renewable energy sector in the State as on 31.12.2016 are shown in **Table 11.15**. Wind energy accounts for major share in the capacity.

In the renewable energy sector about 632.46 MW of new installed capacity is added during 2016-17 up to Dec-2016 (**Table 11.16**).

**Table 11.15: Cumulative Progress in Renewable Energy (in MW) as on 31-12-2016**

Sources	Potential Available	Allotted Capacity	Installed Capacity
Wind Power	55857.00	15403.22	3201.44
Small/Mini Hydro	3100.00	3020.86	843.46
Co-Generation	2000.00	1916.85	1317.05
Solar	24700.00	3034.36	408.36
Biomass	1000.00	376.18	134.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>86657.00</b>	<b>23751.46</b>	<b>5904.33</b>

Source: KREDL

**Table 11.16: Capacity addition of Renewable energy sources during 2016-17**

Sources	Capacity addition (MW) up to Dec-16
Wind Power	285.10
Small/Mini Hydro	8.00
Co-generation	65.00
Biomass/Bio-gas	0.00
Waste to Energy	0.00
Solar	274.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>632.46</b>

Source: KREDL



### Rural Energy Programme

The Three main schemes are implemented in Rural Energy Programme through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. viz; National Biogas Manure and Management Programme, (NBMMP), Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy –2009 and Soura Belaku have been implemented in the Rural Energy Programmes.

#### 11.1.8 National Biogas Manure and Management Programme ( NBMMP)

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 Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented since 1982-83. This is mainly 100% women component programme.

The Central Government has increased the subsidy rate with effect from 8th May 2014.

Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which, up to December 2016, 4.43 lakh biogas plants have been constructed.

**The Central Government has increased the subsidy rate with effect from 8th May 2014.**

**Details of subsidy are given below.**

Particulars	Existing subsidy (in Rs.)	Revised subsidy (in Rs.)
Central Subsidy	3500/-	9000
Turn Key Fee	700	1500
Latrine Linked Biogas Plants (LLP)- incentives	500	1200

Gok has provided state subsidy of Rs.3500/- per plant.

**Beneficiaries are selected by the Grama Panchayats. In the State Budget during 2016-17, Rs.1344.00 lakh has provided under District Sector.**

Year	Physical (Nos)		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Target (S+C)	Achievement (S+C)
2007-08	4000	4573	756.50	337.57
2008-09	10000	6579	645.29+120.00	557.90
2009-10	10000	6954	841.33+120.00	693.37
2010-11	16000	12902	1463.08+120.00	997.79
2011-12	15000	10531	1503.20+120.00	1359.93
2012-13	12000	11985	1495.20	1161.19
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	3000	1344.00	527.59

\*( up to end of December-2016)

### The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009.

The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009 has come into force from March 1st, 2009. It is a State Plan programme. Karnataka Biofuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board. Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided for 2016-17. Rs.90.50 lakhs has been released to Karnataka State Biofuel Development Board for implementation of biofuel activities.

### Soura Belaku - Installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayats

Soura Belaku Programme is started in the year 2009-10 for installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayat level. The Programme is implemented only in each selected pilot district from each revenue division. The programme is implemented through E-Procurement. In the State budget of 2016-17, Rs.400.00 lakh is provided. Year wise details are given below :

### The Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane

#### 2012-13 (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>310.00</b>

#### 2013-14 (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>310.00</b>

#### 2014-15 (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Mysore	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
Kalburgi	50	15.00	50	15.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**2015-16 (Rs. in lakhs)**

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>1235</b>	<b>310.00</b>

**2016-17 (Rs. in lakhs)**

Name of the district	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Gadag	286	55.80	E-Tender activities under Progress.	55.72
Bagalkote	286	55.70		55.73
Kalburagi	286	55.70		55.71
Mysore	286	55.70		55.71
Ramanagar	286	55.70		55.71
Kolar	284	55.70		55.71
Chikkaballapur	286	55.70		55.71
Belagavi	45	10.00		10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>400.00</b>		

**Institutional Support for Rural Energy Development:****Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy & Development:**

During the year 2016-17, a sum of Rs.202.00lakhs has been earmarked in budget out of which a sum of Rs.50.50lakhs has been released up to Dec-16.

The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy & Development, Bangalore, (MGIRED) is a Southern Regional Institute established with the assistance of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka. The Institute is a registered society set up in the year 2000 to cater to the training needs of Southern States/Union Territories.

It is the vision of the MGIRED to create awareness and propagate the latest development in the Rural Energy, Ground Water Conservation, Renewable Energy, Rain Water Harvesting and Environmental Protection to the rural masses.

MGIRED is committed itself to the following activities:-

1. Capacity Building
2. Demonstration of Rural/Renewable Energy Technologies.
3. Demonstration of De-centralized Rural Energy Based Industry.
4. Documentation and dissemination of information on Rural Energy.
5. Development/Rain Water Harvesting/ Environmental Protection etc.
6. Research and Development Centre.

On Rural Energy and Advisory Services and Consultancy on Rural Energy, village adoption for implementing Rural Energy and related Rural Development Programme.

#### 11.1.9 Investment in Power Sector: (Planned by KPCL, KPTCL & ESCOMs during 2016-17)

KPCL has planned various projects to augment the generation capacity in the State during the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-17). The total planned capacity addition from these projects is expected to be about 2335 MWs.

Similarly, KPTCL is constructing power stations and lines, and strengthen the system for easing network congestion etc.

The Plan Outlay and expenditure incurred during the last three years and during 2016-17 upto December-2016 are given at **Table.11.17** and investment in power development since 2000-2001 is given at **Appendix 11.3**

**Power Company of Karnataka Limited (PCKL) will implement the following projects through bidding process, under Case-II bidding guidelines issued by Ministry of Power,**

- i) 1320 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project at Kalaburagi
- ii) 1320 MW Coal Based Thermal Power project at Ghataprabha.

Further, PCKL is the Nodal agency to implement the following projects under IPP and Central Projects.

- i. Establishing 500 MW Coal based thermal power project at Hassan by M/s. Hassan Thermal Power (P) Limited (HTPPL) (IPP).
- ii. Kudigi Regional Thermal Power Plant 4000 MW (Central Sector).
- iii. Enhancement of Units 5 & 6 from 2X220 MW to 2X700 MW at Kaiga (Central Sector).

#### Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

##### 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; and
  - ii. Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure in rural areas,

**Table: 11.17 Investment in Power Sector**

**(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	IEBR				Capital Outlay for Power Projects		State Govt Loans for Power Projects- DAS - JICA		Total Outlay	
	KPCL		KPTCL & ESCOMs				Plan Outlay	Expr.		
	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 (Upto Dec-2016)	1900.00	407.21	2000.00	1706.88	881.29	640.56	76.06	51.94	4857.35	2806.59

Source: Details of Provision for Plan Schemes, Finance Department, GoK

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 on 06.08.2015 has approved the projects under DDUGJY. The sanction details for the State is as follows:

Presently, tendering is under progress in all ESCOMs.

## 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 on 06.08.2015 has approved the projects under IPDS. The sanction details for the State is as follows:

**The sanction details for the State is as follows:**

**(Amount in Rs. Crores)**

SL. No.	Item	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
4	SAGY	55.12
5	Feeder Separation	729.68
Grand Total		1745.54
PMA Charges @ 0.5%		8.73
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>1754.27</b>

**The sanction details for the State is as follows:**

**(Amount in Rs. Crores)**

Sl No	Name of the Company	No. of towns	DPR approved by MoP	
			DPR Cost	PMA cost @0.5% of Project Cost
1	BESCOM	45	457.16	2.29
2	CESC	33	170.03	0.85
3	GESCOM	42	183.41	0.92
4	MESCOM	29	157.8	0.79
5	HESCOM	73	170.35	0.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>222</b>	<b>1138.75</b>	<b>5.70</b>

Source: Energy Department

Presently, tendering is under progress in all ESCOMs.

### 11.1.10 New Initiatives, challenges and Outcome:

#### 1. Initiative taken up in 2016-17

- The State Government has proposed to implement solar energy projects through Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd.(KREDL) for providing solar water pumps to beneficiaries.
- Providing solar water pumps to SCP/TSP beneficiaries under SCSP and TSP schemes.
- Installing LED street lights in all the ESCOMs in a phased manner under Nagara Jyothi Yojane.
- Upgradation of Distribution Automation System in other corporation areas.
- The HVDS implemented on pilot basis will be continued in other sub division 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. At present 11000 acres of land identified in 5 villages viz., Balasamudra, Tirumani, Kyataganacharlu, Vallur & Rayacharlu at Nagalamadike Hobli, Pavagada Taluk in Tumkur district. 11000 acres of land has been acquired in Pavagada Taluk on lease basis.LoA has been issued to M/s L&T from KSPDCL for establishment of 4Nos of 220/66KV Sub-stations.
- Establishment of 1200 MWs of Solar power plant in 60 backward talukas at 20 MWs each. Already 1150MW capacity of solar projects has been allotted in 59 taluks and work is under progress.
- Establishing of 970MW Solar Projects under decentralized distributed power generation through SECI.

### 2. 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 the 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 Minister Conference held at Goa.
- The State DISCOMs have taken steps to achieve the targeted operational parameters under UDAY.
- BESCOM stands in the 1st place & other 4 ESCOMs are within the first 10 ranking as per performance barometer on UDAY Dash Board data.

### 3. Distribution Automation System(Das):

- Upgradation of Distribution Automation System for providing assured quality and reliability of power supply and to improve quality of service and consumers satisfaction.
- BESCOM has been implementing under JICA financial assistance. The State Government has initiated similar programme in other ESCOMs through budgetary support, during 2014-15 and is expected to complete the project by 2016-17.

### 4. 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.
- Reduction of Transmission & Distribution Loss.
- Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial Loss.
- Making Power Supply Consumer friendly.
- Reduction of Electrical Accidents.

### 5. 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 pumpsets. As on December 2016, 1666 Niranthara Jyothi feeder works (859 feeders in phase 1 and 807 feeders in phase 2) are completed and of which 1633 feeders have been commissioned at the end of December 2016.
- 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. Due to inflationary tendency the cost of supply is also increasing over the years and the tariff is getting increased. Consequently subsidy burden is also increasing.

#### 2. Energy Import:

Energy Import is increasing in the State in view of the allocation of more state power in the Central Generating share. The state is also procuring power from other states to meet the shortages. Both these issues contributed for increased import of power by the State.

#### 3. Cost of supply

The State Govt is procuring high cost energy to meet the power shortage in the State and also the demand for power is increasing year on year. Simultaneously the cost of power & other over head expenses is also increasing. 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.

#### 4. Short term power purchase:-

As can be seen from the power scenario of the State there can be both Energy & Demand shortage. To make good these shortages in part, the state is importing energy from other states. However, due to increased capacity addition to the generation within the State by KPCL as well as through renewable sources, need based import is considered in the recent past & the same trend is being continued.

## 11.2 ROADS, TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION

### 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.

In the State, the average length of the PWD roads (viz; NH, SH & MDR) per 100 sq km area is 40.07 Km. Among the districts, the road length per 100 sq km in Mandya district has the highest road length of 69.34 Km and Kalburgi district has the lowest road length of 26.02 Km 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, & Udupi districts are below the State average.

(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 upgradation of 2266 km length of state highways as new national highways during 2016-17 Final notification is awaited.)

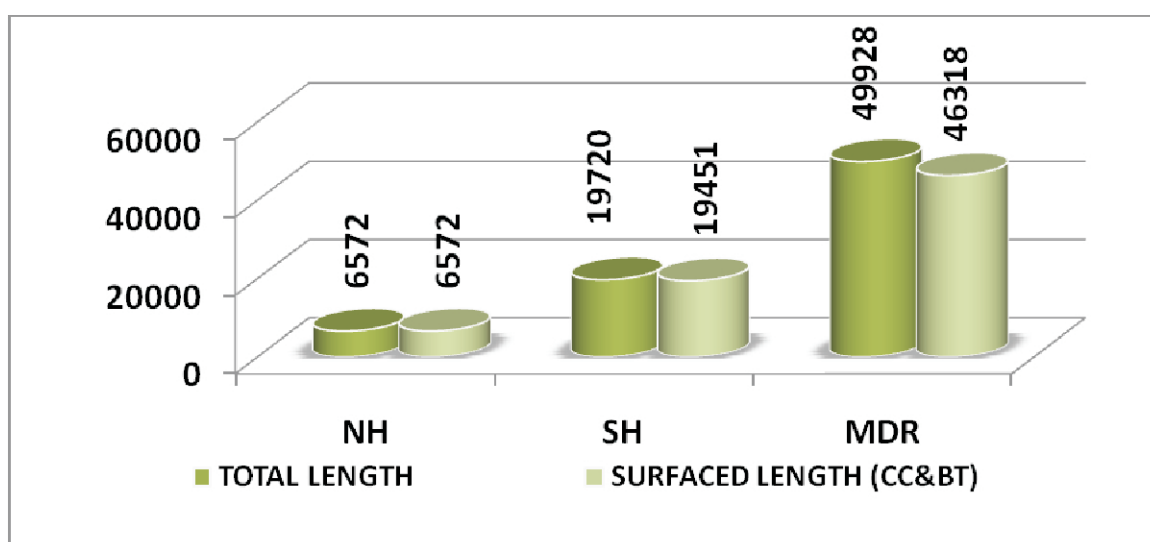
All the National Highways and large extent of State Highways (99.4%) are covered with black top and 93.4% of Major District Roads are covered with black top. **(Figure 11.6.)**

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, 17% of SH and 1.4% of MDRs have two lane width. Highlights the Roads in Karnataka from 2000-2001 to 2015-16 is indicated in Appendix 11.4.

**Table 11.18 The Road lengths in the state of Karnataka (In Km)**

Category of Road	Year	
	2014-15	2015-16
National Highways	6572	6572*
State Highways	19720	19578*
Major District Roads	49928	49909*
Municipal Roads & Other Roads	8366	8366**
Rural Roads	162070	177542**
<b>All Roads</b>	<b>240131</b>	<b>253601</b>

Source: \*MIS report of KPWD 2015, \*\* RD&PR sources

**Figure 11.6 Length of Black Top & Cement Concrete surface (in kms)**

Source: Public Works Ports and Inland Water Transport Department.

### 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 consist 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 area of the country.

In this road development plan, road length is defined as here under 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 area 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 on Major District Roads.
- 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 crore. As per the site conditions, 3390 km of road length is improved incurring an expenditure of Rs.1606.96crore.

Under SHDP-II, improvements of 3745 km of State Highways in 70 packages at an estimated amount of Rs.1498.90 crore are being implemented. As per site conditions, 3139 km road length is taken up for improvement. 3134 km length has been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs.1842 crore. 69 packages are completed.

Under SHDP-III, the Administrative Approval has been accorded to take up the improvement of 2795 km of State Highways and 1520 km Major District Roads at an estimated amount of Rs.3500 Crore in 127 packages. Agencies have been fixed for the all the packages and works in 120 packages are under progress. 738 km length improvement is completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 471 Crore.

In 1999, KRDCCL was created as a State-owned enterprise for the development of road infrastructure facilities in the State. Through this agency, the construction of 661 bridges and development of 1445 km length of road have been completed by KRDCCL. Further, the development of 9 State highways for a length of 388 km has taken up at an amount of Rs.1142.50 crore, out of which 6 projects have been completed and remaining 3 projects are under various stages of progress. Under PPP, a length of 102 km is being developed. Further, 360 km State Highway are being improved with World Bank co-finance (annuity) scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.1095 crore.

Under KSHIP-II, Phase-I, it is proposed to develop 856 km of roads with the assistance of World Bank and under the Asian Development Bank component, 615 km road length is proposed to be developed. Road length of 961 km has been developed since inception incurring an expenditure of Rs.1816 crore.

The improvement of rural roads (ODRs 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-XV are completed and RIDF-XVI to XXI are under progress. Further, in 2016-17, under RIDF-XXII, 146 roads and 107 bridges have been identified at an estimated amount of Rs.275.00 crore and NABARD has communicated sanction in respect of 114 roads and 53 bridge projects amounting to Rs.182.96 crore so for approval in respect of remaining projects is awaited.

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.4639.40 crore has been spent and 18153.00kms of road length has been asphalted as on December-2016. In order to implement the scheme more effectively, Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency has been formed during January 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. As on date, the State still yet to connect 1771 (population between 250-499) & 10269 (population less than 250) unconnected habitations. Table 11.19 shows Plan Outlay and Expenditure from 2012-13 to 2015-16.

As per Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department the progress achieved under CMGSY and NABARD is as follows:-

### Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana:

Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane (Head of Account-3054) a sum of Rs.14616.00 lakhs have been provided in the annual budget for 2016-17. The funds so provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee report for maintenance of roads.

### NABARD:

RIDF Nabard-15(2009-10): Government has administratively approved 250 roads & Bridges works for Rs.11948.20 lakhs & 27 Foot Bridges works for Rs.190.00 lakhs during the year 2009-10. Out of 250 Roads & Bridges works, 246 works are completed & 4 works are dropped. Out of 27 Foot Bridges works 25 works are completed & 2 works are dropped.

RIDF Nabard-16(2010-11): The Government has administratively approved 251 Roads & Bridges works for Rs.15126.60 lakhs & 153 Foot Bridges works for Rs.733.44 lakhs during the year 2010-11. Out of 251 Roads & Bridges works, 243 works are completed, 1 work is under progress & 7 works are dropped. Out of 153 Foot Bridges works, 126 works are completed, 27 works are dropped.

RIDF Nabard-17(2011-12): The Government has administratively approved 473 Roads & Bridges works for Rs.18888.50 lakhs & 126 Foot Bridges works for Rs.1516.00 lakhs during the year 2011-12. Out of 473 Roads & Bridges works, 457 works are completed, 4 works are under progress & 11 works are dropped, 1 work yet to be started. Out of 126 Foot Bridges works, 104 works are completed, 2 works are under progress & 20 works are dropped.

RIDF Nabard-18(2012-13): The Government

has administratively approved 199 Roads works for Rs.7330.00 lakhs & 2 Foot Bridge works for Rs.65.00 lakhs during the year 2012-13. 190 Works are completed, 04 works are under progress & 4 works are dropped, 1 work yet to be started. 2 Foot Bridge works are completed.

RIDF Nabard-19(2013-14): The Government has administratively approved 391 Roads & Bridges works for Rs.14095.43 lakhs during the year 2013-14. Out of 391 Roads & Bridges works, 318 works are completed, 27 works are under progress & 45 works are dropped. 1 work is yet to be started.

RIDF Nabard-20 (2014-15): Government has administratively approved 366 road & 79 Bridge works for Rs.18770.00 lakhs & 2290.00 lakhs respectively. 87 Tank works for Rs.1374.50 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Out of 366 Road & 79 Bridge works, 277 road works & 55 Bridge works are completed, 78 road works & 17 bridge works are under progress & 11 road works and 2 Bridge works are dropped. 6 bridge Works are yet to be started. Out of 87 Tanks works, 79 works are completed & 5 works are under progress, 1 work is yet to be started and 2 Tank works are dropped.

RIDF Nabard-21 (2015-16): The Government has administratively approved 108 Road works for Rs.6234.50 lakhs during the year 2015-16. Out of 108 road works, 44 works are under progress & 6 works are dropped. 58 works are yet to be started.

RIDF Nabard-22 (2016-17): The Government has administratively approved 106 Road & 14 Bridge works for Rs.5000.50 lakhs & Rs.634.00 lakhs respectively during the year 2016-17. Out of 106 road works, 100 works are yet to be started, 3 works are dropped and 3 works are under progress. Out of 14 Bridge works, 13 works are yet to be started and 1 work is dropped.

**Table 11.19 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

Source: Details of Provision for Plan Schemes, Finance Department, GoK

## 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 Imbalance.
- 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 are Single Lane. To ease the traffic congestion most of the State Highways and some of the Major District Roads needs to be upgraded to two lane width. (Widening of SHs are being taken up through KRDCCL and KSHIP on Core Road Network concept)
- The vehicular population in the State has risen to about 15.08 lakh year-on year from March-2015 to March 2016. To accommodate growing population of vehicles, roads have to be widened on National Highways. At present only 19% of National Highways are having 4 lane carriageway width.

### (b) Innovations

The Planning and Road Asset Management Centre (PRAMC) is established in the KPWD Secretariat 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.

The centre has been provided with state of the art CoTS Karnataka Road Asset Management System Software and is implemented in the centre and is being used for the preparation of the annual works program form the year 2017-18.

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 collection of the road condition Data such as:

1. **Road Condition Data Collection Vehicle (RCDCV):** for the collection of the road condition parameters such as International Roughness Index (IRI), Rutting, Ravelling, potholing and other parameters as per the prevailing international standards, which will be used in the KRAMS for the analysis of the road condition.
2. **Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD):** for the collection of the deflection of the pavement under the simulated loading from which the residual life of the pavement can be determined using the IRC 115 guidelines. These results can be used in the design of the overlay thickness taking into the account the strength of the existing pavement. This data will be used in the analysis in KRAMS
3. **Ground Penetration Radar (GPR):** for determining the layer thickness of the pavement which will be used for the analysis of the pavement using KRAMS.

It is proposed to prepare the Annual works program using KRAMS for the development of the roads in the department for the Core Road Network (CRN) from the year 2017-18 and for the Non-Core Road Network (Non CRN) from the year 2018-19 in a scientific way and using the road condition data and the traffic and other governing parameters.

### (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.
- Further it is mandated to prepare the Annual Works Programme for the year 2017-18 for the CRN. The annual works programme for the year 2017-18 is prepared using the Karnataka Road Asset Management System Software and HDM4.

### 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. The Govt. of Karnataka decided to bifurcate the Corporation into four separate Corporations to fulfill the diverse needs of commuters through effective and efficient control by distributing areas. 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 services to 14320 villages out of 20005 villages, the percentage service provided being 71.6. During the year 2015-16, the Corporation has operated 9683.57 lakh kms.as against 9880.66 lakh kms. which was operated during 2014-15. The percentage fleet utilization decreased to 91.1% during 2015-16 from 91.5% which was realized during the year 2014-15. During 2015-16 the Corporation has inducted 206 new buses and replaced 290 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. The percentage of vehicles scrapped to the total vehicles was 3.6.

As on 14-01-2017, it had 15 divisions (14 operating divisions and KBS), 79 depots, two Regional Workshops, one Central and two Regional Training Institutes, one printing press and a hospital. It operated 7774 Schedules utilizing 8333 vehicles, operating 26.65 lakh kms/day earning gross revenue of

Rs.782.65 lakh and carrying 26.18 lakh commuters daily with workforce of 37019 employees. Operational performance and financial performance reflected in the Appendix 11.5 and Appendix 11.6 respectively.

Further, during the year 2016-17 (April 16 to December 16), the Corporation has operated 7752 Schedules by utilizing 8348 vehicles , operated 7328.30 lakh effective kms. as against 7248.46 lakh effective kms. operated during the same period of previous year. The percentage fleet utilization decreased to 90.3 from 90.7 which was achieved during last year period. During the year current year period it has inducted 725 new buses and replaced 450 old vehicles which were not fit for operation. The percentage of vehicles scrapped to the total vehicles was 5.4.

Year wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2011-12 to 2016-17 (Upto Dec-16) are given in the following charts:

Vehicle held as on last day New vehicles added

#### Financial Performance:

During the year 2015-16, KSRTC made profit of Rs.50.95 crores as against the losses of Rs. 43.49 crores sustained during 2014-15.

Year-wise profit/loss and accumulated loss of the Corporation from the year 2011-12 are shown in the charts given below.

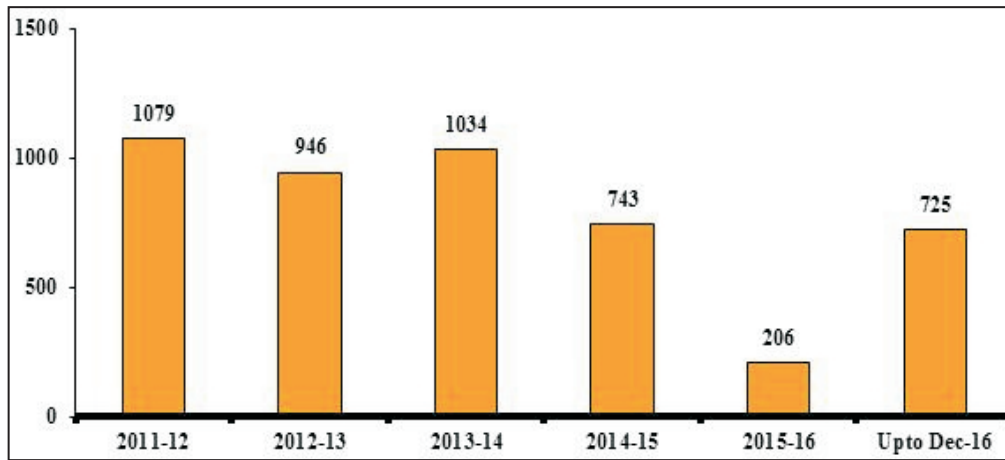
KSRTC has to pay 5.55% of motor vehicle tax on traffic revenue. During the year 2015-16, it paid motor vehicle tax of Rs.154.17 crores .

During the year, the Corporation by utilizing its internal resources and grants released by the Government under SDP scheme, 152 works were taken at an approximate cost of Rs. 5371.23 lakhs and spent Rs. 4966.93 lakhs.

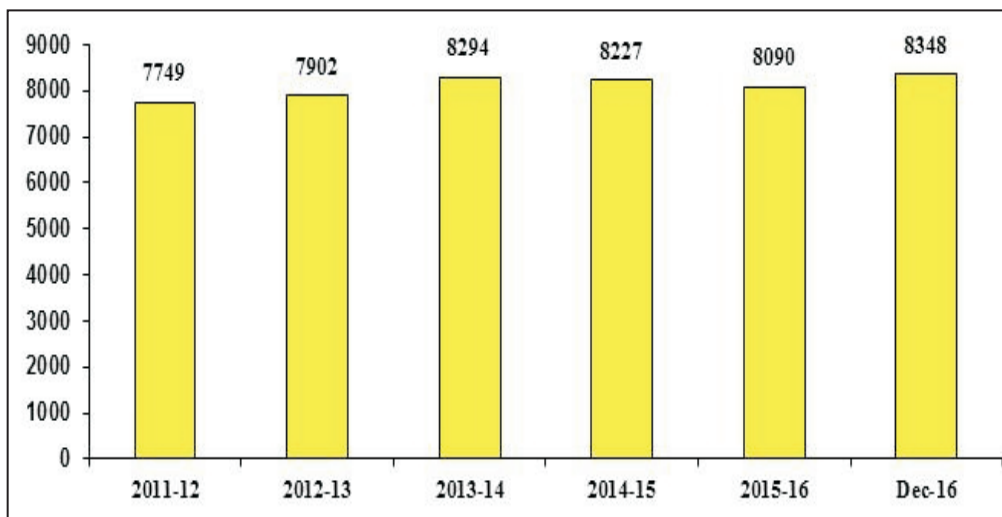
**Table 11.20: Passenger fleet strength and utilization of fleet by different corporations**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2015-16 (upto Dec-15)	2016-17 (upto Dec -16)
1	No. of buses as at the end of the year	8227	8090	8138	8348
2	% over aged buses	4.2	15.9	10.2	22.0
3	% Fleet utilization	91.5	91.1	90.7	90.3

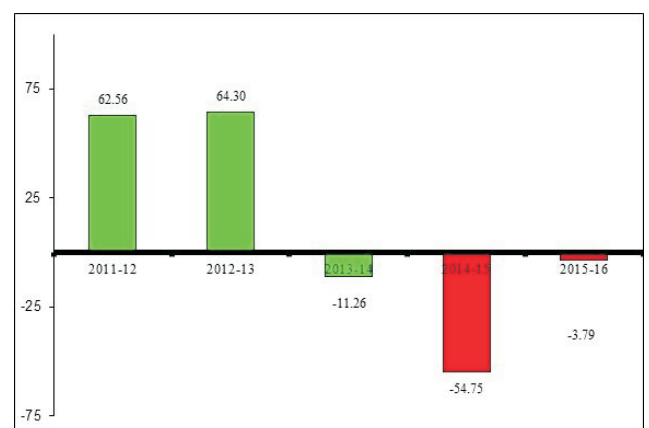
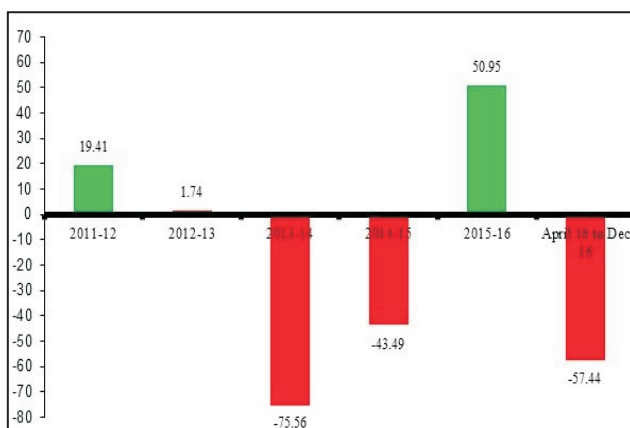
**Figure 11.7A: Vehicle held as on last day**



**Figure 11.7B: New vehicles added**



**Figure 11.8 Profit/Loss and Accumulated**



- Under SDP scheme 19 works were taken up and out of which 11 works were completed and the remaining 8 works were under progress. The expenditure incurred as on 31-03-2016 under this scheme during the year was Rs. 1141.00 lakhs.
- By utilizing the internal resources of the Corporation, it had taken up 133 works during the year under report, out of which 54 works were completed and the remaining 79 works were under progress. The expenditure incurred under this head during the year was Rs.3825.93 lakhs.
- During the year 2015-16 four new bus stations were started at Huliurdurga , Hunsur old bus station, Kattamaralwadi and Bilikere



Kattamaralwadi bus station

#### On Going projects (JnNURM/AMRUT):

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) Government of India under JnNURM-II has sanctioned 545 urban buses to the Corporation. The Corporation released the purchase order on M/s. Tata Motors limited for supply of 487 urban buses (437 standard Non AC 900 mm floor height urban buses and 50 Midi Non AC 650 mm floor height urban buses). Further purchase order also released on M/s. Ashok Leyland Limited for supply 26 standard Non AC 900 mm floor height urban buses.

#### Social Obligations:

KSRTC has been issuing free passes for the students till 7th standard, 25% concession to girl students studying in high schools, 50% concessional travel facility to the drama troupes/yakshagana troupes sponsored by the Karnataka Sangeetha Nataka Academy, free passes to Olympians, Para Olympians and Arjuna awardees. Free bus passes are issued to National Showrya Prashasti award winning children up to the age of 18 years, free travel facility provided to all freedom fighters including in Volvo buses, within and outside

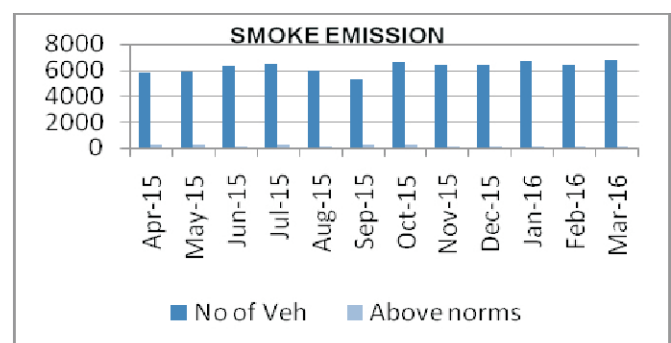
the State. For freedom fighters aged 75 years and above, free travel is allowed along with a companion. Concessional travel facility has been extended to all the physically handicapped persons (for all four Corporations) within the State, restricting travel upto 100 kms from the address given by them. Free travelling coupons of Rs.2000/- are given to wife/ widows of freedom fighters to travel within and outside the State of Karnataka. 25% concession in fare for senior citizens of age 60 years and above, free travel facility to the totally blind persons to travel within the State, free travelling facility to ex-MLAs & ex-MLCs to travel within and outside the State in any bus along with a companion are also given. Free bus passes are being issued to the victims of Endosulfan along with a companion. Permitted to travel in ordinary and Express services.

Free travelling facility to sitting MLAs & MLCs to travel within the State is given and they are issued with a Gold Card for travelling in any type of bus within the State. Free passes are given to accredited journalists working in their district and Bangalore based journalists and are permitted to travel throughout the State in all type of buses including Volvo. Home guards (in uniform) are allowed to travel free in city services while on duty.

#### Smoke Emission Checks:

The Corporation continued the programme of routine/surprise smoke emission checks at Bus Stations/Depots covering the entire fleet at regular intervals during the year. Totally 74715 vehicles were checked for smoke emission levels ( shown below graphically) during the year under report and out of which 1860 (2.5%) buses found to be slightly above the prescribed norms. These buses were attended to and put back to operation.

**Figure 11.9: Smoke Emission Checks 2015-16**





**Bio-Diesel blended Diesel (B20):**

The Corporation has started a pilot project with 10 buses using 20% Bio-diesel blended fuel in the existing fleet CI engines without any modification as per the notification by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas dated 10th August 2015 planned to go in mass in near future.

- Achieved to replace 5000L diesel with Biodiesel at trial duration of 1month
- Achieved to save 7650Kg of CO2 during 2015-16
- PM reduced by 40-50%, Co is reduced by 100%

The Corporation has introduced mobile smoke emission and noise level checking service which is first of its kind in State Transport undertaking (STUs). The main objective of introducing the mobile smoke emission and noise check is to cross verify and regulate the checking conducted at depot and division level to keep healthy fleet and cleaner environment.

**SAKAL Implementation:**

As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizen's Act, 2011, all the services related to KSRTC viz., issue of bus passes to school children, Accident Relief Fund, issue of bus

**Green squad Prakruthi for a clean Environment :**



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 of free bus coupons to wives/widows of Freedom Fighters are implemented under SAKAL portal. Information Technology department has provided all technical support towards implementation of SAKAL. The total applications received during the year is 502427 out of which 502620 were disposed.

**Depot Computerisation System (DCS):**

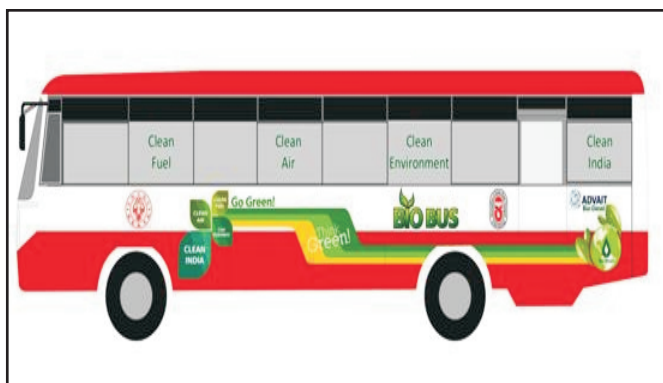
- Required IT infrastructure has been provided to all depots of KSRTC
- IT department is co-ordinating with depot/divisions and giving 24\*7 technical supports for smooth functioning of the IT applications.
- Item codes for 15,828 items have been unified across all the depots.
- Re-designed store module as per requirement of User department.

**Recruitment:**

Recruitment is the core process of the Corporation. Whole activity of recruitment has brought under the Information Technology and communication network. Online application system has been developed for KSRTC for recruitment of various posts such as Supervisory (In-service and General), Non Supervisory, Mechanics through KSRTC's jobs site [www.ksrtcjobs.com](http://www.ksrtcjobs.com).

**KIOSK:**

In order to bring transparency in leave management at depots, it is continued the Leave Management KIOSK in all the depots of KSRTC. Further, during the year this system being implemented in Divisional workshops/ Regional workshops and Printing press.



- Technical coordination in design, development and testing of application
- Coordinated with the firm and division / depot officials to resolve technical issues.

#### **Intelligent Transport System:**

Intelligent Transport System has been implemented in all buses of Mysore City Transport Division. Operational acceptance had been issued and the project is under Operation and Maintenance phase. The initiative has won both National and International awards. New logics for the MIS reports have been implemented. To develop mobile Application for the project an Appathon had been organized.

#### **Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System:**

In the first phase the Corporation is implementing VTMS and PIS Project in 2000 buses and PIS at 35 major Bus Stations. Currently 2000 VMUs and 14 PIS display boards in 8 Bus stations have been installed. All schedules of Bangalore central division, express & above schedules of Ramanagar,

Mysuru rural, Mangaluru and Putturu division is covered under first phase in 27 depots. From last one year, it is obtaining the Utilities in the following points from VTMS-PIS project .

- Accident and Breakdown analysis
- Educating over speeding drivers (Driver behavior)
- KMPL trackling-Mileage
- Schedule operations/ rationalisation analysis
- Real time location for various reasons
- Kms comparison
- Information used for Intelligence/ complaints .
- Others

Apart from all these, the Corporation has initiated for upgradation, integration and centralization of all IT applications in enabling web based service platform and supporting all offices of KSRTC by providing required computers accessories and technical support for computerization.

#### **Awards:**

During the year 2015-16 KSRTC has bagged the following awards.

- **CMAK** Karnataka's Best Practice Award for Automated Driving Test System

- **ASRTU** Transport Innovation Award for Staff Duty Rota System and Leave Management Kiosk System
- **ASRTU** Transport Innovation Award for Environment Management
- **Green tech HR Technology** Excellence Award for Staff Duty Rota System & Leave Management Kiosk System
- **UITP** Transport Award for Staff Duty Rota System at Milan Italy
- **Bangalore Hot 50 Brand Award** for KSRTC
- **Supply Chain Management** Award for Karnataka State Road Transport
- **ASRTU National Transport Excellence** Award for IT initiatives
- **ASRTU Productivity** Award for Minimum Operational Cost Mysore Urban Service
- **India Bus Awards for 'Staff Duty Rota System'** under the category Excellence in Employee Welfare
- **Intelligent Transport System** of Mysore City under the category Excellence in Bus Transport Service in India. India Bus Award
- **India's Hot Brand** Award
- **SKOTCH Best Top 100 initiatives** in the country for FLYBUS Initiative
- **SKOTCH Best Top 100 initiatives** in the country for Organised city bus services at small and medium towns and cities
- **SKOTCH Best Top 100 initiatives** in the country for Staff Duty Rota System
- **SKOTCH Smart Governance** Award Organised Public Transport city bus for small and medium towns and cities
- **2nd Annual PSU** Award for Intelligent Transport System at Mysore City
- **Award of Excellence** by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India for the 6th time in a row, for the initiative of providing organized city bus services for small and medium towns and cities.

The only State Road Transport Corporation in India bagged the most prestigious National Award of Excellence 6th year in a row.

KSRTC bagged ASRTU National Public Transport Excellence Award for IT Innovations.

Transport System of Karnataka State adjudged as Best Transport Service in the country and



conferred with Prestigious Supply Chain Management and Logistics Award -2015.

KSRTC bagged National Award, "Award of Excellence" by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India for the implementation of Intelligent Transport system at Mysore.

## II. BANGALORE METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTc) was formed, as an independent Corporation with effect from 15-08-1997 after bifurcation from Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, vide GO No. HTD/127/TRA/96 dated 7-8-1997. Formerly known as BTS (Bangalore Transport Service), it comprised of 2 Divisions headed by a Director since 1993. Prior to that it was under MSRTC/KSRTC from 1961.

Consequent upon the formation of BMTc, the organization was structured to function under a two-tier system- viz., Depots and the Corporate office at Bangalore. In 2011-12 the structure was switched over to three tier systems viz, Depots, Divisions and Corporate office with a view to have closer liaison and better operational control.

The average age of BMTc fleet is 7.30 years and is one among the youngest of urban STUs in India.

BMTc is having Corporate office at Bangalore, is operating in 25 kms radius from BBMP area of Bangalore, with 5 divisions, 43 maintenance and service depots, two Central Workshops, one Training Institute and one Dispensary. With a workforce of 34628 and 6188 fleet, BMTc is operating 11.47 lakh kms, earning daily Rs. 4.90 crores, carrying 50.74 lakh commuters and providing services to commuters in and around suburbs of Bangalore city. During the year 2016-17 (Up to December 2016), Corporation inducted 10 new buses and scrapped 220 old vehicles.

The Operational Performance and financial performance reflected in the **Appendix 11.7** and **Appendix 11.8** respectively.

### Financial Performance

BMTc had an accumulated loss of Rs.80.50 crores as on 1997-98. Wiping out all that accumulated loss BMTc currently has a surplus of Rs 316.33 crores. During the year 2015-16 it has made a profit of Rs 13.73 crore. Further, during the year 2015-16 it has operated 6216 Schedules utilizing 6401

vehicles. The Corporation earned gross revenue of Rs 2207.48 crore by operating 44.70 crore kms. with a work force of 35554 during the year.

The Corporation which was running under financial loss in 1997-98 made a turn around and started making profit since 1998-99. The year-wise profit made and accumulated loss is shown in the below chart.

### Social Obligations:

- For the benefit of student community, BMTc has issued concessional Student Passes.
- Free passes are issued for the students till 7th Standard.
- 25% concession to girl students studying in High school.
- Concessional travel facility has been extended to Physically Challenged Persons.
- 25% concession on Tickets of all services (except Vayu Vajra) to Senior citizens.
- 10% concession on Monthly Pass to Senior Citizens.
- Concessional passes to fire force personnel, Police duty personnel and summon issued police personnel.
- Concessional Pass facility to Journalist (with accreditation card)
- Concessional Pass facility to Journalist (without accreditation card).
- Free travel facility to Police personnel (with uniform)
- Free travel facility to Gunmen.
- Free pass to home guards (with uniform).

### Details of the passes issued by KSRTC and which are honoured by BMTc.

- Free pass facility to widow of freedom fighters.
- Free pass facility to freedom fighters.
- Free pass facility to dependents of Martyrs.
- Free pass facility to Athletes and Cultural Artists.

BMTc is paying 5.5% of motor vehicle Tax on traffic revenue. During the year 2015-16, it has paid motor vehicle tax of Rs.106.45 crores.

### Intelligent Transport System (ITS)

BMTc has implemented ITS project which includes Vehicle Tracking System, Electronic

Ticketing System and Passenger Information System to bring operational efficiency.

#### Features of ITS Project are as below:

##### GPS based Vehicle Tracking System:

- Totally 6400 buses are installed with VTUs
- Real time tracking and monitoring of buses
- Collection of operational data and generation of MIS reports
- Two way Voice communication between the bus and the control centre

##### Electronic Ticketing Machines (ETM)

- 10000 ETMS are deployed across all depots
- ETMS with GPRS communication
- EMV Certified-Supports contact less smart card

##### Passenger Information System (PIS)

- 35 Passenger Information displays are installed in 11 major bus stands namely Kempegowda Bus Station, Shivajinagra, Shanthinagar, Yeshwanthapura, Kengeri, Jayanagar, Vijayanagar, Banashankari, ITPL, Mysore Road (MCTC) and Airport
- Passenger Information display view through Mobile Application
- Real time information of buses through Helpline
- Kannada and English language support

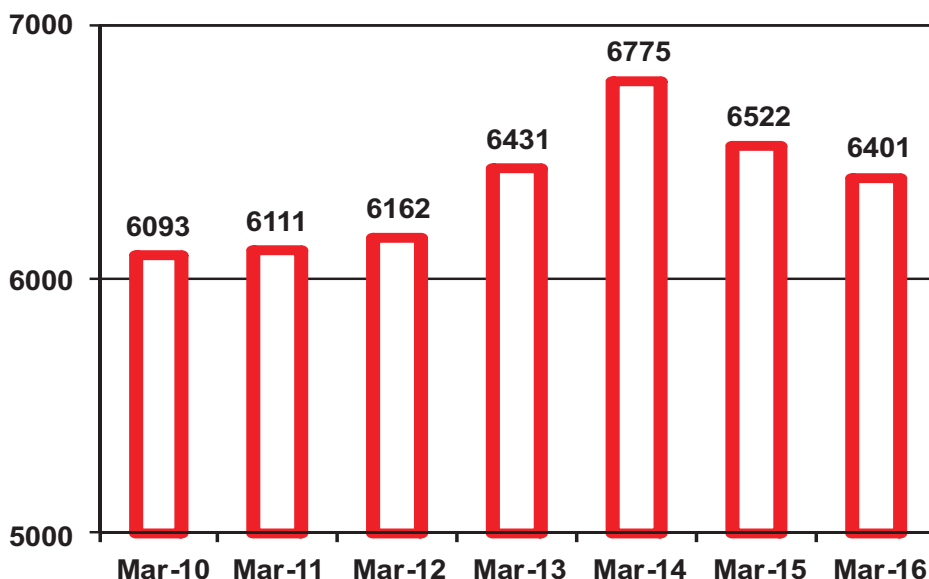
##### ITS project has following benefits:

- Increased operational efficiency
- Optimum utilization of resources
- Control room monitors the following parameters: Over speed, Bus stop skipping, Trip Cancellation/partial operation, schedule deviation, Late departure, early arrival, Etc.

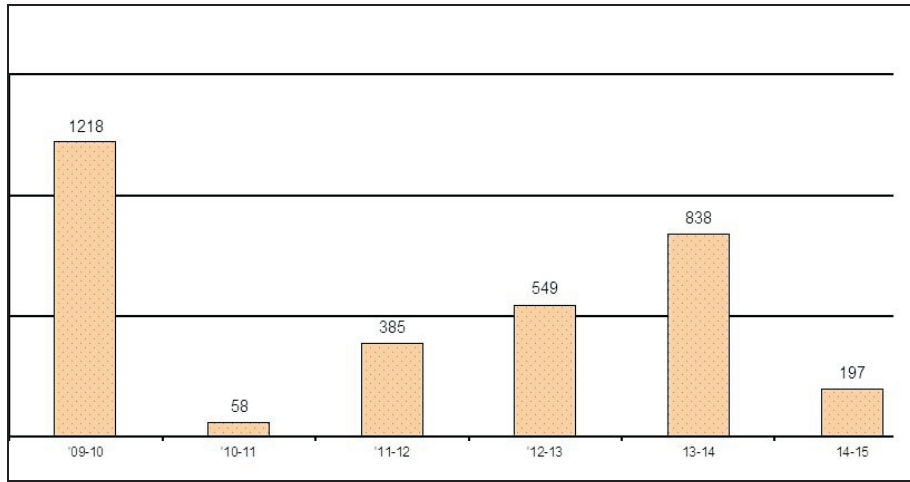
**Table 20a: Passenger fleet strength and utilization:**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Dec'16)
1	No. of buses as at the end of the year	6775	6522	6401	6188
2	% over aged buses	4.6	9.4	14.4	18.4
3	% Fleet utilization	91.2	90.5	90.9	88.3

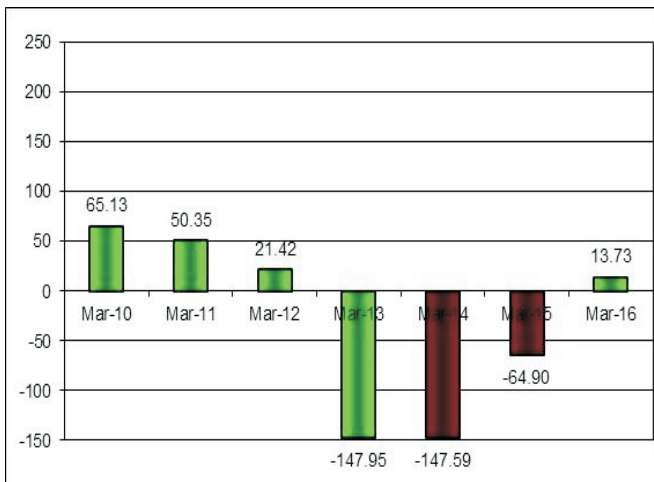
**Figure 11.10A: Vehicle held as on last day**



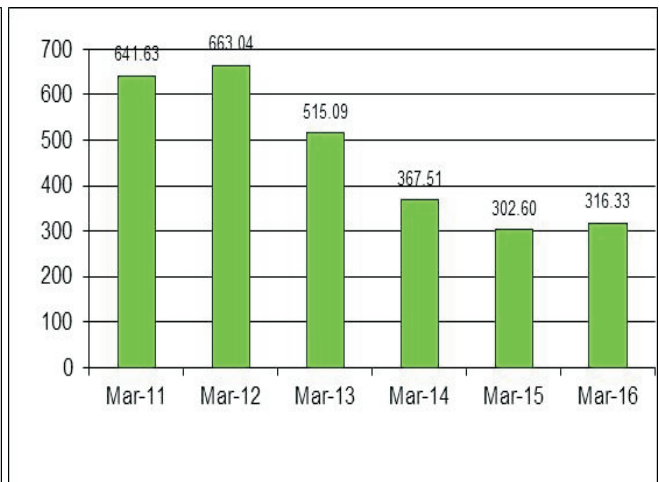
**Figure 11.10B: New vehicles added**



**Figure 11.11 Profit/Loss (Rs. In crores)**



**Accumulated Loss/Profit (Rs. In crores)**



- Improved driver habits: because of monitoring and sensitization, safety is ensured and complaints will be reduced due to quality service
- Quick response during incidents such as accidents and breakdown
- Real time information of buses to commuters in all the major bus stands
- Reduced waiting times for commuters
- Enhanced service reliability leading to increased use of public transport
- Real time Information on metro feeder routes would help Metro Passengers using feeders

**Mobile Application Project**

- The application helps to know the timetable, route information and fare for the buses they wish to travel

- Commuters can know the Estimated Time of Arrival which helps to plan their travel
- Commuters can locate the nearest bus stop for planning the trip
- Commuters can see the bus information displayed in passenger Information Systems at major bus stands and Airport

**Introduction of Smart card system for ticketing:**

- With regard to ticketing through Smart Card based FCS project, the project is under development and pilot is planned to be carried out in the month of January 2017

**Advantages**

- Commuters can plan their travel with the availability of real time bus information in mobiles also

- Commuters not using smart phones can get real time information of buses by calling to helpdesk No. 1800 425 1663

### **I.T. initiatives:**

**User friendly integrated web portal:** BMTC has recently launched newly designed web based portal [www.mybmtc.com](http://www.mybmtc.com) which is user friendly, dynamic and reliable. The website is both in English and Kannada with customised mobile version too, which is accessible for mobile and tablet users. The website has a Trip Planner which facilitates users to plan their trip through search based on origin/destination, route number, type of service and fare. Accurate information on the aerial distance between the destination and origin with approximate journey time is provided besides a printable time-table with map and enroute bus stop details. This is made possible due to computerisation of all Form-IV data with provision to make modifications online which will automatically get updated in the Trip planner and Time-table. The website also provides for feedback/suggestion from the public besides registering the complaints received by way of complaint id number wherein a SMS is sent to the complainant on registering the complaint and subsequent to action taken as well.

The website was developed using Open source technology with Linux as the operating system, Apache web server, PHP to develop the language, MySQL for database and Drupal was used as Content Management Tool.

**Passenger Information Kiosks:** BMTC has installed Passenger Information kiosks in 12 places like major Bus Stations and TTMCs with the objective of disseminating information about the Corporation to the commuters. All the information contained in the website [www.mybmtc.com](http://www.mybmtc.com) is accessible through the kiosk. Any updation in the website is automatically reflected in the Passenger Information System.

### **Kiosk based Leave Management System:**

The LMS KIOSK's were introduced in all Depots and workshops to maintain transparency and accountability in the employee leave management system. The objective was to sanction leave to the employees transparent manner.

The LMS system is user friendly, secured, transparent and fast in dealing the leave management process. The employee is the

main user who would get his leave balance, file leave application online and get to know about the information on whether leave was sanctioned or not.

The Depot Manager would get details on the dashboard like, number of employees sanctioned, working, and weekly off, on leave, on OOD and other details which helps him to plan the operation. The Divisional Controller/Administrative Officers in the division would get the leave details updated and it is easy to record the details in service register. Both the employee/management is benefitted from this system.

**Introduction of Closed Circuit Cameras in buses and Bus Stations:** BMTC has adopted Closed Circuit Camera Surveillance system along with Digital Video Recorder (Mobile) as per the safety policy of the Government keeping in view the safety of ladies and child passengers from miscreants travelling in the buses. The installation of Closed Circuit Camera Surveillance system is a new requirement in BMTC having storage capacity for 7 days and the recorded data can be downloaded on weekly basis. In each bus, there will be two CC Camera and one MDVR (Mobile Digital Video recorder) with all software, hardware and other accessories. The CC Camera Surveillance system will cover all locations of the bus saloon area and have minimum 48 hours continuous recording (Video) facility, providing high picture quality through Digital signal processing and real colour picture.

Kempegowda Bus Station in Subhashnagar and Shivajinagar bus station are the biggest and oldest bus stations of BMTC with highest number of passengers travelling enroute these bus stations. As an initiative to keep close vigilance of the activities in the Bus Station and to control the activities of anti-social elements, BMTC has taken steps to install 192 Fixed Cameras, 43 Pan Tilt Zoom (PTZ) cameras, 21 DVR in Major bus stations, Central Work Shop-1 and TTMCs.

### **SAKAL Implementation:**

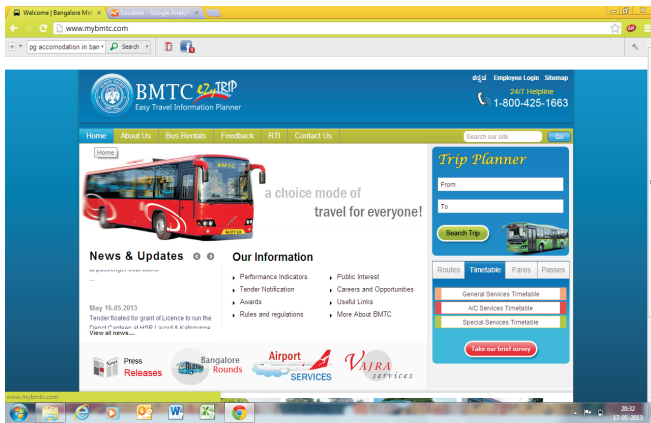
As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizen's Act, 2011, the services related to "BMTC viz., issue of bus passes to school children and issue of bus passes to physically challenged have been implemented under SAKAL portal. Information Technology Department has provided all the technical

support and logistics towards Implementation of SAKALA.

**Further during the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 BMTC has bagged the following AWARDS.**

1. ASRTU National Public Transport Excellence Award “Cleanliness at Work Places” for maintaining cleanliness at Depots and Bus Stations
2. Italy – UITP Recognition Award for hub and space model of operation
3. Skotch Order Merit Award for Hop On Hop Off services

7. India Bus Award 2016 – for City Public Service
8. GMASA – BMTC Mobile App
9. mBillionth South Asia - Smart Settlements and Urbanisation
10. CMO ASIA Smart Cities – ITS and Mobile App
11. CMO ASIA Smart Cities – Smart Waste Management
12. Greentech Safety Awards 2016 - Public Utility Services Sector for outstanding achievements in Safety Management
13. SKOCH smart city awards – ITS
14. SKOCH smart City awards – Service Delivery



Home Page of newly designed web based portal [www.mybmtc.com](http://www.mybmtc.com)

4. Skoch Order Merit Award for measures taken towards women safety
5. Skoch Order Merit Award for implementation of MIS Dashboard module
6. HUDCO Award-2015-16 for initiatives towards improving living Environment



**Passenger Information kiosk installed by BMTC in 10 major Bus Stations**



**Leave Management kiosk installed by BMTC in depots**

### III. NORTH WESTERN KARNATAKA ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

NWKRTC was established in the year 1997, has been providing efficient, adequate, economic and well coordinated Transport Services to the Commuters. It has its Corporate Office at Hubli and covers six Districts in the State. During 2016-17 (Up to December 2016), the Corporation has a workforce of about 23902 employees, it operated 4675 schedules utilizing 4861 vehicles, operating 15.85 lakh Kms per day, earning gross revenue of Rs.457.75 lakh and carrying 22.65 lakh passengers on an average daily. NWKRTC has extended services to 4473 villages out of 4609 villages, the percentage service provided being 97.5%. As on 31-12-2016 it had one Central Office, 8 Divisional Offices, 49 depots, 164 bus stations, one regional Workshop and one Regional Training Institute. The Operational Performance indicated in **Appendix 11.9**.

The total loss incurred by NWKRTC in 2015-16 has decreased to Rs. 38.78 Crores from Rs. 53.08 of 2014-15. During 2016-17 (up to 31-12-2016) loss has increased to Rs. 67.93 Crores from Rs. 49.07 Crores during the



**Lateral View of the Camera fitted in the bus**

corresponding period of the previous year. It is mainly due to hike in diesel price and wage revision. The financial statistics presented in **Appendix 11.10**.

NWKRTC is operating both city and mofussil services apart from premier services such as Rajhamsa, Meghdhoot, Sleeper Coach and Volvo buses. Year-wise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2014-15 to 2016-17 (**up to Dec-2016**) are given in the following charts.

**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.
- Concessional passes to students studying in 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 Handicapped 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



**HUDCO Award -  
IMPROVE THE  
LIVING ENVIRONMENT  
2015-16**

- 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 Hubballi Dharwad; Hubballi-Belgaum, Hubballi-Gadag, Hubballi-Haveri, Hubballi-Naragund, Naragund-Gadag, Belgaum City, Bagalkot City, Belgaum-Chikkodi, Belgaum-Gokak, Hukkeri-Belgaum, Sankeshwar-Belgaum etc
- 25% Concession is given to the Senior citizens age of 60 & above to travel in the Buses of city Sub-Urban Ordinary Express and Rajhansa 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 through out State in express and ordinary services.
- Free travel coupons 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 up to 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 Endosalphan victims for their medical treatments in ordinary and express NWKRTC buses along with one assistant.

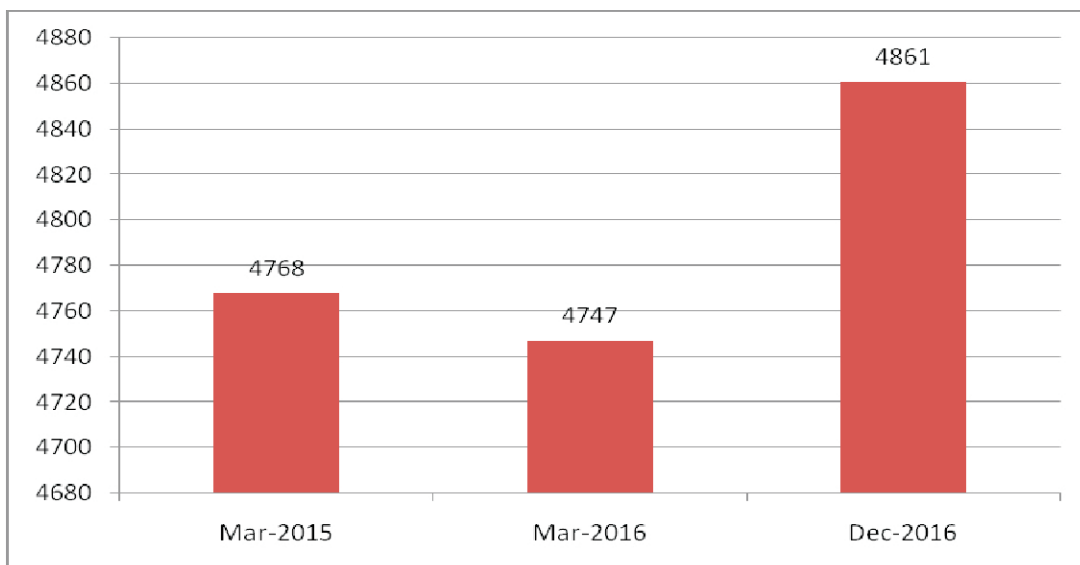
**IV. NORTH EASTERN KARNATAKA ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (NEKRTC)**

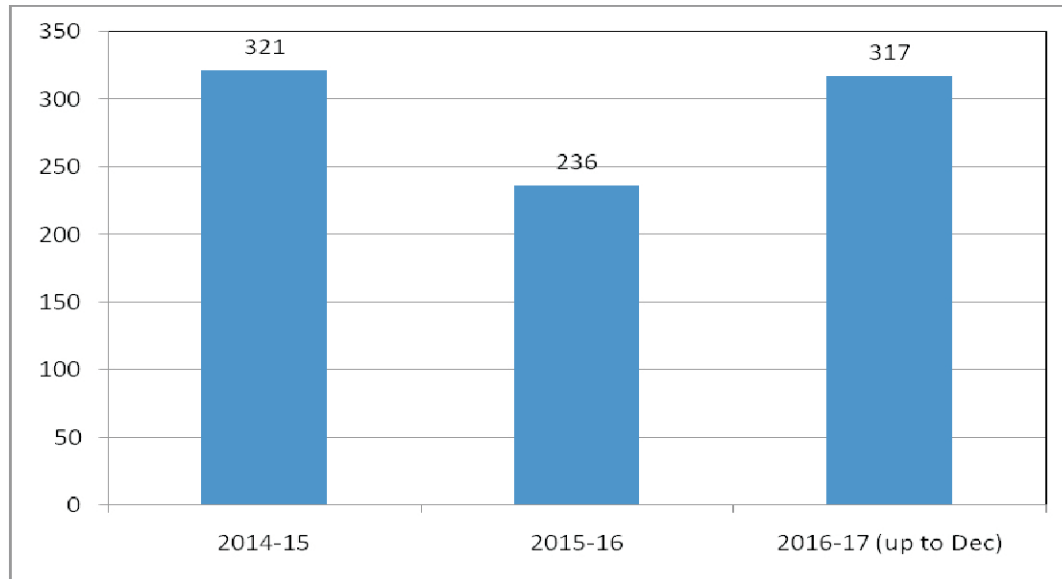
North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation was established in the year 2000, to provide adequate, efficient, reliable and economically viable transport facility to the travelling public of the north eastern region of Karnataka State. It has jurisdiction over 7 revenue districts viz., Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadgiri, Raichuru, Bellari, Koppala and Vijayapura.

NEKRTC has its Corporate Head Quarters at Kalaburagi, 9-operating Divisions, 50-Bus Depots, 140-Bus stands, 9-Divisional Workshop, 1-Regional Workshop, 2-Regional Training Institutes. In addition, 2 new bus depots (Raichuru-III and Kurugoda) and 10 bus stands (Thalikote, Hoovin hipparigi, Gunnal, Thalikeri, Chadachana, Thikota, Babaleswara, Surpur, Chincholi and Masabhanchinal) are in the offing.

During the year(up to December-16), the Corporation operated 4021 schedules utilizing 4349 vehicles, inducted 106 new vehicles and scrapped 178 old vehicles which were not fit for

**Figure 11.12A : Year-wise Fleet Held (as on last day)**



**Figure 11.12B:Year-wise New Vehicles Added :**

operation. NEKRTC is operating 13.19 lakh km, and earning daily (gross revenue) of Rs.3.98 crore. The detailed Operational Performance indicated in Appendix 11.11.

#### **Financial Performance:**

During the current year (up to December-16), Corporation, incurred loss of Rs.65.58 Crore as against the previous year period loss of Rs.68.45 Crore. The loss of the Corporation is decreased by Rs. 2.87 crore, as compared with the margin of the previous year period. The detailed financial performance of NEKRTC are reflected in Appendix 11.12.

#### **Vehicles and induction of new vehicles:**

Yearwise fleet held and new vehicles inducted from 2000-2001 to 2016-17 (up to December-2016) are given in the following charts.

#### **Social Obligations :-**

- a) 50% Concessional travel facility to the Drama Troupes/Yakshaganna Troupes sponsored by Karnataka Sangeetha Nataka Academy.
- b) Home Guards (in Uniforms ) are allowed to travel free in City Services while on duty.
- c) Free passes to students who are studying up to VIIth class and concessional passes to other students.
- d) Blind persons are issued with free passes to travel in Mofussil, Sub-urban and City services throughout the State.
- e) Physically Challenged persons are issued with concessional pass travel facility from their native place up to 100 kms.
- f) Unrestricted free travel facility to the freedom fighters. One assistant is also Allowed to accompany the freedom fighters who attain the age of 75 years and above in the Bus Fare.
- g) 25% concessional travel facility to the Senior Citizens 60 & above age permitted in Ordinary/Express/Rajhamsa including Inter-state services.
- h) Monthly passes are issued at the rate of Rs.620/-per month in City Services to the General Public.
- i) Wives of freedom fighters are being issued free journey coupons worth of Rs.2000/-per annum.
- j) 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.
- k) Free travel Facility to recognized press persons in any class of services within the Karnataka state.
- l) 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 upto 10 years, i.e From July-2012 to July-2022).

- m) 16.20% and 6.55% of Commercial Stalls in NEKRTC Bus Stands are reserved for SC & ST respectively.
- n) 10% of Reservation is provided to physically disabled persons in appointment of franchise for advance reservation counter in the State of Karnataka.
- o) 10% of Total Commercial Stalls of Bus Stations is Reserved for Physically Challenged persons.
- p) If advance reservation was done in groups of more than 4 passengers a discount of 5% on fare will be extended.
- q) The Discount of 10% on return journey fare is extended, if passengers booked both onward and return journey's ticket simultaneously (Single time).
- r) Computerized public Information System (PIS) has been introduced in 50 Bus Stands in the Corporation.
- s) Daily Passes have been implemented in the cities of Kalburagi, Bidar, Yadgir,

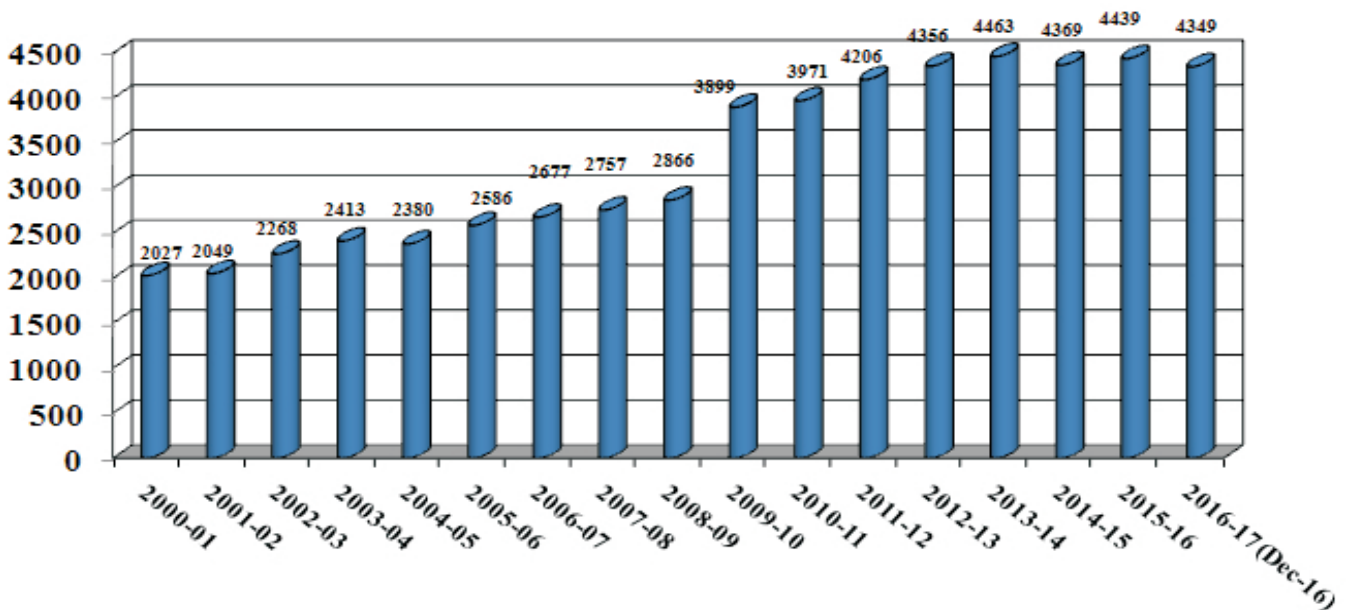
Vijayapur, Hospete, Koppal, Sedam, Raichur and Ballari. The rate of Day Pass in Kalburagi and Vijayapur is Rs.30/-. The rate of Day Pass in Bidar, Ballari and Raichur is Rs.25/-. The rate of Day Pass in Hospete, Yadgir, Koppal and Sedam is Rs.20/-.

- SAKAL Implementation: As per Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizen's Act, 2011, the following services related to NEKRTC have 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.
  - Accident relief claim(ARF)

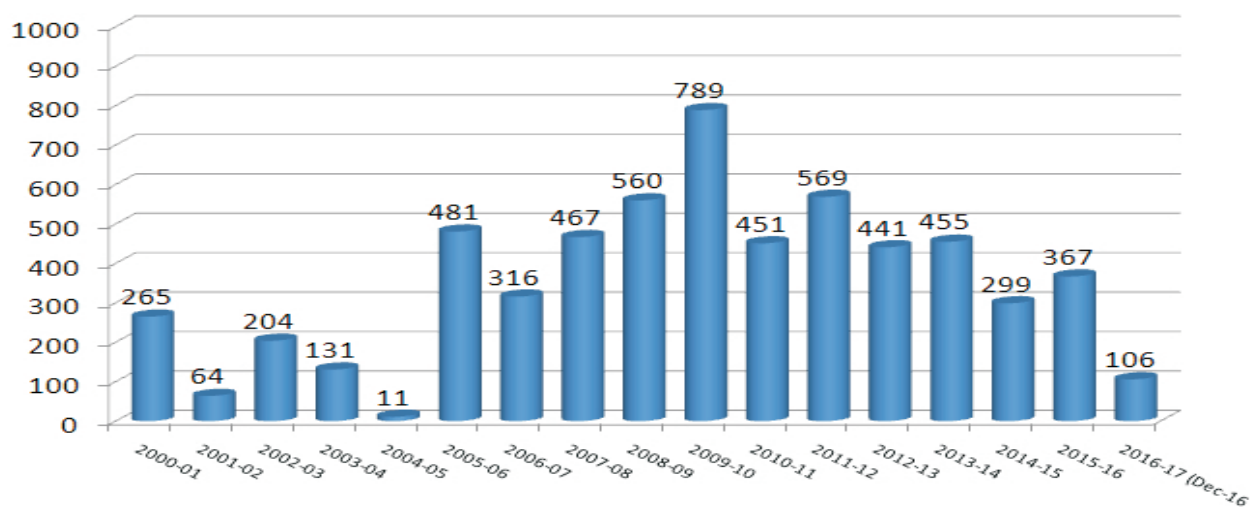
**New Initiatives:**

- **City Buses:** NEKRTC has introduced branded city bus services in Kalburgi, Bidar, Vijayapur, Yadgiri, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Hospet, Gangavathi, 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.

**VEHICLES**



## VEHICLE ADDED



**Table 11.21 Special Development Plan(SDP) :Details of works taken under SDP from 2014-15 to 2016- 17(up to December-16), as follows,**

2014-15										
Project	A.H.	Details	NEW WORKS			SPILL OVER WORKS			Allo- tio (Rs.in lakhs)	Expend- iture (Rs.in lakhs)
			No	Comple- ted	Progr- ess	No	Comple- ted	Progr- ess		
Special Deve- lop- ment Plan	5055- 00- 190- 4-00- 133	Bus Stand	6	0	6	7	1	6	463.00	463.00
		Bus Depot	0	-	-	0	-	-	0.00	0.00
		Divisional work shop	0	-	-	0	-	-		
		Upgr.of Bus station	12	10	2	0	-	-	655.00	655.00
		Upgr.of Bus Depots.	4	4	-	1	1	-	325.00	325.00
			<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1443.00</b>	<b>1443.00</b>
2015-16										
Special Deve- lop- ment Plan	5055- 00- 190- 4-00- 133	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
			<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>

**Table 11.21 Special Development Plan(SDP) :Details of works taken under SDP from 2014-15 to 2016- 17(up to December-16), as follows,**

2016-17 (Up to December-16)										
Project	A.H.	Details	NEW WORKS			SPILL OVER WORKS			Allo ca-tio (Rs.in lakhs)	Expen d- iture (Rs.in lakhs)
			No	Comple- ted	Progr- -ess	No	Comple- -ted	Progr- -ess		
Special Develop- ment Plan	5055 -00- 190- 4-00- 133	Bus Stand	9	-	9	13	3	10	642.00	320.00
		Bus Depot	1	-	1	0	-	-	25.00	-
		Division al work shop	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
		Upgr.of Bus station	11	1	10	6	-	6	803.00	398.00
		Upgr.of Bus Depots.	21	-	21	2	-	2	1530.00	303.00
			<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>1021.00</b>

- **Computerized Audio-Video Announcement System:** The Corporation has provided the Computerized Audio-Video Announcement System in 50 bus stands.
- **Kiosk based Leave Management System:** The web based leave sanction and maintenance system is introduced in 47 bus depots of the Corporation. NEKRTC is the first STU to implement this system in the country. This system is introduced to maintain the transparency in sanctioning of leave. With this system the employees can see the leave balance at his credit at any time and they can avail of the leave without intervention or help of anybody.
- **Introduction of Closed Circuit Cameras in Bus stations:** CCTV cameras have been installed in 18 Bus Stations, 5 Divisional offices, 5 depots, 3 Division workshops.
- **Fully built buses from H.K.R.D.B.:** HKRDB for the first time in the year 2015-16 made provision in the budget, for giving 76 fully built buses. 76 fully built buses were received during the year 2016-17 and commenced operation.
- **Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System:** Planned to implement Vehicle Tracking and Monitoring System(VTMS) and PIS at 50 stations.

#### **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 for the benefit of Lorry/Truck Transporters at National Highways in Bangalore and other Cities of the State to avoid Traffic Congestion, Road Accidents, Air Pollution, Facilities for Loading and Unloading the Goods and providing infrastructure facilities to crue members.

The Company has proposed to construct Truck Terminal/Logistic Park/Highway Amenities in the following Cities.

**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.4972 Lakhs has been estimated. Out of this the

Phase-I work of construction of Truck Terminal will be taken up during 2016-17 at the cost of Rs.3355 lakhs.

**HUBLI:** The Truck Terminal and Logistic Park in National Highway (NH-63) taken up in an area of 56-13 Acres at Anchetageri Village of Hubli which has been allotted by Government. The project including Cold Storage and modern infrastructure facilities will be taken up on PPP Basis

Further, Company is proposing to construct Truck Terminals/Logistic Parks/Highway Amenities in Bengaluru, Managalore, Raichur, Gadag, Bijapur, Karwar, Hassan, Bidar 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 2013-14 to 2016 (up to end of December 2016) is presented in **Table 11.22**. It may be observed that highest addition of two wheelers, followed by cars. As on December 2016 out of 17439257 vehicles 1647758 vehicles were transport vehicles. Out of 15791499 non-transport vehicles, 12635742 vehicles were two wheelers. (From April 2016 to December 2016 Total 1148616 new vehicles have been registered).

### 11.2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

State of Karnataka has established the Infrastructure Development Department in the year 1996 with the objective of playing a significant role in the areas of developing air, rail and maritime connectivity for the state and in promoting increased private investment in public Infrastructure through Public Private Partnership. The Infrastructure Development Department is mandated with the works mentioned below:

- (a) Providing assistance to the Government Department/Agencies in developing infrastructure projects on Public and Private Partnership (PPP) mode and mainstreaming PPP mode of implementation.
- (b) Developing Airports and Airstrips.
- (c) Facilitating the development of Ports on PPP mode.

- (d) Coordinating with the Railway Department to implement railway Projects in the State.

The following development agencies are working under the Infrastructure Development Department:-

- (a) Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (KSIIDC) which is the nodal agency for BIAL and GAIL matters.
- (b) Rail Infrastructure Development company (Karnataka) Ltd., (K-RIDE)
- (c) Bangalore Airport Rail Link Ltd., (BARL) – nodal agency Light Rail Transit Project (LRT)

## I. Railways:

### 1. Ramangaram- Mysore Doubling Railway Line Project:

This project was taken up on 2/3:1/3 cost sharing basis between Government of Karnataka & Ministry of Railway. The total estimate of the project is Rs.874.57 crores. GoK has released Rs.503.14 crores out of its share of Rs.503.98 crores. Out of a total length of 93Kms, except 1.5 Km near Srirangapatana, entire line has been opened for traffic. The remaining work including electrification is in progress and is targeted to be completed on March 2017.

### 2. Bidar – Gulbarga New Railway Line Project:

This project was taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Government of Karnataka & Ministry of Railways. The total estimate of the project is Rs.844.15 crores and GoK share is Rs.422.075 crores. Government of Karnataka has released Rs. 512.01 crores. Railway board has sanctioned second revised estimate for an amount of Rs.1542.41 crores the amount to be shared by GoK will be Rs.771.205 crores. The project is in completion stage and targeted to be completed by March 2017.

### 3. Bangalore- Hassan New Railway Line project:

The total length of the project is 166 Kms. From 2010 onwards balance work of this project was taken up on cost sharing basis. The revised estimate of the project is Rs.1289.92 crores in which GoK share is Rs.467.21 crores & Railway sharing is Rs.872.71crores. Till now

Rs.465.17 crores is released for this project. The project is in completion stage and scheduled to be completed by Feb-2017.

#### 4. Munirabad(Giniger)-Mehaboobnagar (Raichur) Railway Line Project:

The total length of this project is 170 Kms and is taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railways. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 1350.91 crores, At present Rs. 345.00 crores has been released. 1200 acres of land handed over to SWR. Track linking between Gangavati - Chikkabanakal and bridge works at Gangavati-Koratagi section is in progress.

#### 5. Tumkur-Davanagere Railway Line Project:

The total length of the project is 199.05 kms and has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Railway at an estimated cost of Rs.1801.00 crores and provide the necessary land free of cost. At present Rs.50.00 crores is released to South Western Railway for construction and Rs.41.54 crores released for land acquisition. Land acquisition is in progress and acquisition of approximate extent of 109 acres in Tumkur district is in award stage.

**Table 11.22 Number of Motor Vehicles under different categories From 2013-14 to December 2016** ('000)

Sl.No	Vehicles	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	As on December 16
1	TWO WHEELS	9534	10644	11768	12636
2	MOTOR CARS	1572	1742	1916	2054
3	JEEPS	44	45	46	46
4	OMNIBUSES	120	124	127	130
5	TRACTORS	413	443	470	490
6	TRAILORS	283	301	317	329
7	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT VEHICLE	9	9	10	11
8	OTHER VEHICLES	70	72	93	95
<b>TOTAL NON-TRANSPORT</b>		<b>12045</b>	<b>13380</b>	<b>14749</b>	<b>15791</b>
1	K.S.R.T.C. BUSES	38	39	40	41
2	PRIVATE BUSES	13	14	16	17
3	CONTRACT CARRIAGES	2	2	3	3
4	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BUSES	13	16	17	20
5	OTHER BUSES	8	9	9	10
6	GOODS VEHICLES	555	606	658	693
7	AUTO RICKSHAWS	312	342	373	396
8	TAXIES	181	205	246	280
9	4 TO 6 SEATERS	37	39	42	45
10	OTHER VEHICLES	131	132	138	143
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT</b>		<b>1290</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>1618</b>
<b>TOTAL NON TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORT VEHICLES IN KARNATAKA STATE</b>		<b>13335</b>	<b>14784</b>	<b>16292</b>	<b>17439</b>

### **6. Tumkur-Rayadurga Broad Gauge Railway Line Project:**

Government of Karnataka has accorded sanction for taking up New Broad Gauge line between Tumakuru-Rayadurga via Kalyanadurga at the project cost of Rs.1027.89 Crore out of which, the cost of the project for railway line in Karnataka is Rs.479.59 crore. The length of the line is 102.63 km. The railway project has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis Government of Karnataka has released Rs. 170.00 crore, out of its share of Rs.239.80 crore. Land acquisition is in progress.

### **7. Bagalkot- Kudachi New Railway Line Project:**

The total length of the project is 144 Kms. This project was approved by the Ministry of Railways in 2010-11 and has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Government of Karnataka & Ministry of Railways. The Original Estimated cost is Rs.816.14 crores. GoK has released Rs.122.02 crores to Railways and Rs.177.82 crores for land acquisition. Bagalkote-Khajadoni section of 30 Kms is nearing completion and targetted to commission during 2016-17.

### **8. Chikkamagalur – Sakaleshpura Railway Line Project:**

The length of the project is 46 Kms at an estimated cost of Rs.657.80 crores. This Project has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis between MoR and GoK. The Government has already released Rs.25.00 crores to the SWR and Rs.25.49 crores towards the cost of land acquisition to the Deputy Commissioner, Chikkamagalur. Land acquisition is in progress.

### **9.Gadag- Wadi New Railway Line Project:**

The length of the project is 252.5 Km. This project has been taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis between GoK and Ministry of Railways at an estimated cost of Rs.1922.14 crores and to provide required land free of cost to SWR. Rs.72.94 crores has been released for land acquisition and Rs.12.47 crores released for construction. Land acquisition is in progress.

### **10. Hejjala – Chamarajanagar New Broadgauge Railway Line Project:**

Hejjala – Chamarajanagar New Railway Line has been taken up at an estimated cost of

Rs.1245.71 crores on 50:50 cost sharing basis between GoK and MoR. GoK will bear the cost of land acquisition as per actual and provide the land to SWR. Alignment and requisitioning of land is completed. Administrative approval is under consideration.

### **11. Railway Fiat Coach Factory, Yadgiri:**

GoK has approved the setting up of FIAT bogie manufacturing factory by MoR at Yadgir District. The entire cost shall be funded by Ministry of Railway. 150 acres of land has been handed over to Railways free of cost. Factory is in completion stage and targetted to be inaugurated by Feb-2017.

### **12. Kolar Coach Factory:**

Government of Karnataka has agreed to setup Rail Coach Factory in Kolar District, by sharing 50:50 of construction cost in addition to providing 1118.38 acres free of land. MoU entered into between Railways & Government of Karnataka. Project report is under scrutiny.

## **II. Bangalore Metro Rail Project**

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.

### **Phase-1**

The Phase-1 Bangalore Metro Rail Project costing Rs.13,845.01 crore was commenced in mid April 2007 and project under implementation consist of two corridors totalling to 42.3 Kms.

The East-West corridor is 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at the Mysuru Road Terminal. The following are the stations come along this corridor are Baiyappanahalli, S.V. Road, Indiranagar, Halasuru, Trinity Circle, M.G. Road, Cubbon Park, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Stn., Vidhana Soudha, Sir M. Visvesaraya Stn Central College, Kempegowda Interchange Station Majestic, City Railway Station, Magadi Road, Shri Balagangadharanath Swamiji Stn.,

Hosahalli, Vijayanagar, Attiguppe, Deepanjalinagar, Mysuru Road Stations.

The 24.20 km. North-South Corridor begins at Nagasandra Terminal and terminates at the Yelachenahalli Terminal. The following are the stations come along this corridor are Nagasandra, Dasarahalli, Jalahalli, Peenya Industry, Goruguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur, Sandal Soap Factory, Mahalaxmi, Rajajinagar, Srirampura, Kuvempu Road, Mantri Square, Sampige Road, Kempegowda

Interchange Station, Chickpet, K.R. Market, National College, Lalbagh, South End Circle, Jayanagar, R.V. Road, Banashankari, J.P. Nagar, Yelchenahalli Stations.

### **Phase-1 Project Progress:**

- Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1 is having a track length of 42.3 Kms, so far 33 Kms has been completed and commercial operation started.
- The physical progress as on December 2016 is 99.48% and financial progress is 99.00%.
- The entire Phase-1 Project is programmed to complete by April 2017.

### **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.

### **STATUS OF PHASE-2**

Bangalore Metro Phase-2 works are started. Presently the process for land acquisition, shifting of utilities and calling of tender for civil works is in progress. Reach-2 Extension (Mysore Road to Kengeri) and Reach-4 Extension (Yalachenahalli to Anjanapura) works are under progress.

The entire Phase-2 work is programmed to complete by March -2020.

### **Phase-2A**

The DPR for proposed additional new line (17 kms length) from Silk Board to K.R. Puram Junction is prepared and submitted to Government for approval. The BMRCL would work on raising finance through innovative methods.

### **Phase-3**

The planning for the Phase-3 of Namma Metro has already started, feasibility study has been done by M/s RITES. In this project provision has been made to connect Kempegowda International Airport from City. M/s RITES have already submitted several alternate alignments. BMRCL will study all proposals and recommend to Government for approval.

### **III. Airports:**

#### **1. Kempegowda International Airport:**

Kempegowda International Airport is the country's first Greenfield international airport, conceived under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with 26% shareholding by State promoters (13% each by Government of India and Government of Karnataka) and the balance 74% by private promoters. The airport has been developed at a cost of Rs.2353.00 crore at Devanahalli near Bengaluru.

The airport began operations in May 2008 and handled 8.70 million passengers in the first year. During 2014-15 the passenger traffic has reached 15.40 million. With the aim of establishing Kempegowda International Airport as India's leading airport in terms of quality and efficiency and to set a benchmark for the future amongst Indian airports, it is built and operated to the best international standards and is a new start in Indian aviation with regard to the passenger experience on ground. Presently, Kempegowda International Airport is the 3rd largest airport in the country in terms of passenger traffic and at present the traffic growth is over 22.50%. The traffic at the airport is growing at a pace higher than the national average. Expansion of the existing Terminal - 1 building, apron area and other related facilities have been completed to cater to the growing demand. Terminal-1 has been expanded at a cost of Rs.1479 crore to cater passenger traffic of 20.00 million.

Planning and preparatory works of construction of second parallel runway and terminal 2 has been taken up. With this, the airport would have the capacity to handle 45 million passengers per annum. The airport has won several awards and accolades including the 'Best Airport India' award by Skytrax World Airport Awards in 2011. The 'Best Emerging Airport-Indian Subcontinent' award in 2010 and 2011, the 'Best Managed Airport' in CNBC Awaz Travel Award 2010. "Best Regional Airport in Central Asia" award at the Skytrax

World Airport Awards in 2015, in Paris on March 11, 2015.

## 2. Mysuru Airport:

The existing airport at Mysuru has been operationalised. Considering the increasing traffic in the near future, expansion of Mysore Airport was imperative. The extension of runway by constructing an underpass at the runway extension point on NH-212 is being studied by IIT, Delhi.

## 3. Mangaluru Airport:

This airport is maintained by AAI and is an ISO 9001 : 2001 and ISO 14001 certified airport. It has been declared as an International Airport on 29.10.2012. The airport at Mangaluru has been upgraded. The second runway and new terminal building complex have been constructed. AAI in its proposal, for expansion of Mangalore Airport has estimated for Rs.1120 crore. An additional amount of Rs.800 crore has been estimated for acquisition of 286 acres land and to fill up the valley in the land and acquisition of three hills near the airport. Infrastructure Development Department has asked Airports Authority of India to give the details of expansion after obtaining all approvals from MoCA and also the commitment to bear the expenditure for the second phase expansion of Mangalore Airport, since the airport belongs to Airports Authority of India.

## 4. Hubballi Airport:

The existing airport at Hubballi is being upgraded to cater to larger aircrafts.

Memorandum of Understanding [MoU] has been signed with AAI on 23.01.2013 for the development of Hubballi Airport. The required land of 588 acres has been acquired at a cost of Rs.286.52 crore and handed over to Airports Authority of India [AAI]. The upgradation of this Airport is being done by Airports Authority of India and development works are in progress.

## 5. Belagavi Airport:

Belgaum Airport belongs to AAI. For upgradation of this airport GoK has signed a MoU with Airport Authority of India on 19.01.2012. As per the MoU State Government has acquired 370 acres of land at a cost of Rs.19.16 crore and handed over to AAI. For construction of new access road surrounding the Belgaum airport, an amount of Rs.72.54 Lakhs has been released. The expansion of this airport is being done by AAI. Development works are in progress.

## 6. Shivamogga airport:

Land to an extent of 626 acres at a cost of Rs.25.98 crore has been acquired for this project. Shivamogga airport project is being developed under PPP mode.

## 7. Hassan Airport:

The development of Hassan Airport is being taken up on PPP basis. As per the agreement, GoK was to handover 960 acres of land to M/s Jupiter Aviation for development of the project. 536 acres of land parcel has been handed over to the developers M/s Jupiter Aviation and Logistics Limited. The requirement of balance

## SUMMARY OF BREAK-UP OF COSTS

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
Puttenahalli Cross to Anjanapura Township	6.290	1765.88
R.V. Road to Bommasandra	18.820	5744.09
Gottigere to Nagawara	21.250	11014.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.095</b>	<b>26405.14</b>



land of 225 acres is in the process of acquisition. A concession agreement was signed with the developers on 06.09.2007 and “in-principle” approval has been obtained from the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The developer, M/s Axiscades Ltd, (earlier known as M/s. Jupiter Aviation) is requested to commence the construction works in the available land immediately.

### **8. Bellary Airport:**

M/s MARG Limited was selected as developer for the development of this Greenfield Airport at Bellary. Project Development Agreement for implementation of the Project was executed between Infrastructure Development Department and M/s. MARG on August 6, 2010. The project progress was stalled from 2010 as the land acquisition process for Bellary Airport was delayed due to the writ petition filed by the land owners. The developers have been informed to take possession of the 823 acres of land which is already acquired for commencing the construction works.

### **9. Kalaburagi airport:**

Around 692 acres of land at a cost of Rs.22.884 crores has been acquired for this project. The State PWD has been entrusted with the completion of balance works of Kalaburagi airport. The work is in progress.

### **10. Bidar Airport:**

Bidar Airport belongs to Ministry of Defence. Government of Karnataka has constructed a terminal building for civil operations in the year 2008. However, since this airport is within the radius of 150 kms of Hyderabad Airport and the conditions in the MoU entered into between AAI and MD, GMR that no other airport, Development will be permitted radius within 150 kms, Ministry of Civil Aviation has not given “No Objection Certificate” to commence civil aviation operations from Bidar Airport. In the 20th Steering Committee meeting held on 05.05.2015 the subject of operationalization of Bidar Airport was discussed and the State Government was requested to follow up with the M/s Hyderabad International Airport Limited and was also suggested that the airport plan be reworked for small air craft operations and general aviation activities so that the commercial interest of the M/s Hyderabad International Airport Limited is not affected. Reply is awaited from M/s HIAL.

### **11. Vijayapura Airport:**

Around 726.18 acres of land has been acquired at a cost of Rs.64.01 crores. The developer withdrew from the development of this airport stating that the Bijapur Airport project was technically and financially not feasible, due to the large boulders and pits present in the identified site and it would be very expensive for levelling the same. The Airport Authority of India on the request of the State Government, made an initial inspection of the site on April 2013 and estimated the expenditure required for levelling the pits and boulders in the said site to be Rs.100 crores. Government of Karnataka requested MoCA to develop this airport under the new Civil Aviation Policy of Government of India as per the recommendation of the AAI and also suggested that if the levelling of land is restricted to the runway area, the cost may be reduced significantly and requested AAI to examine the possibility of land levelling only for the runway area. Reply from MoCA is awaited.

### **IV. PPP Cell, IDD**

The statement showing the head of account wise target for the year 2016-17 and expenditure upto December 2016 pertaining to PPP cell is as under:

#### **Following are the major activities undertaken:**

- Bangalore Airport Rail Link Ltd. has prepared a Detailed Project Report for implementing 41.9 KMs of the Light Rail Transit System in two corridors of Bangalore City viz. (1) J.P. Nagar to Hebbal on Outer Ring Road (31.3 kms) and (2) Toll Gate to Peripheral Ring Road on Magadi road (10.6 kms) as approved by Cabinet and project cost is Rs.10,491 crore. This mass rapid transport system will complement and supplement the existing bus transport system in addition to enhancing the connectivity of Metro phase 1 and phase 2. The system also reduces the use of personalised vehicles in the city. A study about innovative land based financing mechanism has been conducted.
- Government has approved development of a multipurpose, all weather greenfield sea port with 34.25 MTPA capacity at Tadadi, Kumta Taluk, Uttar Kannada District, on PPP model. Special Purpose Vehicle by name “Tadadi Port Limited” has been

formed. About 1400 acres of land is available for the project. Detailed Feasibility Report, Draft EIA & CRZ study reports have been prepared for the project. The application for environmental clearance has been made to MoEF, GoI. The Environmental public hearing has been conducted as per MoEF guidelines. Revised EIA has been submitted to MoEF seeking environmental clearance and approval is awaited.

#### 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 & 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 11.23**).

To provide infrastructure facility by developing minor ports under PPP mode, "Karnataka Minor Port Policy-2014" is implemented and development of Karwar Port 2nd stage under D-BOOST concept on PPP Mode is initiated. The issue of bid document is under the consideration.

The port land has been sanctioned on lease basis to M/s Honnavar Port Limited, Hyderabad at Honnavar port and M/s Renuka Sugars Limited at Manki port for developing anchorage facilities to handle with 5 MTPA and 2 MTPA capacities respectively on PPP mode. Government initiated development of Belekeri port & setting up of free trade housing zone on BOOST basis and i-deck has already prepared RFP, Pre-feasibility report and Draft concessional agreement.

The Government has initiated development of newly declared port at Pavinakurve in Uttar Kannada district under PPP Mode. Preparation of pre-feasibility report & Draft concessional agreement is under progress. Development of modern sea port at Tadri has been taken up at the estimated amount of Rs. 3,800 crore by Infrastructure Development Department (IDD)

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.

#### Anti Sea Erosion Works:

During the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 29.81 crore has been spent under the head of Account 4711 and constructed 1000 m long anti sea erosion works at severe erosion places of 3 coastal districts. Rs. 12.22 crore budgetary allocation has been provided for the year 2016-17 and construction of 1000 m length anti sea erosion work is under progress.

#### Sustainable Coastal Protection & Management Program:

Sustainable Coastal Protection Project with assistance from Asian Development Bank at Rs.911 crore is being implemented. Under tranche-I, the coastal protection work is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 223.00 crores at Ullal in Dakshina Kannada District and construction of 4 inshore berms, 2 offshore reefs and construction of breakwater is under progress. So far, an expenditure of Rs.179 crore has been incurred.

Under tranche-II, coastal protection works are being taken up at 8 places viz; Someshwara in D.Kannada, Ermal Thenka, Udyavara,

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Budget for 2016-17 (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure up to Dec. 2016 (Rs. Lakhs)
1	7465-00-800-0-01 -394 Loans to iDeCK	200.00	0.00
2	5465-01-190-1-16-211-Gas Pipe Line project Investment	10.00	5.00
3	5465-01-190-1-18-211-Tadadi Sea Port Project	100.00	50.00
4	5465-01-190-1-20-211-Karnataka Viability Gap Investment	2100.00	950.00
5	3451-00-090-1-06-059-Infrastructure Preliminary Studies Other Expenses	400.00	0.88
6	3451-00-090-1-17-059-Capacity Building - PPP - Other Expenses	60.00	40.50
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2870.00</b>	<b>1051.38</b>

Kodikanyana, Maravanthe and Kodibengre in Udupi districts and Pavinakurva, Murudeshwara in U.Kannada district for a length of about 54.00 km at an estimated amount of Rs.480.18 crore. Agencies in respect of 2 projects have been fixed and tenders floated for the remaining 5 projects.

#### 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, Bharati, BSNL, Idea, TATA, MNTL etc. are providing the wireless and wireline phones. The number and percentage of Wireless and wireline Subscribers in Southern States is presented in **Table 11.24**.

The teledensity (both BSNL and private cellular operators) in the southern States is presented in **Table 11.25**. Urban teledensity in Karnataka (178.88) is above all India teledensity (153.22). However, Karnataka stands in 2nd position among the southern States in Urban teledensity and 4th in rural teledensity.

The number of telephone exchanges has increased over the years. In the last 8 years 142 new exchanges were added in the State. Though the number of exchanges has increased, 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 from 2008-09 to 2014-15. This may be due to merger of post offices in urban areas. However 321 post offices has been increased during the year 2015-16 as compared to the previous year 2014-15. The details of number of post offices, telephone exchanges and number of telephones are presented in **Table 11.26**. **Appendix 11.13, 11.14** and **11.15** indicates the No.of Post Offices, No. of Telephone Exchanges and No. of Telephones in Karnataka from 2008-09 to 2015-16.

### 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

**Table 11.23 Cargo handled by Ports (1000 MT)**

Ports	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 Upto December-16
Old Mangalore	165.93	120.26	115.89	98.00	48.52
Karwar	441.19	377.10	525.07	714.00	426.24
Malpe, Belekeri, Hangarkatta & Kundapur	4.74	3.00	2.31	3.00	1.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>611.86</b>	<b>500.36</b>	<b>643.27</b>	<b>815.00</b>	<b>476.08</b>

Source: Public Works, Ports and Inland Water Transport

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, 9747 bank branches have been added by March 2016 thus taking the total number of branches to 10502. The branch expansion pattern depicted in Table 11.27 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 network in the rural and semi-urban areas compared to Urban and Metro areas.

The population per branch in Karnataka is 7748 which is less than national average and also many states. The state holds 4<sup>th</sup> 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 2016 - 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.

### 11.3.2: Deposits and Advances:

The aggregate deposits of all the banks (commercial, RRBs and cooperative) stood at Rs.687935crore as at the end of March 2016, an increase of Rs.75238Crore compared to last year (March 2015), registering a growth of 12.28 percent. Similarly, the total outstanding advances of all the banks in the state stood at Rs.5,22,155 Crore as against the level of advances of Rs.458037 crore recorded a year ago indicating a growth rate of 14.00 per cent. The credit-deposit ratio (C-D ratio) of the state as on March 2016 is 75.90 per cent, which is marginally lower compared to last year. (Table 11.30).

### 11.3.3 Priority Sector Advances:

The Priority sector advances of all banks in the State amounted to Rs.219763 Crore in March 2016 as against Rs.184503Crore as at March 2015 showing an increase of Rs.35260Crore and recording a growth of 19.11%.It contributed to 42.09% in total advances, which is marginally higher than the benchmark level of 40% stipulated by RBI.

The agricultural advances as on March 2016 were to the tune of Rs.106368 Crore constituting 20.37 percent of the total advances of Banks as against the mandatory level of 18 percent.

Advances to weaker section stood at Rs.74048Crore constituting 14.18% of the

**Table 11.24 Number of Wireless & Wireline Subscribers in Southern States (subscribers in Millions)**

States	Subscribers	Percentage
Tamil Nadu	83.95	24.25
Kerala	37.03	10.70
Maharashtra	86.21	24.91
Karnataka	63.96	18.48
Andhra Pradesh	75.00	21.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>346.15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending June, 2016

**Table 11.25 Southern States Teledensity (as on 30th June, 2016)**

Service Area	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity
Tamil Nadu	85.22	139.61	117.91
Kerala	62.50	223.90	103.36
Maharashtra	64.81	134.47	98.63
Karnataka	53.36	178.88	102.25
Andhra Pradesh	51.04	171.38	84.66
All India	51.41	153.22	83.20

Source: Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report for Quarter ending June, 2016.

**Table 11.26 Number of Post Offices, 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

Source: Chief General Manager Telecom Office, Karnataka Circle, Bengaluru & Chief Post Master General office, Karnataka Circle, Bengaluru.

total advances with an increase of Rs.6283Crore over the previous year. The advances paid to Minority communities amounted to Rs.24317 Crore, marking an increase of Rs.4516Crore against the advances paid during the last year. Credit disbursed by banks to MSME sectors in the state in March 2016 is Rs.68382Crore from Rs.66925 Crore in the previous year. Advances to SCs/STs accelerated to Rs.13512Crore in March 2016 as against Rs.12480 Crore recorded in March 2015 which recorded as increase of Rs.1032 Crore.

Similarly, advances to women stood at Rs.56532 Crore in March 2016 as against Rs.33206 Crore made in the corresponding period of 2015. Details of advances to priority sector by banks in Karnataka from 2014 to 2016 are given in **Table 11.31**.

#### **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 2016-17 for implementing works under RIDF-XXII.

The rate of interest charged on loans to State Government is at 5.25% with effect from 04.10.2016.

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 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 December 2016 an aggregate amount of Rs.6725.52 Crore has been sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under RIDF tranches XV to XXI. The completed projects include rural roads, rural bridges, minor irrigation projects, medium irrigation projects, school buildings, hostels, rural

**[Table 11.27: Branch net work**

Sl. No.	Branch Network	March 2014	March 2015	March 2016	Increase in 2015-2016
1	Rural	3532	3790	3941	151
2	Semi-Urban	2210	2359	2449	90
3	Urban	1845	1979	2046	67
4	Metro/PT	1779	1946	2066	120
	<b>Total Branches</b>	<b>9366</b>	<b>10074</b>	<b>10502</b>	<b>428</b>

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

**Table 11.28: Category wise Bank Branch network - year ending**

Sl. No	Banks	March 2014	March 2015	March 2016
1	Commercial Banks	6876	7440	7826
2	Regional Rural Banks	1547	1671	1743
3	KASCARD	201	201	203
4	DCC Bank (K.S Coop. Apex Bank)	672	692	698
5	Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank	38	38	-
6	KSFC	32	32	32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9366</b>	<b>10074</b>	<b>10502</b>

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

**Table 11.29: Aggregate bank deposits and Gross credit in selected states (Rs. in Crore)**

State	2016-17				
	Number of Reporting Offices	Aggregate Deposit	Rank	Gross Credit	Rank
MAHARASHTRA	12,023	2210712.04	1	2216028.71	1
NCT OF DELHI	3,482	1054835.88	2	924928.45	2
UTTAR PRADESH	16,233	786673.85	3	327642.98	8
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>732348.12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>496626.17</b>	<b>4</b>
WEST BENGAL	7,742	645225.88	5	336877.12	7
TAMIL NADU	10,117	636924.51	6	684615.34	3
GUJARAT	7,507	550357.74	7	398218.12	5
KERALA	6,259	385613.68	8	240596.41	9
TELANGANA	4,911	375645.08	9	372830.70	6
PUNJAB	6,169	307210.67	10	198761.18	11
MADHYA PRADESH	6,256	285593.26	11	180823.00	13
RAJASTHAN	6,822	278584.61	12	196698.34	12
HARYANA	4,617	273972.74	13	170955.01	14
BIHAR	6,489	254309.31	14	85880.35	15
ANDHRA PRADESH	6,594	228478.42	15	233649.85	10
ODISHA	4,614	224984.46	16	85482.57	16
<b>ALL - INDIA</b>	<b>135,263</b>	<b>10096539.70</b>		<b>7517885.72</b>	

Source: Quarterly statistics issued by R.B. I. -Sept. 2016

godowns, rural markets, Anganwadi buildings, Health facilities, polytechnic buildings, Rural service centers and fish jetties. (Details shown in Appendix)

### **11.3.5 NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION (NULM) & STATE URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION (SULM)**

#### **Chief Minister's programme (State Urban Livelihoods Mission)**

#### **National Urban Livelihoods Mission State Programme.**

National Urban livelihood Mission (NULM) - State Programme scheme is replica of the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Urban Livelihood Mission This scheme is being implemented in towns/cities other than those taken up under National Urban livelihood Mission (NULM) in Karnataka by the State Government. This State sponsored scheme is being rolled out in 179 TMCS/Municipality areas in the State.

- Directorate of Municipal Administration is the State Level Nodal Agency for the implementation of SULM. Under Self-Employment Programme (Individual and Group Enterprises) [SEP(I&G)], 6252 individual beneficiaries & 179 groups are

**Table 11.30: Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks**

Sl. No	Indicator	UNIT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	<b>Branch network</b>				
	A) Commercial Banks	NO.	6876	7440	7826
	B) Regional Rural Banks	NO.	1547	1671	1743
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	NO.	943	963	933
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>9366</b>	<b>10074</b>	<b>10502</b>
2	<b>Deposits</b>				
	A) Commercial Banks	Rs.in Crore	485183.32	563989.16	631803.27
	B) Regional Rural Banks	Rs.in Crore	22009.36	25926.05	31561.79
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	Rs.in Crore	18232.69	22782.16	24570.27
	<b>Total</b>	Rs.in Crore	<b>525425.37</b>	<b>612697.37</b>	<b>687935.33</b>
3	<b>Advances</b>				
	A) Commercial Banks	Rs.in Crore	355415.27	408511.23	465594.35
	B) Regional Rural Banks	Rs.in Crore	18202.34	21264.38	24907.87
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	Rs.in Crore	21710.24	28261.40	29840.37
	<b>Total</b>	Rs. in Crore	<b>395327.85</b>	<b>458037.01</b>	<b>520342.59</b>
4	<b>Credit-Deposit Ratio</b>				
	A) Commercial Banks	%	73.25	72.43	73.69
	B) Regional Rural Banks	%	82.70	82.02	79.00
	C) Co-operative Banks etc	%	119.07	124.04	121.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>75.24</b>	<b>74.76</b>	<b>76.00</b>

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Karnataka

the state annual target for the sanctioning of loan and the same bifurcated up to district/ULB level.

b. Self-Employment- ( Individual and Group Enterprises)

This component focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.

The under-employed and unemployed urban poor will be encouraged to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is considerable local demand. Local skills and local crafts should be particularly encouraged. Each City/Town develop a compendium of such activities/projects keeping in view skills available, marketability of products, costs, economic viability etc. No minimum or



**Table 11.31: Distribution of Priority sector advances (Amount in Crore)**

Sl. No.	Indicator	March 2014		March 2015		March 2016	
		Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances	Advances	% to Total Advances
1	Total Advances	395328	-	458037	-	522155	
2	Total Priority Sector Advances (PSA)	158455	40.08	184503	40.28	219763	42.09
3	Agriculture	77971	19.72	87860	19.18	106368	20.37
4	MSME	57051	14.43	66925	14.61	68382	13.10
5	Weaker sections	57878	14.64	67765	14.79	74048	14.18
6	SCs/STs	9966	2.52	12480	2.72	13512	2.59
7	Women	26977	6.82	33206	7.25	56532	10.83
8	Minorities	16968	10.71	19801	10.73	24317	11.07

Source: State Level Bankers Committee

maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under SEP.

- Setting up of both individual and group micro enterprises needs to be supported. The project cost ceiling will be Rs.2.00 lakh for individual enterprises and Rs.10.00 Lakh for group enterprises. Individual and groups will be provided loan from the banks and the application for such loans will preferably be recommended by the SHGs.
- Interest subsidy over and above 7 percent rate of interest will be charged on a bank loan for setting up of an individual or group enterprise. No collateral is envisaged other than the microenterprise itself.

#### **B. SHG - Bank Linkage:**

- Interest Subsidy over and above 7 percent rate of interest will be applicable to all SHGs accessing bank loan. An additional 3 percent interest subvention will be

provided to all women SHGs who timely repay their loan.

- The interest subvention will be subject to timely repayment by the beneficiaries. Suitable certification from banks will be obtained in this regard. The difference between 7 percent or 4 percent as the case may be and the prevailing rate of interest will be provided to banks under NULM.

**Target – No. Of SHGs** **2517**

Target Credit 2517

Achievement – No of SHGs 955

Achievement – Amount Sanctioned 1489.63

Percentage of achievement 37.94%

#### **11.3.6 Micro Credit Delivery Innovations-Self Help Groups (SHGs):**

##### **STREE SHAKTI PROGRAMME**

The Women & Child Welfare Development, GoK has communicated the targets for linkage of

Stree Shakti Groups for the year 2015-16 is as under:

No. of Stree Shakti Groups formed	:	140000
No. of Groups credit linked	:	130050

The progress under Stree Shakti Programme as furnished by the Women & Child Development Department, Govt. of Karnataka for March 2016 is as under:

#### **Activities undertaken during 2016-17 by NABARD**

- Conduct of need based capacity building training programmes in all districts of Karnataka for Bankers/NGOs/PRI/SHG members at taluk level one programme per taluk.
- Entrepreneurs Development Programme (MEDP) for SHG members.
- 4 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 off take of JLG programme in the State.
- Sanction of grant assistance to Self-Help Groups Promoting Institutions (SHPI) and Joint-Liability Groups Promoting Institutions (JLGPI) for formation/linkage of Self-Help Groups / Joint-Liability Groups in the State.
- Grant assistance is extended to SHPIS viz., NGOs and DCCBs for promoting and credit linking of SHGs with banks. NABARD support to SHPIs includes e-book keeping along with support for formation, credit linkage and handholding services provided to them.
- Process for digitization of SHGs data has started in Mysore district on a pilot project basis and it is expected that around 18000 SHGs data would be digitized by December 2016.
- 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.

#### **11.3.7 Lending Through Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs):**

Association of Karnataka Micro-finance Institutions (AKMI) registered under the Societies Act of 1860 and overseeing the activities of various (25) MFIs. It has informed that the loan outstanding given by various MFIs in Karnataka as on March 2016 is Rs.11685.09 Crore covering 65,17,944 accounts, out of which overdue stands at Rs.127.44 Crore spread over 38,462 accounts.

#### **11.3.8 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 Rs 50,000/- 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 36,74,401 Kisan Credit Cards have been issued involving a credit limit of Rs.29,154.78 Crore upto March 2016. Agency-wise number of Cards issued and limit sanctioned as on 30.03.2016 is as under:

#### **11.3.9 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.

**Status of Physical Achievement of the NULM Cities**

<b>Progress for the year 2015-16 (by end of March 2016)</b>									
<b>Self-Employment Program (Individual &amp; Group)</b>									
<b>Individual</b>					<b>Groups</b>				
<b>Target</b>	<b>No. of applications received</b>	<b>No of Applications Sent to Bank</b>	<b>No of application sanctioned by the bank</b>	<b>Applications Pending with Bank</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>No. of applications received</b>	<b>No of Applications Sent to Bank</b>	<b>No of application sanctioned by the bank</b>	<b>Applications Pending with Bank</b>
4765	10628	9324	3026	4831	105	190	182	110	NA*

NA \* Application pending under SE – (G) is not applicable as targets are achieved.

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 Pragati Grameena Bank. Similarly, another 4 RRBs sponsored by Syndicate Bank were amalgamated and 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 Pragati Grameena Bank and Krishna Grameena Bank were amalgamated into a single RRB w.e.f 23.08.2013 and renamed as Pragati 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.

**11.3.10 State Term Lending Institutions:**

Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) is a State Level Financial Institution

established by the State Government in 1959 under the provisions of SFCs Act, 1951 which is a Central Act. The basic objective of the Corporation is the development of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), backward areas & first generation entrepreneurs in the State of Karnataka. The Corporation has worked in this direction since the beginning and has been successful in achieving the same. Since its inception up to the end of 31st March 2016, the Corporation has extended assistance to the extent of 67% for Small Scale Industries, 54% for Development of Backward Areas and 51% for the promotion of First Generation Entrepreneurs.

**MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FY: 2015-16:**

- During the FY: 2015-16, the Corporation Sanctioned Rs 73194 lakhs, Disbursed Rs 56636 lakhs & Recovered Rs 84248 lakhs.
- The Cumulative Gross Sanctions of the Corporation reached Rs 14,54,262 lakhs

<b>No. of Stree Shakti Groups formed</b>	<b>140000</b>
No. of groups maintaining accounts with banks	140000
Cumulative amount saved by the Group Members	Rs.1784.05 Cr
No. of groups credit linked	130050
Loan disbursal by banks	Rs.2769.00 Cr

**The Micro Finance Profile of the State:**

Number of SHGs Promoted & Saving Linked during 2015-16	78,363
Cumulative Number of SHGs Saving linked as on 31.03.2016 (Number of live SB accounts of SHGs)	9,62,446
Number of SHGs credit linked during 2015-16	2,81,389
Bank Loan disbursed during the year 2015-16 (Rs. crore)	6,259.00
Bank Loan outstanding as on 31.03.2016 (Rs. crore)	7475.00
Average Loan per SHG (Rs.lakh)	2.22
Percentage of Women SHGs	88%

Source:NABARD Focus Paper

**Target and Achievement for the year 2015-16 & 2016-17**

Targets for the year 2015-16			Achievement as on 30.09.2015		
New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs	New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs
0	1,56,250	25,000	78,363	2,81,389	67,749

Targets for the year 2016-17			Achievement as on 30.06.2016*		
New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs	New SHGs	Credit Linkage of SHGs	Credit Linkage of JLGs
0	1,00,000	60,000	3694	13,180	1,150

Source SLBC

covering 1,70,355 cases as on 31st March 2016.

- The Cumulative Disbursements reached Rs 11,38,748 lakhs as on 31st March 2016.
- The Cumulative Recovery touched Rs 14,75,090 lakhs as on 31st March 2016.
- During the year, the Government of Karnataka provided an equity capital of Rs 7500 lakhs and interest subsidy of Rs 2454 lakhs as indicated below, under various schemes:

Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs : Rs 1500 lakhs

Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs : Rs 800 lakhs

First Generation

Entrepreneurs : Rs 80 lakhs

Women

Entrepreneurs : Rs 74 lakhs

**IMPORTANT POLICY DECISION:**

- Implementation of Interest Subsidy Scheme for the first generation entrepreneurs establishing New Micro & Small Industries; Implementation of scheme for financing Solar Power Generation Projects;
- Introduction of Interest subsidy Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs;
- Enhancement of limit of assistance to Rs 500 lakhs from Rs 200 lakhs to SC/ST Entrepreneurs under Interest Subsidy

- Scheme and extension of repayment period from 5 years to 8 years.
- Re-introduction of Special OTS Scheme of GOK for small loans upto Rs 10 lakhs
- Further amendments to MCAR Scheme and guidelines for release of third party collateral security;
- The Corporation has consolidated its financial position and registered a net profit of Rs 3213 lakhs during the FY 2015-16.

**PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATION DURING THE FY: 2016-17 (April to December 2016) :**

During the FY:2016-17 (April to December 2016) the Corporation has assisted 727 units to an extent of Rs 52378 lakhs, disbursed Rs 44003 lakhs and recovered Rs 61539 lakhs.

The performance of the Corporation in the key areas of operations is summarized in Table 11.33.

**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.

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 Complex adjacent to the Bengaluru International Airport on PPP mode
- c) Development of Devanahalli Business Park
- d) Development of a Sea Port at Tadadi on PPP mode
- e) Dabhol-Bangalore Gas Pipeline & City Gas Distribution Project for Bangalore
- f) Industrial Nodes-National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ)
- g) Industrial Corridor Projects:
  - Chennai-Bangalore-Chithradurga Industrial Corridor (CBCIC)
  - Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC)

**Table 11.32: Distribution of KCC cards agency wise (as on March 2016) (in Crore)**

Agency	Target for 2015-16 (Amount)	During the Year		Outstanding Balance	
		No. of cards Issued	Limit sanctioned	No. of cards	Amount
Comm.Banks	25452	768187	13011.221	1490754	23417.69
RRBs	6136	691728	6111.72	761866	7412.71
Co-operatives	10012	2214486	10031.84	2258674	9729.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>41600</b>	<b>3674401</b>	<b>29154.78</b>	<b>4511294</b>	<b>40560.27</b>

Source: SLBC, Karnataka

## h) Development of Airstrips

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.

- Thrust on recovery from advances
- Settlement of remaining loan accounts under OTS
- Sale of primary assets taken over under section 29.
- Recovery of advances through legal recourse under SFC & other Acts.

**11.3.11 Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Banks:**

The health of banking sector largely depends on Non-Performing Assets (NPA). In the State the NPAs have increased compared to last year. The NPA was Rs.16,803.12crore on March 2015 and it is Rs.19,921.05 crore as on March 2016 accounting for 3.82 per cent of total advances.

There were 727880 NPA accounts involving an amount of Rs.19921.05 Crore as of March-

2016, accounting for 3.82% of total advances. The Farm sector accounts 301681 with a balance of Rs.4,392.64 Crore constituting 4.13 per cent of advances to agriculture. NPA under MSE and OPSA works out to 4.72% and 0.13% respectively.

**11.3.12 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:

- This enhancement is applicable for short-term crop loans approved & disbursed on or after 01.04.2012
- 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.
- 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

**Table 11.33 : Performance of KSFC****(Rs in lakhs)**

Period	Sanctions		Disbursements	Recovery
	No.	Amount	Amount	Amount
April'11 to Dec.'11	1037	58909	41403	45707
FY 2011-12	1485	81732	59708	66090
April'12 to Dec.'12	1129	65643	50093	53401
FY 2012-13	1598	94406	73470	79289
April'13 to Dec.'13	991	62118	46448	60696
FY 2013-14	1426	90926	70747	83652
April'14 to Dec.'14	730	40229	38922	58309
FY 2014-15	1092	67515	55362	81400
April'15 to Dec.'15	763	44331	38863	60380
FY 2015-16	1111	73194	56636	84248
April'16 to Dec.'16	727	52378	44003	61539

Source: KSFC

been submitted to Dept. of Agriculture during the quarter. The amount settled during the quarter is Rs.1.81 crore.

### 11.3.13 Co-operative Credit:

#### Co-operative Credit:

The Co-operative 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 (PACS)/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 credit and another looking after long term credit needs.

#### a. Short Term Credit Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS):

The Karnataka state Cooperative Apex Bank through its affiliated District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) and Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) at the villages' level extends short term credit to the farmers and others. The total number of DCCBs is 21 with 698 branches. There are 5051 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 31-3-2015 the working capital of DCCBs was Rs.24940.01 crore by the end of March 2016, it had grown to Rs.27470.94 crore indicating a growth of 10.15 per cent. The total amount of Deposit in DCCBs was Rs. 15072.93 Crore as on 31-3-2015. It had grown by 14.45 per cent to Rs. 17250.49 crore as on 31-3-2016. During 2015-16 all the 21 DCCBs in the

State have shown profits. Only Shimoga, DCCB is having accumulated loss. 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 Co-operative Credit Structure (LTCCS):

Apex Bank, 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, 372.79 crore and 262.50 crore respectively as against Rs.9285.99 crore, Rs.292.95 crore and Rs.317.66 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 sept 2016, the cooperative credit system issued ST, MT and LT loans to the extent of Rs.5396.98 cr , 216.69 cr and 61.95 crore respectively.

#### 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 2013-14 to 2015-16 is presented vide **Table 11.37**. 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.

**Table 11.34: NPA across the type of banks**

(`in lakh)

Sl. No	Type of Banks	As on 30/3/2015		As on 30/3/2016	
		A/Cs	Amount	A/Cs	Amount
1	Commercial	542404	1513826	585421	1801009
2	RRBs	101327	71842	99630	91797
3	Cooperatives/KSFC	43910	94644	42829	99299
<b>Total</b>		<b>687641</b>	<b>1680312</b>	<b>727880</b>	<b>1992105</b>

### **e. Business Development Plans(BDP)for Primary Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies:**

Business Development Plans (BDP) are being implemented primary credit cooperative societies from 1995-96. 4843 societies have been brought under this programme by the end of March 2016.

The 4843 cooperative societies which have been implanting business development scheme have done credit business of Rs. 13521.26 crore and non credit business of Rs. 2405.03 crore and total business of Rs 15926.29 crore and has achieved 88.48 % of annual target.

### **f. Subsidised loan to farmers @ 3,1, and 0 per cent**

The State Government has 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% and 1% for 2011-12 and 0% upto 1 lakh and 1% upto 3.00 lakh 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 for short term agricultural loans. The medium term and long term agricultural loans up to 10.00 lakhs are 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 also. 3% interest subsidy scheme 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 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 1972744 farmers through concerned cooperative institutions. During the year 2016-17 a budget provision of Rs.888.81 crore has been provided, upto Oct 2016 Rs.429.25 crore of interest subsidy amount has been released to

1029949 farmers through cooperative institutions.

### **g. Interest subsidy to Self Help Groups:-**

The scheme of advancing loans to Self help groups in Karnataka at 4 % has been implemented from 01-04-2007. Government is providing interest subsidy to cooperative institutions in order to implement the scheme. During the year 2014-15 an amount of Rs. 647.92 crores of loan has been disbursed to 37304 groups and Rs.20.00 crore of interest subsidy has been released.

During the year 2015-16 11442 groups have been formed which have led to formation of 239836 groups. Out of these groups 33929 groups have been provided Rs.624.29 crores of loans. During the year 2015-16 a budget provision of Rs.62.63 crore has been provided, entire amount has been released to groups through cooperative institutions.

During the year 2016-17, up to Sep. 2016, 4790 groups have been formed which have led to formation of 244626 groups. Out of these groups 16702 groups have been provided Rs.348.77 crores of loans. During the year 2016-17 a budget provision of Rs.41.79 crore has been provided and Rs.1.39 cr has been released to groups through cooperative institutions.

### **h. Loan waiver Scheme:**

In view of the continued occurrence of drought in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, Govt has waived the short term agricultural loans up to Rs.25000 with interest, which were borrowed between 01-08-2011 to 25-07-2012 and remained out standing on 25-07-2012 from cooperative institutions.

The farmers who have borrowed loans of above Rs.25000 are also given benefit of waiver of Rs.25000, provided the loans of over Rs.25000 are paid to the respective cooperative institutions before the due date or 30-06-2013.

Under the scheme Govt has released Rs.940.00 crores to 4.02 lakh farmers during the year 2012-13, Rs.2338.64 crores to 10.16 lakh farmers. During the year 2014-15 a budget provision of Rs.4.73 crore has been provided and entire amount has been released to 1832 farmers through cooperative institutions. . During the year 2015-16 a budget provision of Rs.19.13 crore has been provided and Rs. 15.82 cr has been released to 7196 farmers through cooperative institutions.



**Table 11.35: Consolidated financial Status of DCCB****(Rs. in crore)**

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No of DCCBs	21	21	21
Total share capital	628.75	808.26	995.04
States' share capital	15.73	15.73	15.73
Share of state share capital %	2.50	1.95	1.58
Deposits	13022.89	15072.93	17250.49
Borrowings	5642.23	7188.86	8139.82
Loans & Adv O/S	15617.21	16560.67	18686.37
Banks showing profit	21	20	21

**Table 11.36: Performance of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Credit****(Rs. in Crore)**

	Type of Loan	Target	Achievement	Per cent
2013-14	Short term	7936	7559.73	95.26
	Medium term	375	309.08	82.42
	Long term	183.98	212.00	115.23
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 (Sept)	Short term	11000	5396.98	49.06
	Medium term	1000	216.69	21.67
	Long term	585	61.95	10.59

**Table 11.37: Recovery of loans in Karnataka**

Type of loan	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (September)
Short term	96.87	97.28	98.33	97.69
Medium term	86.35	89.64	86.68	79.56
Long term	65.54	51.61	37.00	18.28

**Table 11.38 : Improvement under the project of Business Development (Rs. in crore)**

Details	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Annual Target	Annual achievement	Percent--age of achievement	Annual Target	Annual achievement	Percentage of achievement	Annual Target	Annual achievement	Percent-age of achievement
Credit	11227.40	10447.11	93.05	13388.16	12317.11	92.00	15000.00	13521.26	90.14
Non-Credit	2139.41	1540.21	71.99	2229.60	1761.38	79.00	3000.00	2405.03	80.17
Total	13366.81	11987.32	89.68	15617.76	14078.49	90.14	18000.00	15926.29	88.48

Due to the occurrence of drought during the year 2015-16, Govt., has announced two scheme to reduce the financial burden of the farmers.

**i. Interest waiver Scheme on Postponement of Installments of Medium and Long term agri 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 in the current year,

Government has accorded sanction for the postponement of the re-payment of regular medium-term and long-term agricultural loan installments by one-year for agricultural loans 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 will bear the interest burden of Rs.65.87 crores on account of this postponement in respect of app. 2.93 lakh farmers.

# CHAPTER 12

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### 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 wellbeing, 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 per cent, which increased to 75.60 per cent 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 per cent. However, rural female literacy rate in the State 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 position is maintained in 2011. The overall increase in literacy rate in the State during this decade is 9 per cent. 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.

#### 12.1.2 STATUS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

In the state general education system is divided into different levels such as pre-primary level,

**Table 12.1: Literacy rates in Karnataka and India**

	Karnataka	India	Karnataka (Rural)	Karnataka (Urban)
Persons	75.60	74.04	68.86	86.21
Males	82.85	82.14	77.92	90.54
Females	68.13	65.46	59.60	81.71

Source: 2011 Census

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 2016-17 there were 26696 Lower Primary, 35498 Higher Primary and 15773 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 81.23 percent in lower primary schools and 63.40 percent in higher primary schools. Whereas in secondary education the participation of Education Department is low with 29.73 per cent of the high schools are managed by Government. There are also 24.37 percent aided secondary schools wherein Government funds the teacher salaries. 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 states that "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age

of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine" and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Elementary Education (RTE) Act 2009 helped to realise the Right to education since April 2010. The State Rules under the RTE Act were notified in 2011. These developments have opened 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 8520 HPS has been upgraded so far.

**b) Number of Schools:** During 2016-17, there were 62194 elementary schools in the State, of which 26,696 were LPS and 35498 were HPS. In 2015-16, the State had 26,118 lower primary, and 34795 higher primary schools. The number of HPS increased by 703 between 2015-16 and 2016-17. There were 15140 high schools in the state during 2015-16 and 633 new schools were established during 2016-17 (**Table 12.3**).

**Table 12.2: Schools by Management in Karnataka (2016-17)**

Category		Education Department	Social Welfare + Local body	Aided	Un-Aided	Others + Central	Total
Lower Primary Schools	No.	21684	136	249	4610	17	26696
	%	81.23	0.51	0.93	17.27	0.06	100
Upper Primary Schools	No.	22507	631	2881	9366	113	35498
	%	63.40	1.78	8.12	26.38	0.32	100
Elementary Schools	No.	44191	767	3130	13976	130	62194
	%	71.05	1.23	5.03	22.47	0.21	100.00
Secondary Schools	No.	4689	615	3844	6530	95	15773
	%	29.73	3.90	24.37	41.40	0.60	100.00
Total (Elementary + Secondary)	No.	48880	1382	6974	20506	225	77967
	%	62.69	1.77	8.94	26.30	0.30	100

Source: DISE 2016-17

**Table 12.3: Schools in Karnataka (in nos.)**

Schools	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Lower Primary	25950	26058	26308	26118	26696
Higher Primary	34086	34427	34604	34795	35498
Total Primary	60036	60485	60912	60913	62194
Secondary	14194	14469	14937	15140	15773
Total	74230	74954	75849	76013	77967

Source: DISE 2016-17

From the above Table it can be noted that, there is an increase in the number of primary schools during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. This increase is not a natural one but a notional increase, as the lower primary schools were newly opened and also got upgraded as higher primary schools every year. The number of HPS and high schools has increased 1412 and 1579 respectively during these period.

**c) Enrolments:**

i. Enrolment during 2016-17 in primary (class I to V) and in upper primary (class VI to VIII) stage was 54.49 lakh and 29.20 lakh respectively (Table 12.4). It is noted that 86.59 percent of children are studying in rural government schools.

ii. Over the years the enrolment has increased marginally in the primary stage. The State is making continued efforts for successful completion of schooling at class V and increasing retention at upper primary stage.

iii. The number of SC / ST children in class I to VII in the State is 2001868

Total enrolment in the State in 1 to 10 standards has marginally increased from 100.62 lakh in 2012-13 to 101.74 lakh in 2016-17. Both gender parity and gender equity are nearing unity in the State. Gender Parity in enrolment at primary and upper primary is 2.01 and 1.32 in Government + Aided schools. Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in

**Table 12.4: Schools and Enrolments in Karnataka 2012-13 to 2016-17, (in No's)**

Enrolments (All types of Schools)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<b>Enrolments classes I to V</b>					
Total ( in lakh)	53.78	53.51	53.73	54.06	54.49
Boys ( in lakh)	27.90	27.62	27.71	27.87	28.25
Girls (in lakh)	25.88	25.89	26.01	26.19	26.24
<b>Enrolments classes VI to VIII</b>					
Total ( in lakh)	30.17	29.70	29.72	29.34	29.20
Boys ( in lakh)	15.68	15.40	15.37	15.19	15.26
Girls (in lakh)	14.49	14.30	14.34	14.16	13.94
<b>Enrolments IX to X</b>					
Total ( in lakh)	16.67	16.85	17.67	17.74	18.04
Boys ( in lakh)	8.64	8.75	9.21	9.24	9.44
Girls (in lakh)	8.03	8.10	8.46	8.50	8.59
Enrolment Total 1 to 10	100.62	100.07	101.12	101.14	101.74
Boys (in lakh)	52.22	51.78	52.28	52.30	52.96
Girls (in lakh)	48.40	48.29	48.84	48.84	48.78
Total Schools in State [ 1 to 10]	74230	74954	75849	76013	77697

Source: DISE 2016-17

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 2016-17, GER and NER lower primary are 103.71 and 96.40 respectively. At Higher primary stage GER and NER are 92.90 and, 79.16 respectively (Table 12.5). Changes in GER and NER across the years are marginal.

#### d) Drop-out Rates:

In the Annual report 2015-16, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) had identified 29555 (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, Bengaluru North and Bengaluru South, Ballari Dharwad, Raichur, Gadag, Haveri, Chikkodi, Chitradurga, Davangere, Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Chamarajanagar (Source: Annual Report, SSA 2015-16). 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 2015 and 9468 children between the age of 7 years and 14 years were identified as school dropout children. And also 12243 children of previous year were prevented from becoming school dropout. Among the total 21711 children identified till December end, 9473 children are brought into mainstream through various 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, Upper Primary and Secondary Stages (in %)**

Year	Primary level		Upper 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	92.90	79.16	84.44	61.75

Source: DISE 2016-17

**Table 12.6: Drop-out Rates in Lower Primary and Higher Primary Stages (2016-17) (in %)**

Stage	All children	All (Boys)	All (Girls)
Lower Primary	1.03	0.12	1.25
Higher Primary	2.30	2.70	4.23

Source Edu.Dept.(SSA)

**Table 12.7: Special enrolment drive to out of school children target and achievement for the year 2016-17 (up to Dec. 2016 )**

Name of Strategies	Target (Number of children)	Achievement Number of Children (Till December 2015)
Special Training of 3 months without accommodation (Chinnara Angala)	572	451
Special Training of 3 months with accommodation (Chinnara Angala)	135	16
Special Training of 12 months with accommodation	143	102
School Based Special Training (With volunteers) (For 6 months period)	32	0
School Based Special Training (Without volunteers) (For 6 months period)	207	214
Tent Schools (For 6 months)	6441	4782
Tent schools continued from previous year	495	409
Chinnara Tangudhama (YDC) (For 12 months period)	1811	242
Madarasa centers (For 10 months period)	379	99
Madarasas continued from previous year (For 10 months period)	884	748
Home Based Education	2459	2203
School preparatory programme	11	6
Hostel facilities	169	49
6 months seasonal special Training with accommodation	7973	152
Total	21711	9473

Source Edu. Dept. (SSA)

**Steps to ensure continuation of mainstreamed children in regular schools**

- School dropout period of children 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.
- The girl students who are studying in 1st Std. are given Rs.2/- per day as attendance incentive.
- 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 cooperation and coordination of other departments. Similarly, the Coordination 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 drop out 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

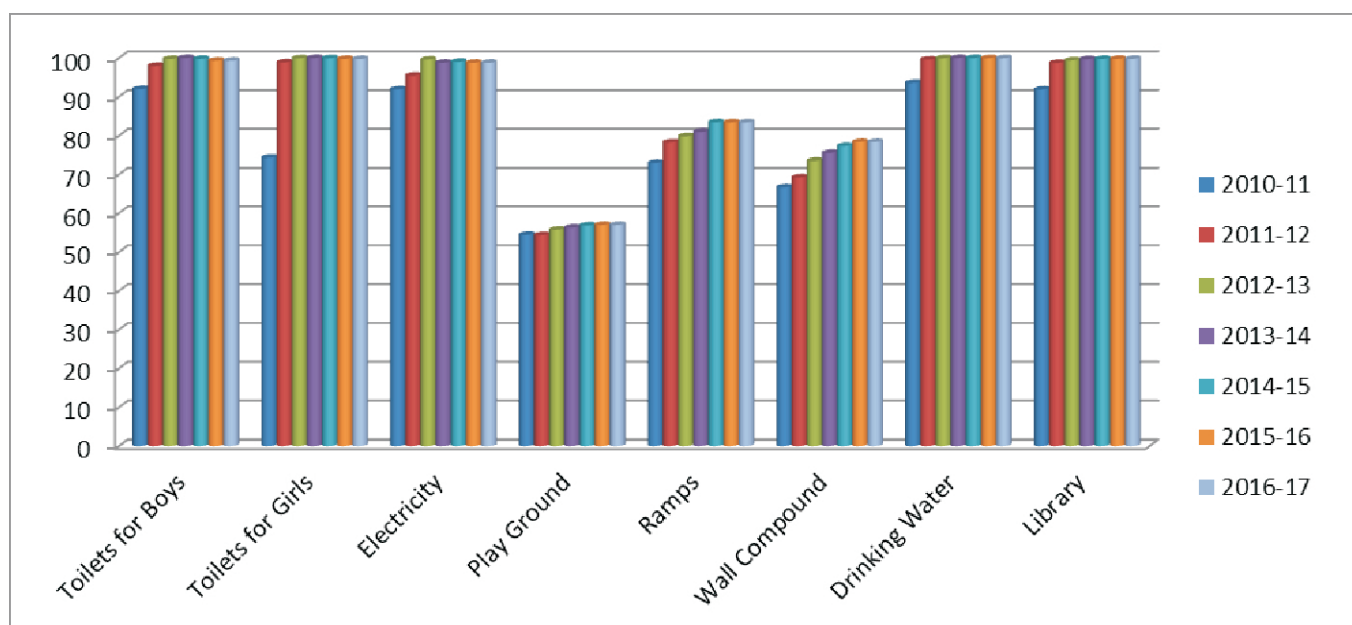
toilets for boys and girls, playground, library, compound /fences, drinking water, toilet, kitchens and other facilities. The main five facilities (Pancha Soulabhya) are drinking water, Toilet, Play Ground, Compound Wall and School Building. Significant progress is achieved by the state in providing fundamental facilities as shown below in **Table 12.8, 12.9** and **Figure 12.1, 12.1**. It may be noted that significant achievement is observed in providing toilet to girl students.

**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
2010-11	91.97	74.26	91.89	54.41	72.95	66.61	93.59	91.86
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
% More / Less	-0.21	-0.04	0.28	0.57	2.41	1.85	-0.01	0.07
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	0.01
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

Source: DISE 2016-17

**Figure 12.1: Basic facilities in Primary Schools, (Elementary)**

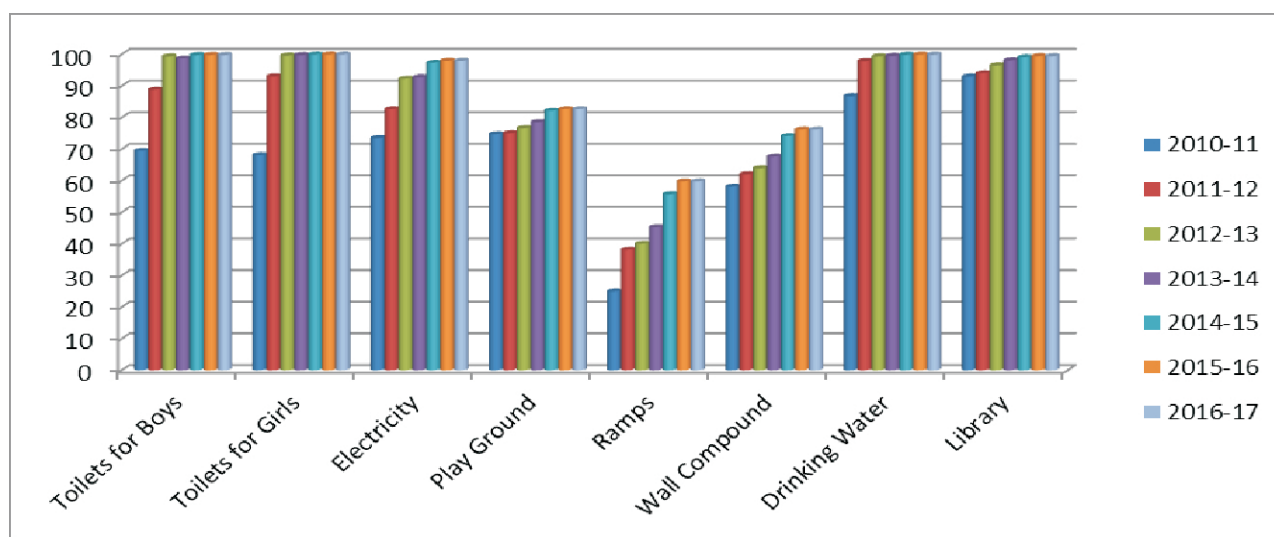




**Table 12.9: Details of Basic Facility in High School across the state**

Year	Toilets for Boys	Toilets for Girls	Electricity	Play Ground	Ramps	Wall Compound	Drinking Water	Library
2010-11	69.47	68.09	73.49	74.75	24.99	58.16	86.77	92.94
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
%More/Less	-0.60	0.15	0.48	2.45	13.08	5.85	0.15	1.68
2014-15	99.78	99.93	97.33	82.16	55.74	74.12	99.87	99.09
%More/Less	1.08	0.19	4.57	3.63	10.45	6.44	0.40	0.98
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

Source: DISE 2016-17

**Figure 12.2: Basic Facility in High Schools****ii) School Buildings and Classrooms**

Out of a total of 62194 elementary schools in the State 44191 schools belong to the DoE. About 98.61% of schools of the department possess own buildings (Table 12.10). The remaining 1.50 per cent includes those operating in rent free or rented building and schools without any building facility. During 2016-17, there were 212418 classrooms (188941 in 2008-09) in elementary schools indicating an increase of 23477 classrooms in about Eight years. 68.89% of classrooms are in good condition. 15.61% classrooms need

minor repairs, while 15.51 % of classrooms require major repairs. Out of a total of 15773 Secondary schools in the State, 4502 belong to the DoE. About 95.98% of schools of the Department possess own buildings (Table 12.11)

**(h) Teachers**

In 2016-17 in the state, 284832 teachers (87.70%) are working in the LPSs and HPSs against the sanctioned vacancies of 321171. Further, in aided schools at the elementary stage, 16640 were working against the sanctioned posts of 22230. It is observed that

**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
Secondary Schools	43579	183	261	0	168	44191
Percentage to Total Schools	98.61	0.41	0.59	0	0.38	100.00

Source: DISE 2016-17

**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	4502	11	142	6	28	4689
Percentage to total Schools	95.98	0.24	3.05	0.13	0.60	100.00

Source: DISE 2016-17

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 1:23.18 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 485 children are studying in

**Table 12.12: Teachers in various types of schools (2016-17)**

Teachers (Working)	Education Dept.	SW + LB	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
Elementary level	165618	2396	16640	99043	1135	284832
PTR	23.18	35.00	55.48	31.61	49.76	28.14
High Schools	38966	2683	28822	37182	727	108380

Source: DISE 2016-17

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 each of these schools is in progress and has presently reached up to plinth level. 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 2016-17 is as given in Table 12.13.

**c) Nali Kali:** All Primary schools in the state have adopted the NALI KALI mode which means Joyful learning. From every school 2 teachers which totaled to 60614 teachers are trained in this method and assigned Nali Kali classes. Head Masters of all schools too are trained. All the schools are supplied with Nali Kali kits along with learning cards. Free Nali Kali Helpline is offered in all district offices.

**a) 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

**Table 12.13: Enrolment in Residential Schools for Specific category of children during 2016-17**

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	63	37	48	17	0	35	100
2	Dakshina Kannada – Govt. Model School Premises, Beltangadi Main Road, Beltangadi	62	36	9	7	6	76	98
3	Dharwad – Govt. HPS No.8, Opp. Nehru College, Ghantakeri, Hubli City	64	36	8	8	21	63	100
4	Mysuru Govt. HPS Premises, Nazarabad, Mysuru North Zone	62	36	61	16	1	20	98
5	Shivamogga – Govt. HPS Premises, Agumbe, Teerthahalli Taluka	56	33	26	2	0	61	89
Total		307	178	152	50	28	255	485

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.

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.

#### **Enrolment details of KGBV in 2016-17**

- Number of KGBV with 100 students: 47
- Number of KGBV with 150 students: 24
- Total enrolment of at KGBVs: 8300

#### **b) Children with Special Needs (CWSN):**

There are 82364 children in the state who are identified with special needs group among which 63582 children are enrolled into schools and 18782 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. 26051 children are supplied with these educational equipments.

#### **c) Training:**

In the year 2016-17, an aid of Rs. 2745.77 lakhs is released 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 two days in the year 2016-17 Rs.537.95 lakhs are

sanctioned. 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.

#### **d) 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

#### **Learning Ability of students in 2nd, 4th, and 8th Std:**

In order to ensure the learning ability of students, study of the same is embarked upon through Karnataka State Quality Assessment Accreditation Council (KQAAC). Achievement of learning ability is given in **Table 12.14**.

#### **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 society to sustain higher rate of economic growth.

#### **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.
- Total number of students enrolled at KGBV: 8112

**Table 12.14: Achievement of Learning Ability**

Sl. No	Std.	Subject				
		Kannada	Maths	EVS	Science	S.St
1	2 <sup>nd</sup>	95.17%	89.93%	95.51%	---	---
2	4 <sup>th</sup>	95.72%	95.65%	98.83 %	---	---
3	8 <sup>th</sup>	95.37%	95.04%	---	95.87%	94.53%

Source: Edu. Dept. (SSA)

**a) Institutions / Enrolment / Teachers**

The State has a total of 15773 secondary schools of which 4689 schools are run by the DoE, 615 SW and LB schools, 3844 by aided managements, 6530 by private unaided managements and 95 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 39.56 percent of girls are enrolled in Govt. schools, and only 27.40 percent of them study in private unaided schools.

According to the available data, in the state, total of 108380 teachers were working out of 37182 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. Rashtreeya 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:**

- 62 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

**Grant and Activities Approved from MHRD for the year 2016-17:**

The Planning Accreditation Board (PAB) has approved 32893.14 lakhs for the year 2016-17, out of this, the Central share is Rs.19735.88 lakhs (60%) and Rs.13157.26 lakhs (40%) is

**Table 12.15: Schools, Teachers & Enrolment in High Schools (2016-17)**

Particulars	Govt.	SW+LB	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
No. of Schools	4689	615	3844	6530	95	15773
Enrollment of Boys (IX to X)	318822	21729	282221	314477	7470	944719
Enrollment of Girls (IX to X)	316277	26975	261785	248446	5881	859364
Total Enrollment	635099	48704	544006	562923	13351	1804083
No. of Teachers Working	38966	2683	28822	37182	727	108380

Source: DISE 2016-17

State share. The important activities implemented as per guidelines are 1. School Grants 2. Headmasters Salary 3. Teachers Salary 4. In service Teacher training to all Government and Aided School Teachers and Head Teachers 5. Self-defence skills for girl children 6. Science And Mathematics Mela 7. Kala Utsav 8. MMR (Monthly Monitoring Evaluation Report) 9. Girls Hostel 10. Swacha Bharath – Swacha Vidyalaya 11. Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS) CWSN children 12. Purchase of Aids and Appliances 13. Books and Stationary 14. Transport allowance 15. Escort allowance 16. Braille Books 17. Stipend for CWSN girl child 18. Reader Allowance 19. Salary of the special resource teachers 20. Special pay for the resource teachers 21. Orientation of Educational Administrators, Principals, Head teachers of Institutions, general teachers/parents.

### **C) National Skills Qualification Frame work (NSQF)**

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI has introduced the new scheme of National Skills Qualification Frame work (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 decided to implement in 100 schools from 9th standard during 2014-15, 2015-16 the scheme implemented in 9th & 10th std and during 2016-17 the scheme implemented in 9th, 10th and 11th (PUC Ist Year) under IT / ITEs, Automobile, Health Care, Retail, Beauty & Wellness sectors.
3. Each school is allotted 02 sectors. 200 vocational trainers to 100 Government High schools.
4. 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.

#### **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 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 come under the purview of the Directorate. The Directorate looks after the administration, examination and academic matters of the PU stage.

Since, the government created 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 has come to be 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 only.

Pre University education is mainly regarded as preparation for university courses. The course provides for two languages and 4 electives, which are to be selected from a wide range of subjects. These electives are classified under three different subject combinations: 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 design, plan and implement the whole Pre-University education programme. The Government participation is more in pre-university education (**Table 12.16**). It is observed that the number of girl students is more in Government Pre-University 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 PU Colleges. Orientation programmes are organized by the department for lecturers to upgrade their knowledge and improve the results. The focus is on those districts where the pass percentage is low.

**Table 12.16: Institutions at Pre-University Level (Nos.)**

Institutions	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Corporation	Total
2009-10	1188	640	1533	13	3536
2010-11	1191	640	1737	13	3743
2011-12	1200	675	1874	13	3924
2012-13	1201	775	1995	13	4127
2013-14	1203	795	2145	13	4318
2014-15	1203	795	2346	13	4519
2015-16	1203	795	2778	13	4789
2016-17	1204	797	2990	13	5004

Source: Dept. of PUE

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.

#### 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 drop outs.

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

**Table 12.17: Students Strength In Pre-University Courses**

Year	Ist PUC	IInd PUC	Attrition	%age
2005-06	412240	340296	-	-
2006-07	427988	361807	50433	12.23
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	6,25,542	4,80,268	95405	16.57
2013-14	5,62,449	4,67,985	157557	25.19
2014-15	6,11,570	4,96,255	66194	11.77
2015-16	6,43,508	5,16,508	95062	15.54
2016-17	6,13,865	5,66,774	76734	11.92

Source: Dept. of PUE

**Table 12.18: Enrolments Across Courses In Pre-University (2016-17)**

Stage	Arts	Commerce	Science	Total
I year (No.s)	1,70,774	2,35,284	2,07,805	6,13,863
II year (No.s)	1,64,505	2,13,420	1,88,849	5,66,774
Proportions (%)				
I year	27.82	38.33	33.85	100
II year	29.02	37.66	33.32	100

Source: Dept. of PUE

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 66.25% 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.

#### c) Training:

It is generally acknowledged that promoting Lecture quality is a key element in improving

higher secondary education in any country. It is a proven fact, now, that systematic in-service lecturer training improves the quality of PU education programs and promotes students development. So systematic in-service training, over and above lecturer's formal education and experience, is a predictor of educational program quality. Without a doubt, one of the primary goals of the training policy of the PU education is to have a "highly qualified and trained lecturers in every classroom". The PU Education has been engaged in in-service training of lecturers and Principals as a part of its mandate for the last decade. These are conducted throughout the state to support continuous professional development of the lecturers and the Principals.

The Department introduced new curriculum/ syllabus for all 34 subjects as per NCF-2005 (National Curriculum Framework, 2005) from 2012-13. Since, the result of backward class students were declined compare to general students. In order to improve their 2nd PU result the Department has conducted taluka wise supplementary classes for SC/ST students in dasara vacation. Under SCP/TSP plan in 7 important subjects special classes were conducted from 8th Oct to 23 Oct 2016. More than 1,20,000 SC/ST beneficiaries students studying in State Govt. PU Colleges attended these classes.

The Department conducted Training programs at State/ Divisional/ District/Cluster level in

**Table 12.19: Pass Percentage at Pre-University Level across Courses (2015-16)**

Performance	Arts	Commerce	Science	Total
Appeared (No.)	2,19,216	2,24,045	1,93,107	6,36,368
Passed (No.)	92,344	1,43,744	1,27,927	3,64,015
Percentage	42.12	64.16	66.25	57.20

Source: Dept. of PUE



major 20 Subjects for all Govt. and Aided PU college lecturers, more than 15,000 Lecturers were trained.

#### **d) Sports/Games/NSS/NCC at PU Level:**

In the Academic year 2015-16 various games events were organized from taluka level to National Level Competitions. In the National Level Games, our Pre-University students who represented Karnataka state participated in 29 events bagged 37 gold, 13 silver and 17 bronze medals in various events. The Pre-University team also participated in international 5th Asian School swimming championship.

Department of Pre-University Education also facilitates NCC and NSS activities at various PU colleges. In the Academic year 2015-16, 792 Govt. & Private colleges have NSS units with 79200 student volunteers, 400 special camps were conducted and 39000 student volunteers participated during the year. Out of, 792 NSS Programme officers 505 completed T.O.C training. The NSS units have undertaken works like, Sharamadana, Swachatha Andolan, Aids Awareness, Awareness against Drug Abuses, Trekking, Cleaning of Historical Places, English speaking classes, Gandhian Thoughts, Legal Awareness are the important programmes under the NSS activities. The NSS Unit has undertaken Special State Leadership Camps for Boys and Girls. One Divisional camp conducted for Boys at Gulbarga. NIC camp held at JSS College, Mysore. The Pre-University Department has bagged the best University award. After 10 years the Pre-University Students have been selected for the NIC RD Parade at Delhi.

Department of Pre-University Education is conducting Eco club programs since 2013-14. Today there are 825 Eco clubs established in Govt. PU Colleges all over the state. Facilitating cleaner environment and ensuring sustainable development is the main vision. Ensuring effective implementation and compliance to

environmental laws, to create awareness of environmental protection and strengthen the capacity of institutions to address local environmental protection issues, Conservation of bio diversity in the state etc are the objectives of the programme.

#### **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 412 Government First Grade Colleges and 321 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 spread of government colleges and the average strength in government and aided degree colleges are in **Table 12.20 and 12.21**. The average strength in government and aided degree colleges is 720.33 and 650.19 respectively.

#### **b) Enrolments:**

Analysis and discussion in this section is confined to Government and private-aided colleges. Enrolments for degree courses are not increasing year by year (**Table s 12.22, 12.23 and 12.24**). In fact, negative growth has been observed in case of boys during 2010-11. The male-female ratio which was in favour of boys during 2007-08 to 2009-10 has got reversed during 2010-11. This is not a case of improvement in gender parity.

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.

**Table 12.20: Institutions for graduate education, 2016-17**

Managements	Govt.	Pvt. Aided	Total
Institutions	412	321	733
Students	2,96,775	2,08,710	5,05,485
Av. Per college (Nos.)	720.33	650.19	689.61

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

**Table 12.21 Spread of Govt. sector Degree Colleges**

Region	Bengaluru	Mysuru	Shivamogga	Mangaluru	Dharwad	Kalburgi	Total
Number	140	107	89	71	204	122	733
Proportion	19.10	14.60	12.14	9.69	27.83	16.64	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
2007-08	174729	-	154584	-	329313	-	53:47
2008-09	179380	2.66	163731	5.92	343111	4.19	52:48
2009-10	181779	1.34	176226	7.63	358005	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

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

**Table 12.23: Enrolments across courses (2016-17)**

Courses	BA (BA & BSW)	B.Sc. (B.Sc. & BCA)	B.Com (B.com & BBM)	Total
Number of students	221 185	63 194	221 106	505485
%	43.76	12.50	43.74	100%

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

**Table 12.24: SC /ST Students Enrolment for Academic year (2016-17)**

	No of SC Students			No of ST Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Govt. Colleges	31365	33679	65044	11825	1150	12975
Pvt. Aided Colleges	15247	15454	30701	6236	5890	12126

Source: Dept. of Collegiate Edu.

There has been a significant increase in the funds released to the Department of Collegiate Education by the Government. Investment under plan increased from Rs. 90.87 crores in 2007-08 to Rs.787.91 crores in 2016-17. Total budget under plan and non-plan increased from Rs. 487.50 crores in 2007 to Rs.2060.11 crores in 2016-17. The major share in the plan

budget was for the additional infrastructure and facilities required for colleges.

### c) Fresh Incentives:

- **New Course / Combination:** The permission is granted to start new degree courses / combinations in 30 Government First Grade Colleges, additional sections

for B.com course in 17 Government First Grade Colleges and post-graduation courses in 14 Government First grade colleges.

- Development of Science courses: To develop science course a total grant of Rs.428.00 lakhs is released to provide lab equipments, chemicals / consumables to 137 Government First Grade Colleges which have science subjects in degree and post-graduation.
- NAAC accreditation: Till now 159 Government colleges have obtained NAAC accreditation in the department. In current year, 71 Government First Grade colleges have obtained NAAC accreditation (A Grade – 06, B-Grade -44, C-Grade 21) and 50 colleges which have obtained A & B grades are eligible for selection to central government sponsored “Rashtriya Uchathara Shiksha Abhiyana” of Ministry of Human Resource Development. From past 10 years for the first time 71 colleges have obtained NAAC accreditation in just 10 months. Department of Collegiate Education stands 3rd at National level, 2nd in South India in terms of NAAC accreditation process.
- **Autonomous:** Till now 14 Government First Grade colleges have obtained autonomous status in the department.
- **RUSA (Raastriya Uchathar Shiksha Abhiyan):** The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India has included 90 Government First Grade Colleges under Rusa and also the Department of collegiate Education is striving hard to include remaining colleges under RUSA to provide Fruitful benefits of it.
- During 2016-17, soft skill development programme was implemented to hone the skills of students pursuing higher studies in the Government First Grade Colleges of the state. The objective of this programme was to impart training in job supplementing skills and essential skills.
- The Department entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) & arranged for training in various sector specific skills through this organization for the final Degree students of Government First

Grade Colleges. Among the various skills offered by NSDC, training in skills appropriate to the Science, Arts and Commerce and Management streams like IT/ITeS, Healthcare, Telecom, Media & Entertainment, Healthcare, Retail, Beauty and Wellness, BFSI, Tourism & Hospitality were implemented for the students of 60 RUSA funded Government First Grade Colleges.

- The Department has implemented the Spoken Tutorial programme designed by IIT, Mumbai as a part of National Mission on Education through ICT, for the students of all the Government First Grade Colleges. Through this programme students are being trained free of cost in the fundamental usage of computers, computer programming and IT Skills through Audio/Visual medium in online/offline mode.
- English, Computer Fundamentals & Life Skills are being taught to the students of Government First Grade Colleges through EDUSAT for an hour at fixed time slots every day.
- Request For Proposal (RFP) has been prepared for selecting Training Agencies to impart Job Skills training inclusive of training in Communication skills, Entrepreneurial skills and Cyber security, to the students of 412 Government First Grade Colleges through Progressive Skill Training Programme during 2016-17.

### 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 605 institutes across the state ranging from Degree to Diploma, Junior Technical Schools and Fine Arts Schools/Colleges (**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**.

#### c) Staff Training and Apprenticeship Training Programme:

To provide the Human Resources and enhance the teaching efficiency of the staff, the teaching

**Table 12.25: Classification of Technical Institutes in the State during 2015-16**

Technical Institutes	Classification				
	Govt.	University	Pvt. Aided	Pvt.	Total
Engineering Degree					
Engineering Colleges	10	2	9	193	214
Women's Engineering Colleges	-	-	-	2	2
Evening Engineering Colleges	1	1	2	1	5
Total	11	3	11	196	221
Diploma					
Co-Education Polytechnics	69	-	42	163	274
Women's Polytechnics	9	-	1	5	15
Evening Polytechnics	1	-	1	2	4
Non-Engineering Polytechnics	2	-	-	-	2
Total	81	-	44	170	295
Others					
Junior Technical Schools	6	-	-	6	12
Fine Arts Colleges	-	-	3	-	3
Fine Arts Schools	2	-	23	49	74
Total	8	-	26	55	89
Total No. of Technical Institutions					605

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

Note: There are 13 institutes conducting Engineering courses and 18 Institutes conducting Diploma courses on 2nd shift basis. In all there are 31 Institutes conducting courses on

**Table 12.26: Budget Provision for Technical Education (Plan & Non-Plan), (Rs. in Lakhs)**

Year	Plan		Non-plan	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2011-12	23557.51	23497.22	26117.39	23460.66
2012-13	33609.92	29219.11	26175.06	23972.80
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

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

faculties have been deputed to higher education and also improve their skills through short term training programmes. The details are given in **Table s 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 2015-16 is given in **Table 12.29.**

d) Scholarship/Merit awards: The SC and ST students who have been selected for engineering courses by the Karnataka Examination Authority through the CET are

**Table 12.27: No. of Teaching Staff deputed for Higher Education**

Subject	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
M.E /M.Tech.	33	40	51	27	66
PhD	1	9	26	40	25

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

**Table 12.28: No. of Teaching/Non-teaching staff deputed for short term training**

Subject	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Programs conducted at the NITTR, Chennai	108	102	167	115	150
Staff deputed (No.)	1793	1440	1924	1205	1243

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

**Table 12.29: No. of beneficiary students who got benefitted from the ATS during 2014-15 and 2015-16**

Subject	2014-15		2015-16	
	Engineering	Diploma	Engineering	Diploma
Civil	126	73	100	51
Electrical	655	213	406	114
Mechanical	639	298	447	237
Computer Science	530	288	367	190
Automobile	224	106	138	78
Others	843	424	451	295
Total	3017	1402	1909	965

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

being provided the reimbursement of fee. The number of SC/ST students getting reimbursement of fee is given in **Table 12.30**.

### Other Programmes and Activities

#### 1. EduSAT Program:

Knowing the usage of Satellites in Education, the Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Govt. of India, has initiated a unique teaching method through the Satellites from October 2002 across the country. Accordingly, the DTE, Govt. of Karnataka has also initiated the teaching programs through satellites since 2008-09. During 2015-16, 15 resource persons from across the state have contributed 116 hours of lecturing, to facilitate more than 2 lakhs diploma students in the state.

#### 2. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE):

To build a database and to assess correct picture of higher Education in the country, Department of Technical Education is participating in AISHE since 2010-11 by providing the necessary information (through online) to MHRD. 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 2015-16, all technical institutes have filled the required formats of the survey.

#### 3. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA):

This program aims for the development of higher education in the country by ensuring access, equity and quality. It also aims to attain higher levels of access, equity and excellence in the State higher education system with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsiveness.

**Programs in Polytechnics:** (1) Infrastructure (2) Research, innovation & quality improvement (3) Equity initiatives (4) Leadership developments of Education administrators (5) Support to Polytechnics – Strengthening of existing Polytechnics; Construction of women hostel; Community Development through Polytechnics; Starting of new Polytechnics

#### Programs in Engineering Colleges:

(1) Creation of University (2) Upgradation of Colleges to Model Colleges (3) Starting of new colleges (4) Infrastructure (5) Research, Innovation & quality improvement (6) Equity initiatives (7) Faculty recruitment (8) Leadership developments of Educational administrators.

During 2015-16, a new Engineering College at Naragund of Gadag District is set up under this scheme.

#### 4. 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.

#### Achievements

The important achievements of the department of Technical Education are:

- Online Admission: During 2015-16 online admissions have been conducted for the

**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.
2011-12	2184	586.79	671	191.37
2012-13	2666	793.82	865	275.40
2013-14	2664	851.58	78	14.49
2014-15	3248	1079.77	2056	716.20
2015-16	4006	1224.77	1374	440.49

Source: Dept. of Technical Edu.

Diploma Programs through an application developed by the Directorate. All the information regarding the admissions is provided in the website of the Directorate. Further, the Merit Number and the counseling dates were sent for the applicants via SMSs.

- Starting new Engineering and Polytechnic Colleges: Seven Govt. Engineering Colleges and 10 Govt. Polytechnics have been granted permission to start at the following locations:

**Engineering Colleges:** (1) Challkere, Chitradurga District (2) Naragund, Gadag District, (3) Talkal, Koppal District, (4) Chikkamagaluru (5) Devdurga, Raichur District, (6) Gangavati, Koppal District and (7) Bidar

**Polytechnics:** (1) Aldur, Chikkamagaluru District (2) Chennagiri, Davangere District (3) Hoovinhadagali, Ballari District (4) Arakera, Raichur District (5) Harohalli, Ramnagar District, (6) Kadur, Chikkamagaluru District (7) Koppa, Chikkamagaluru District (8) Honnalli, Shivamogga District (9) Sira, Tumkuru District and (10) Basavana Bagewadi, Vijayapura District.

- **Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP-2):** Reputed 19 Engineering Colleges are selected under this program. Centre of Excellence have been setup at four colleges viz., PES Engineering College, BMS College of Engineering, RV College of Engineering and Siddhartha Institute of Technology Tumakuru. Under this Program 1007 faculty of both the Engineering & Polytechnics Colleges were given online training in collaboration with NITTR, Chandigarh during 2015-16.
- **Usage of Skype App:** To have direct video conversation with the principals of Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges the Directorate is making use of Skype. This made fast connectivity to all the technical institutes of the state with the Directorate and vice-versa. Further it also has avoided visits to Head Office for minor issues.
- **Accreditation by National Board of Accreditation (NBA):** The Department 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 a 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 this context, Department has introduced outcome based education curriculum in all its Diploma Curriculum, pedagogical training to faculty and conducting various Accreditation-Workshops across the state to accreditate all the programs of the Govt. institutions. Further, for the Phase-I, 27 technical institutes of which 25 Govt. Polytechnics and 2 Govt. Engineering Colleges have been registered to NBA, New Delhi for evaluation of their programs for accreditation.

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojane (PMKVY):** This is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). For this scheme, 113 Polytechnics and 45 Engineering Colleges have registered to train the youth.
- **Outcome Based Education System (OBE):** First time in India “Outcome Based Education Curriculum” is introduced in its entire 35 diploma programs affiliated to Board of Technical Examinations, Karnataka by conducting several workshops including industrialists, expert faculty and other stakeholders. 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 2015-16.

- **Data Bank on Infrastructure facilities:** Department has created data bank on both available and requirement of infrastructure of the 81 Government Polytechnics and 10 Engineering Colleges in the state.
- **Online Affiliation of Polytechnics:** The online affiliation software is being developed by BTE in co-ordination with NIC; it helps in easing out the process of affiliation of polytechnics in Karnataka.
- **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 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. During 2015-16, the Indira Gandhi National Service Award is honored to the Department for the Best NSS Program Officer which will be conferred by the Honorable President of India.

### 12.1.8 Medical Education

There are 55 Medical Colleges (MBBS degree) in the State which have a summated intake capacity of 8125 students (**Tables 12.31 and 12.32**). Of them 16 colleges are run by the Government along with 8 other Super Specialty Institutions. The Government's

**Table 12.31: Medical Education Institutions and Enrolments for the year 2016-17**

Type of Institution	No.	Enrolments
Medical Colleges (MBBS)	55	8125
Ayurvedic Colleges (GCIM)	66	4170
Homoeopathic Colleges (BHMS)	11	925
Unani Colleges	04	230
Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences (BNYS)	04	345
Dental Colleges (BDS)	39	2770
Pharmacy Colleges (B.Pharm)	54	364
Nursing Colleges (B.Sc.)	248	13840

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

**Table 12.32: Medical Education Institutions by Managements for the year 2016-17**

Type of Institution	Govt.	Aided	Unaided
Allopathy: Colleges	16	-	35
Super Specialty Institutions	08	-	-
Ayurveda	03	03	60
Homoeopathy	01	-	10
Unani	01	-	03
Naturopathy & Yoga	01	-	03
Dental	02	-	37
Pharmacy Colleges (B.Pharm)	01	-	53

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.



presence is visible in nominal strength in other system. Relatively, the turnout of Ayurvedic doctors (GCIM) is quite significant. 2770 Doctors graduate from 39 Dental Colleges. Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Doctors serve rural India in larger proportions. 248

Nursing Colleges recognized by Indian Nursing Council turn out 13840 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.

**Table 12.33: Enrollment Capacity across Medical Course – Post Graduate Degree for the year 2016-17**

PG Degree	No. of seats	PG Diploma	No. of seats	Super Specialties	No. of seats
M.D.(General Medicine)	175	DMRD	21	M.Ch (Urology)	12
M.D.(R.D)	76	D.C.H.	41	M.Ch (Plastic Surgery)	5
M.D. Pediatrics	103	DMRT	4	M.Ch (Surgical Oncology)	8
M.D.(R.T)	15	D.Ortho.	36	D.M.(Oncology)	6
M.D.(Anesthesia)	18	D.G.O.	51	D.M. (Cardiology)	21
M.D.(Psychiatry)	23	D.L.O.	22	M.Ch (Cardio Thoracic Surgery)	13
M.D. (Pathalogy)	82	D.A.	48	M.Ch. (Paediatric Surgery)	7
M.S. (Anatomy)	75	D.Bacteriology	0	D.M. (Neurology)	4
M.D.(Community Medicine)	65	D.V.D.	19	D.M. Cardiac	8
M.D.(Forensic Medicine)	44	D.P.M.	7	M.Ch (Neuro Surgery)	2
M.D.(Pharmacology)	82	D.F.M.	2	M.Ch.Surgical Gastro Enterology)	2
M.D.(Physiology)	71	D.T.C.D.	3	D.M. Nephrology	2
M.D.(Bio Chemistry)	65	D.O.M.S.	28	Gynic Oncology	1
M.D.(Micro Biology)	63	D.C.P.	42	M.Ch.Head-Neck Surgery	1
M.D.(Skin & VD)	50	D.P.H	3	D.M. Paediatric Oncology	2
M.D.(T.B)	13			-	-
M.D.(Emergency Medicine)	13				
M.S. (General Surgery)	137				
M.S.(Ophthalmology)	57				
M.S.(ENT)	48				
M.S.(Orthopaedics)	74				
M.S.(OBG)	92				
M.D (Hospital Admn.)	4				
M.D(Oncology)	92				
Total:	1537	Total:	327	Total:	94

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

**Table 12.34: Total P.G.Degree seats for 2016-17**

Subject	Govt/COMEDK/ KRLMPKA	Deemed Universities	Total Seats
<b>Pre-Clinical:</b>			
M.D. (Anatomy)	70	5	75
M.D. (Physiology)	68	3	71
M.D. (Bio Chemistry)	60	5	65
Para Clinical:			
M.D. (Pharmacology)	74	8	82
M.D. (Pathology)	79	3	82
M.D. (Micro)	60	3	63
M.D. (Com. Med.)	64	1	65
M.D. (F.M.)	41	3	44
M.D. (Oncology)	88	4	92
<b>Clinical:</b>			
M.S. (Ophthalmology)	56	1	57
M.S. (ENT)	48	0	48
M.S. (Orthopaedics)	72	2	74
M.D. (Skin & D)	50	0	50
M.D. (RT)	14	1	15
M.D. (Anesthesia)	18	0	18
M.D. Paediatrics	102	1	103
M.D. (General Medicine)	171	4	175
M.S. (General Surgery)	136	1	137
M.S. (OBG)	91	1	92
M.D. (R.D)	74	2	76
M.D. (Psychiatry)	23	0	23
M.D. (T.B)	12	1	13
M.D. (Hospital Admn.)	3	1	4
M.D. (Emergency Medicine)	12	1	13
Total:	1486	51	1537

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

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 date. 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.

**Table 12.35: Total P.G. Diploma seats for 2016-17**

Subject	Govt.& Private Medical Colleges	Deemed Universities	Total Seats
<b>Para Clinical:</b>			
D.C.P.	37	7	44
D.Bact	0	0	0
D.P.H.	3	-	3
D.F.M.	2	-	2
<b>Clinical:</b>			
D.O.M.S.	27	1	28
D.L.O.	20	2	22
D.Ortho.	36	-	36
D.V.D.	18	1	19
D.M.R.T.	4	-	4
D.A.	47	1	48
D.C.H.	41	-	41
D.G.O.	50	1	51
D.M.R.D.	21	-	21
D.P.M.	7	-	7
D.T.C.D.	3	-	3
Total:	316	13	329

Source: Dept. of Medical Edu.

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 started in 1978 with a view to implement adult literacy programmes in the year 1988-89, later the nomenclature changed to Directorate of Mass Education. The State Literacy Mission Authority came into existence in the year 1988 to implement literacy programme effectively.

Saakshar Bharat Programme is one of the Central Sponsored Programme, it will focus mainly on four objectives of basic literacy for illiterates, equivalency for those who want to continue their education, vocational training to improve standard of life and continuing education for lifelong learning. This

programme provides literacy to rural illiterates of 15+ age group with priority to women SC, ST and Minority groups. This programme is being implemented in a phased manner since 2010 in the State in 2001 census where female literacy is less than 50% to provide literacy in districts including Bagalkot, Bellary, Bidar, Belgaum/Chikkodi, Vijayapura, Bangalore Rural, Chitradurga, Chamarajanagar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur/Madhugiri, Yadgiri, Chikballapur & Ramanagar Districts.

To implement this programme, State Literacy Mission Authority under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, 20 Zilla Lok Shikshana Samithis, 117 Taluk Lok Shikshana Samithis and 3788 Grama Lok Shikshana Samithis are constituted. Subsidiary accounts have been opened for all these committees and grants are authorized programme wise. Adult Education Centres have been opened in each Gram Panchayat. These centres have libraries, reading rooms, playing centres, cultural activities and information centres.

For the implementation of this programme Centre share of grant is 60% and State share is 40%. As per the grant received, about 51.80 lakhs illiterates are being targeted to make literates. By the end of December 2016, 3366266 have completed learning. During 2016-17, a target of 17.86 lakhs is made. 423 Resource Persons, 8020 Master trainers, 176339 Volunteer teachers are trained and learning centres have started. 17.63 lakhs learners are enrolled and the learning process is under progress.

National Literacy Mission Authority, New Delhi, National Institute of Open Schools are jointly conducting Evaluation Examination for those learners under Saakshar Bharat Scheme. Evaluation examinations are conducted in the month of March & August since 2011. 3178719 neo literates have completed successfully and obtained certificates from NIOS. 308257 neo literates have appeared for Aug-2016 evaluation exam and results are awaited.

Literacy Programme during 2016-17, under State Head, is being implemented in selected backward Gram Panchayats of 20 educationally backward taluks, in 6 districts namely Davangere, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Shivamogga, Chikkamagaluru and Hassan. It was implemented with a grant of Rs. 100 lakhs and physical target of 47619. At present 47619 illiterates have been enrolled and learning process is under progress. The classification of backward taluks was taken as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee report.

### 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:** There are 30 Districts Libraries in the State. As per the section 16(1)(b) of Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965 the district libraries are having its branch Libraries serving the Public at the Grama Panchayat level. At district centers there will be city central libraries and District Central library's offices.
4. **Mobile Libraries:** 9 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. Separate

children sections are maintained in many City and District Libraries which provides useful and entertaining books for them.

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. **Nomads and Slum Libraries:** Under SC/ST SCP/TSP scheme 127 libraries have been started for the use of nomads. Similarly 100 slum libraries have been started under this project. 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. **Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation:** This foundation established by the Central Government is doing a great deal of service in the field of rural public library system throughout the country. The department is making use of several schemes of the foundation. The Government of Karnataka and foundation are contributing equal funds to implement this scheme. Grants are provided to registered organizations who come forward to render public library service.
11. **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 No.ED

154 LIB 2007 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.

12. **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) both 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 along with improving the educational quality of the same.

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. Encouraging the talent of the students through scholarships.
7. Having found the teaching needs of High School teachers, enhancing the teaching skills of teachers.
8. Accelerating the learning abilities of the students studying in Govt. Schools.
9. 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.

### **DSERT Programmes:**

#### **1. Curriculum:**

Curriculum from 1st Standard to 10th Standard and D.El.Ed. Courses of the state textbooks are updated. These curriculums are updated based on NCF-2005, NCF, TE 2009 and RTE 2009.

#### **2. Technology Assisted Learning Programme – TALP):**

The various independent schemes based on computer and satellite are coordinated as TALP - Technology Assisted Learning Programme and are implemented in 1000 Govt. High Schools. An aid of Rs.85.00 crores are provided for this purpose.

- **IT@SCHOOLS in Karnataka:** A voluminous e-content based programme IT@SCHOOLS is declared in budget speech that aimed at all students of Govt. High Schools through High School teachers. This is the programme having the objective of forming subject based text material, teacher training and bringing novelty to implementing methodologies.
- **Edusat-Education through Satellite:** Lessons are being broadcast through

these programmes in 2603 Higher Primary Schools at the districts of Chamarajanagar, Kalburgi, Yadgir, Ramanagar and Bengaluru Rural.

- **Tele Education:** Interactive Tele Education Lessons in mathematics, Science and English for students of class 5 to 10 are being telecast to 1000 Kannada medium schools of 36 educationally backward blocks (EBB) from DSERT studio which helps rural children learn.

### **3. New Special Programmes :**

- **Shaikshanika spandana :** DSERT officials along with the director visit DIETs on two Saturdays of every month to ensure the implementation of programs that are offered from DSERT. Officers visit the schools of that district and progress review meetings are conducted with fellow colleagues at DIETs and solve the problems related to initiatives in this Shaikshanika spandana programme.
- **Shaikshanika Jnanadhara :** An innovative program in which an expert talk is telecasted to share the knowledge through video conferencing to all DIETs / CTEs and BRCs from DSERT studio on first and third Saturdays from 10.00 am to 11.00 am
- **Shaikshanika Adalat :** DSERT provides a platform to discuss about education and personalized solutions to the problems and issues that the teachers have in their district / blocks through 'Shaikshnika Adalat. DSERT has envisioned this innovative program to provide personalized, local and on-the-spot clarifications and solutions regarding academic issues.
- **Shalege Banni Shanivara, Kaliyalu Needi Sahakara :** To create an opportunity where the talented and interested public working in different fields can come to schools and teach students, this innovative programme called 'shalege banni shanivara, kaliyalu needi sahakara' (WELCOME TO SCHOOLS ON SATURDAYS, help children learn) has been initiated.
- Schemes to effectively adopt educational activities: To improve the quality of education, teachers need to be encouraged to give learning experiences which enhances the all-round development of

children. In this context academic activities which use the learning experiences to enrich the knowledge and create joyful learning environment are implemented in the classroom. The DIETs are identifying these activities in their respective districts and implementing them in their educational programmes at district levels.

- **Academic cluster for Teacher Educators:** The Educational cluster has been created for the teacher educators working in D.Ed colleges, lecturers in DIET and CTE faculty to share their views and to integrate knowledge with theoretical, subjects, practice different methods In teaching and learning process and the current trends and developments in education.
- **English Language Training for Primary School Teachers:** A massive English Language Teacher Training Project (ELTTP) of 30 days duration is implemented in this academic year with the objective of covering teachers in 5100 primary schools across the state.
- 4. **Effective use of school library:** From the year 2016-17, a special emphasis is given on students deriving maximum advantage of school library in their studies.

5. **Art Research Centre :** A platform for high school students /teachers to showcase their talent about new inventions, action research and art applications. Innovative programmes like art camps (painting camps) and art workshops, lectures and exhibitions are conducted at zonal level for drawing teachers. Students are encouraged to express their creativity through fine arts instruction and performing arts and teachers to gain knowledge.

**6. Competitions:**

- **National Talent Search Examination (NTSE) :** DSERT has been conducting NTSE examination for the students of class 10 at state level. Students who are though selected at state level and fail to get cleared at national level are given a scholarship of Rs. 2000/- for a period of 2 years by Karnataka State Students' Welfare Fund. The aim of this scheme to improve the teaching processes of Science and Mathematics subjects and thereby encouraging scientific temper among student-teacher community.
- **National Means cum Merit Scholarship (NMMS) :** From the year 2007-08, DSERT has been conducting the competitive examination National Means-cum-Merit

**Table 12.36: Programmes wise Progress Report of (Plan and Non Plan) up to December 2016**

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of the Programmes	Budget 2016-17	Release	Expenditure	%
1	Non-Govt.Teachers Training Institutions	1118.00	1118.00	765.00	68.42
2	Teachers Training and Orientation Training Centres	1702.00	1702.00	1176.70	69.13
3	Director, State Research and Training	1198.00	1151.75	546.32	47.43
4	District Institute for Education and Training and College for Teachers Education and Training	7020.00	5266.50	4807.84	91.29
5	Computer Literacy Awareness in Secondary Schools	8500.00	5125.00	72.21	3.40
	Grand Total	19538.00	11363.25	7368.07	37.71

Scholarship every year for the students studying in 8th Standard as per MHRD guidelines.

- **Competitions conducted by State Institute of Science :** The State Institute of Science of DSERT is conducting programmes related to science. Various Science Seminars, Science Drama Competitions and Science Exhibitions are conducted for High School students across the state. Under the guidance of Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, the candidates are selected for INSPIRE AWARD by DSERT.

### 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 were printed and supplied.

- Text Books were printed for the academic year.
- 52 editions of Karnataka State Gazette has been published.
- Indian Law Reports belonging to High Court of Karnataka were printed and supplied.
- Official Government Calendar and Diaries were printed and supplied.
- Statutory/Non Statutory forms, manuals and envelopes belongs to Gram panchayat and Taluk panchayat elections were printed and supplied to State Election Commission.
- PUC answer books were printed and supplied to Pre-University Education Department.
- Manuals were printed and supplied to Mass Education Department.
- Department of Printing Stationery and Publication is providing quality control services to Karnataka Text Book Society with respect to Text Book Printing works. This results in saving of Government money almost to the extent of one crore every year, previously which was being paid to private parties to avail their quality control services.
- The Department has remitted Rs.23.13 Crores as revenue to Government for the financial year 2015-16.

**Table 12.37: Production related Details**

Sl.No.	Description	2015-16
1	DTP in A-4 size	1.13 lakh pages
2	Single colour Web Offset Printing in A-1 size.	534.94 lakh Impressions
3	HMT Sheetfed Printing in A-1 size.	262.91 lakh Impressions
4	Four Colour web Offset Printing in Double Crown size	200.31 lakh impressions ( 16 Ups Printing)
5	Multi colour Digital Printing	14.57 lakh impressions (A3 size)
6	Sheetfed Four Colour Printing 15" X 20" size	19.24 lakh impressions 15" X 20" Size
7	Single colour Digital printing + Riso Printing	173.46 lakh impressions(A3size)
8	NBG Two colour Printing Machine	74.91 lakh impressions Single colour (32 Ups crown 1/4 <sup>th</sup> size)
9	Binding of Books, Text Books & Pads etc.,	107.05 lakh copies
10	Envelope Making	12.84 lakh
Total quantity of paper converted into useful printed material:- around 2200 M.T.		



### 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.

The 16<sup>th</sup> General Council Meeting of Karnataka State Higher Education Council was held on 05-05-2016. The following subjects were approved after deliberations in the meeting. The decisions taken in the meeting were forwarded to the Government for further implementation and action.

1. With regard to the appointment of Registrar (Administration), Registrar (Evaluation) as per section 17 Sl. No.4 of KSU Act, 2011, the respective Vice-Chancellor may send five names of eligible teachers after approval of Syndicate and it shall recommend to the Government of Karnataka for the appointment.
2. It was resolved to constitute a committee with the Chairmanship of retired Vice-Chancellor of University to study in detail for the direct recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff and its method of recruitment on par with KPSK and UPSC.
3. It was decided that all the Universities should follow the provisions of KTHP rules to call for E-Tender and to process through purchase rules.
4. As per the verdict of the Supreme Court of India, UGC guidelines and Government of Karnataka order No. ED 395 UNE 2015, dated:05.04.2016, the Universities established any private institution out of its territorial jurisdiction, such MOU should be cancelled by publishing notification in the public. Further, the Universities while establishing Research centres out of its territorial jurisdiction should obtain prior permission from the concerned Universities.

5. A expert group shall be constituted to submit a detailed report for consideration to begun an exclusive University for education called as Karnataka State University for Teacher's Education". The expert group will also will look into the framework for the establishment of new B.Ed colleges in the State on the model of Azim Premji University and as per the policy of the State regarding B.Ed and M.Ed courses. Necessary action shall be taken after receiving the report.
6. All RUSA funded Universities/ Colleges are directed to implement the RUSA plan successfully.
7. Draft rules to be approved and conversion of Government College Mandya (Autonomous) into Unitary University, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof.M.I.Savadatti, Former Vice-Chancellor of Mangalore University.
8. Draft rules submitted by Prof.M.I. Savadatti, Former Vice-Chancellor of Mangalore University, relating to establishment of Cluster University with Maharani's Science College for Women were approved.
9. For the enquiry of Private Universities by the Karnataka State Higher Education Council, Prof.B.S.Sonde, Former Vice-Chancellor, Goa University, has been appointed as the Chairman of the Committee and approved the Draft Formats.

The 17<sup>th</sup> General Council Meeting of Karnataka State Higher Education Council was held on 20-08-2016. The following subjects were approved in the meeting and forwarded to the Government for further implementation and action.

1. The proposal regarding "Green Graduation" submitted by Dr.Balakrishnashetty, Vice-Chancellor, Siddhartha University, Tumkur, is a good suggestion for environment. Such model programmes should be encouraged. If each student has planted a tree it would be 13 lakhs plants annually. This kind of programme would be a valuable contribution to the society by the Department of Education. In this regard the Hon'ble Chairman has directed all the Universities and its affiliated colleges

- (Govt./Aided/unaided) to implement this programme successfully.
2. On 12.04.2016 the students of Vidhyarthi Parishat belonging to the Government Institute of Film and Dooradarshan had protested but the concerned matter does not come under the purview of KSHEC. Since their case is an internal administrative matter which shall be resolved within the framework of law regarding absence of students.
  3. It was decided that as per the directions of the Chairman of the Council, all the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities and Colleges shall arrange to show the film "Quit India Movement" for the students of Social Sciences, Science and Technical Students studying in the Higher Education
  4. The students who have passed BCA, BSc (IT) and BSc (CS) courses shall be admitted for two years MCA programme from 2016-17 in Karnataka State as per the National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) rules after obtaining clarification from the competent authority.
  5. The Experts Committee for the equivalence of Master of Banking, Finance and Insurance i.e, Post Graduate Degrees of Kuvempu University treating as equivalent of M.Com PG Degree, has been constituted and the report shall be placed before the next GC meeting.
  6. With reference to the continuation of Sanskrit, Marathi and Law Departments in Gulbarga University, the arrangements for making pool system has to be made. The Chairman directed that the students of Hyderabad Karnataka area shall be given special opportunities.
  7. The matter of NSS activities shall be identified equally viz. (1) The services of NSS officer who works for 3 to 4 years shall be entered in the service register (2) Item No.2 and 3 as mentioned in the proposal has not been accepted after detailed discussion (4) Regarding award and its amount to be given by the Government of Karnataka on par with the award of Government of India shall be considered after receiving a report.
  8. The report of Prof.B.G.Mulimani, Former Vice-Chancellor of Gulbarga University regarding enhancement of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in respect of the students seeking Higher Education in Hyderabad Karnataka has been submitted. Based on the report the Committee comprising six Vice-Chancellors' within the jurisdiction of Hyderabad Karnataka area under the Chairmanship of Prof.M.S.Subhash, Vice-Chancellor of Vijayanagar Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary, has been constituted for the detailed study and to submit a report.
    1. Vijayanagar Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary
    2. Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi
    3. Kannada University, Hampi
    4. Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar
    5. Agricultural University, Raichur
    6. Special Officer, Horticultural University, Raichur
  9. All the Universities in the State, as decided, should strictly adhere to the Circular No. ED 10 MVV 2014, dated: 30.04.2014 issued by the Government of Karnataka while giving various Post Graduate admissions of the students of Karnataka State Women University to Gulbarga University.
  10. The Chairman of the Council has expressed that the opinion of all the Vice-Chancellors of the University and the Members of the Higher Education Council shall be obtained regarding amalgamation of both the Universities viz. Lalitha Kala University and Dr.Gangubai Hanagal Music and Performing Arts University as one University since both the Universities lead to Performing Arts.
  11. Annual Returns of Information from Private Universities, i.e, Alliance University and Azim Premji University and its Periodical Inspection, regarding:
- Power to Enter and Inspect:**
- Any officer not below the rank of Group-A officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf, shall, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein under the Karnataka Educational Institutions (prohibition on capitation fee) Act, 1984 (Karnataka Act-37 of 1984) shall be deemed to be the officer authorised to exercise the same powers and discharge the same functions as provided

under section 9 of that Act for the purpose of this Act.

**Power to give directions for dissolution of the University**

(2) The Karnataka State Higher Education Council shall conduct periodical inspection of University regarding;

1. Standard of Instructions for grants of Degree;
2. Quality of Education;
3. Avoidance of Commercialization of Higher Education;

Contravention of the provision of the Act if any; and send report to the Government. It was resolved to bring the above amendments to both the Universities Act and the action taken by the KSHEC was ratified.

12. With reference to the aappointment of IAS/KAS/IFS cadres as Registrars (Administration) of the Universities instead of Professors, as decided by the KSHEC at its 16th General Council meeting held on 05.05.2016, a Committee is constituted to bring amendments to KSU Act 2000 and the action shall be taken after considering the recommendations of the Committee.
13. All the Universities have been informed to implement the recommendations made by the Ph.D Review Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. B. Thimme Gowda, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University vide letter No. ED 300 URC 2016, dated: 01.08.2016 issued by the Govt. of Karnataka
  - a) PhD degree of the candidate awarded in regular mode only;
  - b) Evaluation of the PhD thesis by at-least 2 external examiners
  - c) Candidate had published 2 research papers out of which at-least one in a refereed journal from out of his/her PhD work
  - d) Candidates had presented two papers in seminars/ conferences from out of his / her PhD work
  - e) Open PhD viva Voice of the candidate had been conducted

a) to e) as above are to be certified by the Vice Chancellor / Pro Vice Chancellor/ Dean

(Academic affairs)/ Dean (University instructions)

14. Draft Annual Report for the year 2015-16 of the Karnataka State Higher Education Council has been approved in the meeting of General Council.
15. The matter of using MSIL "Lekhak" Brand Security Paper for Marks Cards and Degree Certificates was considered. The rates for printing of Marks Card and Convocation Degree Certificates are different in different universities. Hence the the Chairman of the Council has approved to take up printing of Marks Card and Convocation Degree Certificates through Mysore Sales International Limited i.e., Government undertaking Organisation, in consultation with all the Vice-Chancellors, in future. The security features of the respective Universities have to be incorporated by MSIL.
16. All the Universities have to start Cyber Security Courses from the ensuring academic year. The model syllabus prepared by the Committee constituted by the KSHEC, was circulated to all the Universities.
17. The Vice-Chairman, Karnataka State Higher Education Council has explained to all the members of the Council regarding pros and cons of the World Bank Loan Plan. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Minister has requested the Vice-Chairman to take necessary action in this matter.
18. The Government of Karnataka in its order No. ED 534 URC 2013, dated: 06.01.2014 has directed all the traditional Universities in the State to adopt Common Calendar of Events for the students to continue their studies and to submit their applications for seeking employment to avoid difficulties. The Government has considered in detail and issued order vide No. ED 292 UNE 2016, dated: 18.07.2016 from the academic year 2017-18 and thereafter it should be strictly followed in future.
19. Karnataka State Private Universities Act was framed without mention and consideration of certain provisions enshrined in the UGC Regulations 2003 (UGC Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities Act). The

Alliance University and Azim Premji University have been established as the Act came into existence. But in order to correct the anomalies in the aforesaid Act and as per the directions of the Government, the KSHEC has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. B.S. Sonde, Former Vice-Chancellor of Goa University to frame the Draft Common to all Private Universities Act vide Notification dated: 27.06.2016. The said Committee has conducted meetings on 4th & 5th November, 2016 and framed final Draft of the Act which is to be placed before the General Council meeting and will be submitted to the Government after obtaining approval.

20. The Karnataka State Universities Act 2000 has come into existence after elapse of one and half decade. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Shetty, Former Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University has been constituted to bring amendments after a detailed study. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government during the year 2010. Thereafter, there were due lot of changes, it has become difficult to lead the Universities administratively and academically. It was felt necessary to bring amendments to the KSU Act 2000 in the matters of affiliation to the colleges, appointment of Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Registrar (Evaluation) and Deans of various faculties and many more. Hence, in the light of directions of the Government, KSHEC has constituted a new Committee to bring Draft Amendments to KSU Act 2000 under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Shetty, Former Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University and Chairman, University Review Commission vide KSHEC Notification No. KSHEC/KSU Act Amendments/13/2016-17/68, dated: 10.05.2016.

21. The Higher Education Department has made College wise detailed study to review and know the lacunas in the infrastructure in the colleges i.e., non-availability of the academic and physical infrastructure viz. independent infrastructure, classrooms, staff rooms, furniture for library, boards and computers in the Colleges. In order to provide the best infrastructure in 412 colleges, the approximate expenditure would be Rs. 2,01,355.52 lakhs. An Action

Plan is being prepared along with necessary documents to take loan from the World Bank. An effort is being made to take loan for the development in the field of Higher Education would be milestone in the history of the Department.

The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development under RUSA programme provide grant to the Universities and Govt. First Grade Colleges in the ratio of 60: 40, where in the central share would be 60 percent and the remaining share of 40 percent will borne by State Government. The Govt. Order in its No. ED 42 E Gov 2015, dated: 14.01.2016 has released for Rs. 72.00 Crores and vide ED 42 E Gov 2015, dated: 01.10.2016 for Rs. 69.69 Crores and Preparatory Grants for KSHEC and vide order No. ED 42 E Govt. 2016, dated: 03.06.2016 for Rs. 5.00 Crores.

For the year 2016-17 vide G.O No. ED 273 URC 2016, Bangalore Dated: 20/07/2016 towards Higher Education Council, Head of Account 2202-03-112-0-17-059 (Planning), Rs. 300.00 lakhs Grants is allotted and vide G.O No. ED 273 URC 2016, Dated: 20/07/2016, April 2016 to September 2016 Rs. 150.00 lakhs is issued towards 1st and 2nd Installment Grants and 3rd Installment Grants of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been released vide Govt. Order ED 273 URC 2016, dated: 21.10.2016.

## 12.2 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE:

'Better health is central to human happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and save more' (WHO, 2016). State plays an important role in providing quality health services to its people.

The Government of Karnataka has given major impetus to provide quality health service to all. Achieving and maintaining good health is an important ongoing process. Hence providing good health care to all the people is made as essential component of the health strategy 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. The public expenditure on Health is about 0.9% of GSDP during the 11th plan period.

**12.2.1 Health Indicators:**

The State has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. **Table 12.38** presents information on health infrastructure in the State. There are

21 District Hospitals, 11 Other Hospitals and 34 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 12.9**.

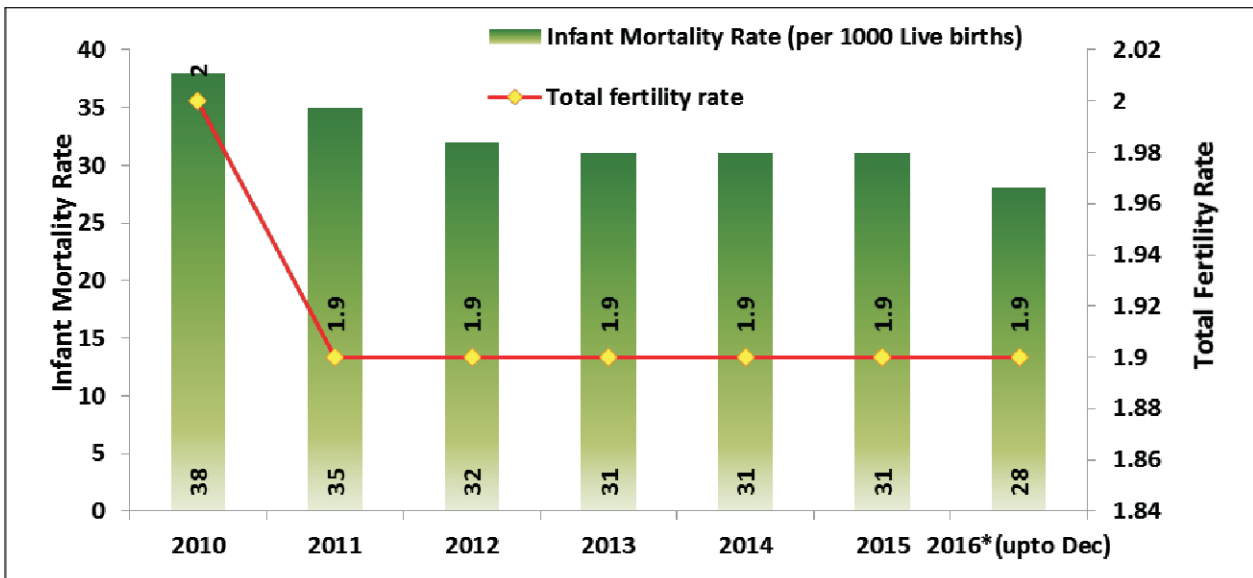
The 12th Five year Plan (2012-17), in respect of the health sector, has aimed at controlling population and reducing infant and maternal mortality through strengthening health services. In addition, attempts have been made to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services. 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 likely to reach the twelfth five year plan target of 1.9 children per woman for the year 2013. The infant mortality has declined faster during the last few years to the tune of around 10 per 1000 live births from about 38 in 2010 to 28 in 2016 (**Fig. 12.3**). However, the infant mortality rate

**Table 12.38: Infrastructure of Public Health Services of the State Govt.**

Type of Institution	No.
District Hospitals	21
Other Hospitals under Health & FW	11
Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals	34
Taluk / General Hospitals	146
Community Health Centres	206
Primary Health Centres	2353
Sub-Centres	8871

**Figure 12.3 : Infant Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate in Karnataka 2010-2016**



(IMR) of about 28 in 2016 is far higher than the eleventh five year plan target of 24 set for the year 2012 (**Table 12.39**). It is unlikely that the state would achieve the IMR target. Considering this imminent challenge, the state has been at the forefront of introducing several programmes.

### 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 12.40** provides details of the State's achievements in sterilization and IUD during the last three years.

**Table: 12.39 Achievement of the family welfare programme in Karnataka**

Sl No	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016* (upto December)	
1	Birth Rate (for 1000 Population)	19.2	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	
2	Death Rate (for 1000 Population)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7	7	7	6.8	
3	Total fertility rate	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
4	Maternal Mortality Rate (for every 1,00,000 live births)	-	178	144	144	144	133	133	
5	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live births)	38	35	32	31	31	31	28 **	
6	Under-Five Mortality Rate	45	40	37	37	37	35	35	
	(per 1000 children)								
7	Eligible Couples protected (%)	-	72	66.42	66.89	63	63	63	
8	Average life expectancy (years)	Male	-	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	69***
		Female	-	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	73.5

\* Data from SRS 2014, \*\* Data from NFHS 4, \*\*\*NHP-2015

**Table 12.40: 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 (Upto December 2016)	454287	1101	217442	218543	305728	132479	63.00

\* Target for 2016-17

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 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.

#### Programmes under NHM

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 health 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 12.41: Details of NVBDCP**

Year	Malaria cases/deaths	Dengue cases/deaths	Chikungunya cases	AES/JE cases	AES/JE deaths	Filaria Elimination No. of distt. with mf rate less than 1% / under TAS
2012	16466/ 0	3924/ 21	205	370/ 20	0	3 out of 9
2013	13302/ 0	6408/ 12	864	300/ 9	0	3 out of 9
2014	14794/ 2	3358/ 2	942	127/ 27	0/ 1	3 out of 9
2015	12445/0	5077/ 9	2099	373/40	0/1	6 dist under MDA & 3 under TAS (U.K, D.K,Udupi)
2016	<b>9505/0</b>	<b>5852/8</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>406/ 11</b>	<b>0/0</b>	<b>Additional Round of MDA conducted in 6 Dist (Gulbarga, Yadgir&amp;Bidar, Bagalkot, Bijapur&amp;Raichur). Out of 5 EUs - 3 have passed TAS I. Udupi district cleared TAS II</b>

### Malaria:

The State is experiencing the downward trend of Malaria incidence. An overall decrease of 80% in total malaria cases & 90% in Pf cases achieved during 2015 as compared to 2006. The State is heading towards Malaria Elimination and Hon'ble Health Minister, GoK has recently launched the National Framework of Malaria Elimination in Karnataka. Out of total 9918 cases reported during 2016, 61 % of the cases are from D.Kannada and 11% is from Udupi, followed by, Gadag, Gulbarga, Koppal, Bagalkot, Gadag, Upper Krishna Project, Haveri, yadgir and Raichur. **These 9 districts and UKP project area are together contributing 19% of the cases while the remaining 21 districts are contributing 9 % of the cases.** Special inputs have been provided in terms of Human resource & Logistics to the Districts of Dakshina Kannada

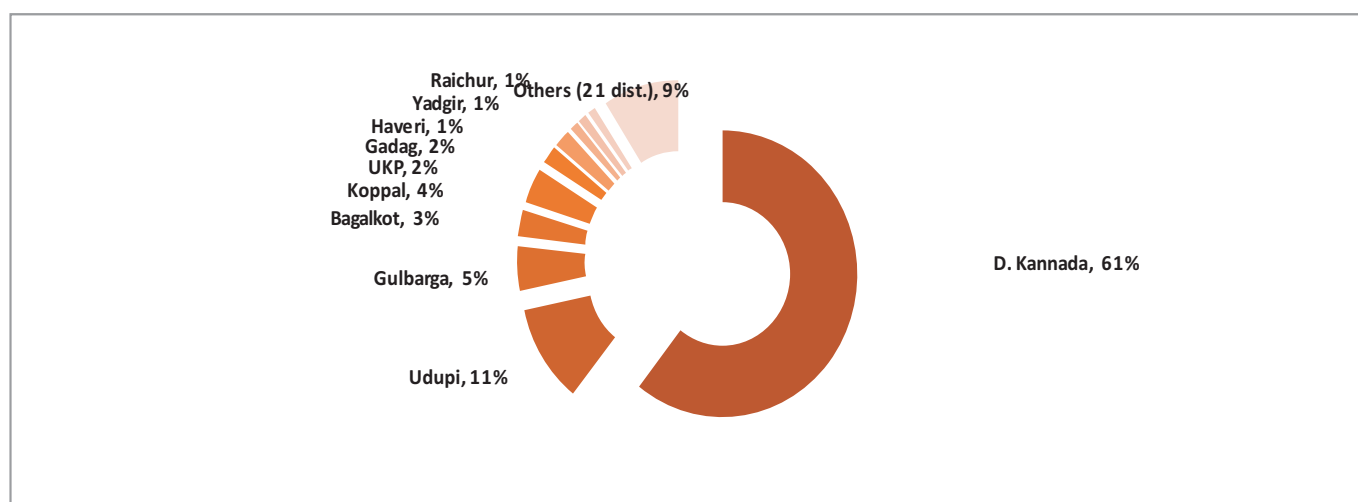
& Udupi for achieving the reduction in Malaria morbidity and heading towards goal of elimination.

**Dengue & Chikungunya:** During 2016, a total of 50431 suspected dengue cases are reported. Out which 5852 are confirmed and 8 deaths are reported. Further, a total of 13570 Chikungunya suspected cases have also been reported out of which 1398 are confirmed during 2016

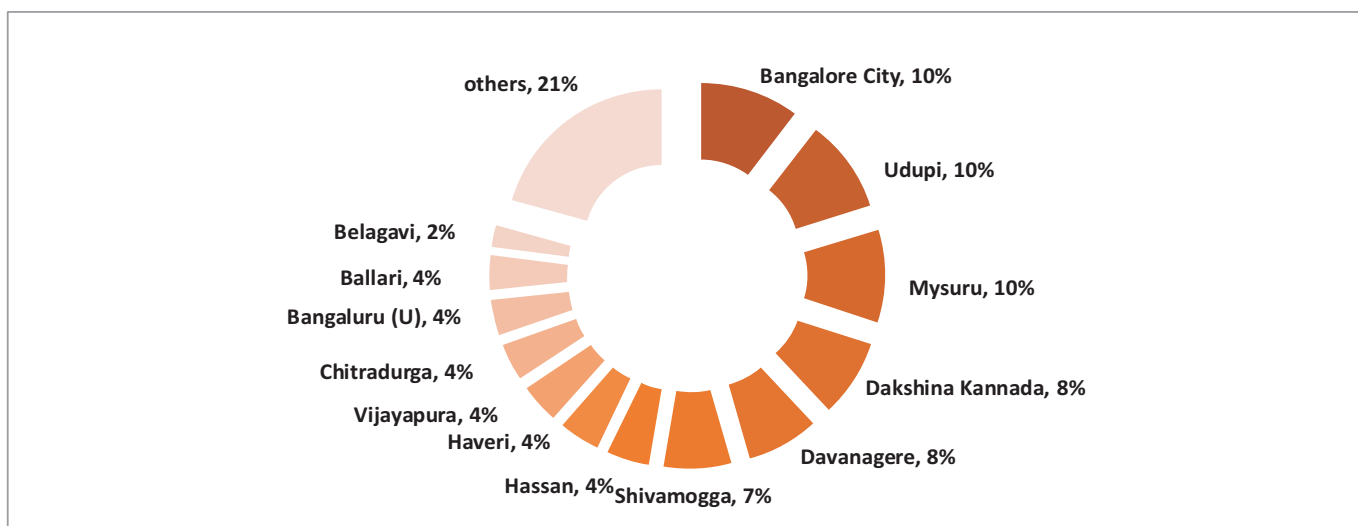
In case of Dengue about 80 % of the total cases are contributed by BBMP area and 12 districts. Rest 20 % cases are reported from remaining 18 districts.

In case of Chikungunya about 82 % of the total cases are contributed by BBMP area and 10 districts. Rest 18 % cases are reported from remaining 20 districts.

**Figure 12.4: District wise Incidence of Malaria**

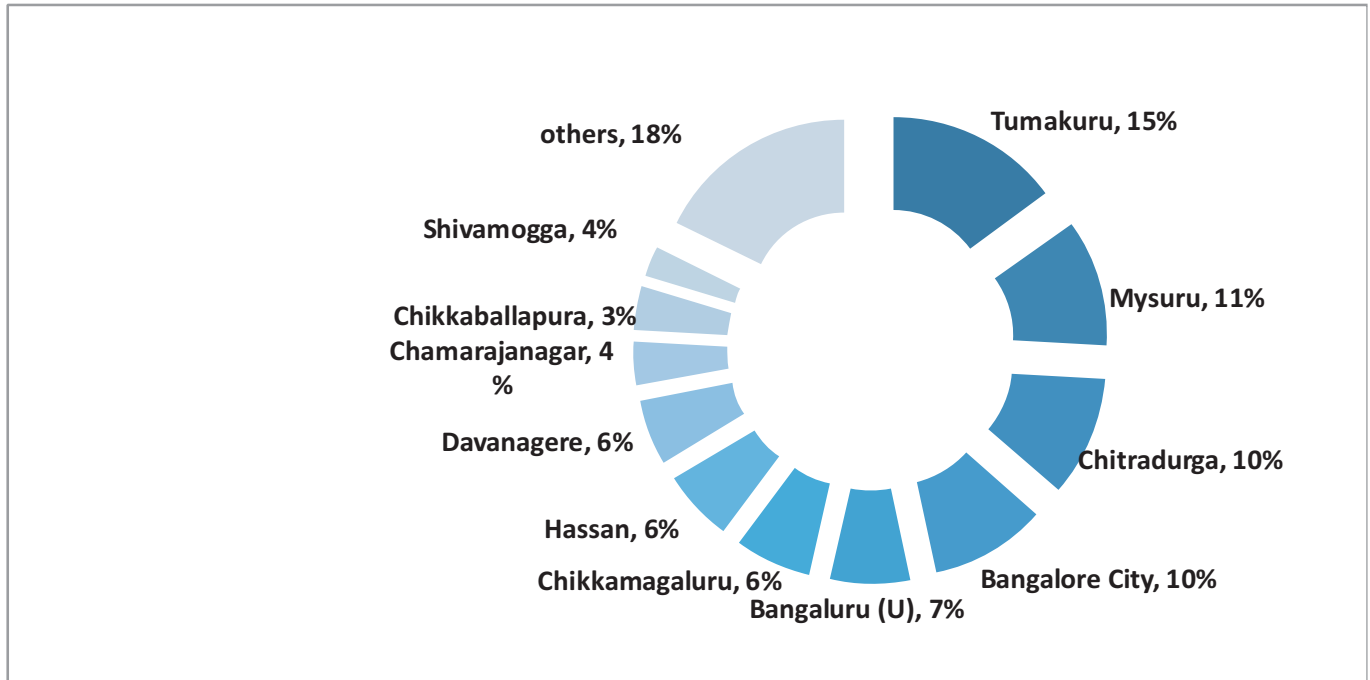


**Figure 12.5: District wise Incidence of Dengue**





**Figure 12.6: District wise Incidence of Chikungunya**



**I. Acute Encephalitis syndrome/ Japanese Encephalitis (AES/ JE)** – AES cases are being reported from districts of Udupi, Hassan, Chitradurga, Davangere, Shivamogga, Chikmagalur, Haveri, Ballari, Raichur, Dakshina Kannada. During 2016 State has reported a total of 406 AES and 11 JE cases. These JE cases are reported from the Districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chikballapur, Kalburgi and BBMP area. AES cases showing an increasing trend during 2016 due to better diagnostic facility. 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.

**II. 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 (DakshinaKananda, UttaraKananda and Udupi) have achieved mf rates less than 1 % & are under TAS.

DakshinaKananda, UttaraKananda districts have passed TAS-1 and Udupi district has recently passed TAS II in the month of August 2016.

Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC), Pondicherry has initiated a study on Administration of Triple Drug (Ivermectin,+ DEC+Albendazol) in selected pockets of Yadgir owing to persistence of high Mf prevalence.

Line listing of LF cases, Microfilaria Survey & Morbidity Management is completed in 19 non-endemic districts (Bellary &Koppal will be taken up & completed by December 2016)

Additional Round of MDA in Bidar, Gulbarga &Yadgir was conducted during August 2016 with coverage of 89 %, 88 % & 76 % respectively in these districts. MDA in Raichur, Bagalkot& Vijayapura is planned during November 2016.

**2. National Tuberculosis Control Programme:**

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria called as Mycobacterium

Tuberculosis. TB spreads through droplet infection.. 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 188 TB Units (TU), one for every 2.5 lakh population. Selected Primary Health Centers have been up-graded as Designated Microscopic Centers (DMC), including 46 medical colleges and facilities in private sector. There are a total of 683 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 7 % in 2015 and death rates have decreased from 8% in 2009 to 6% in 2015 despite high HIV – TB burden. The success rates of TB treatment have improved from 80% in 2008 to 85% in 2014.

#### **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. 10038 health facilities have been registered on NIKSHAY and out of which 361 health facilities are notifying TB cases. A total of 9267 TB cases have been notified from private sector so far.

**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, 26 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 33 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 33 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 if 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."

RNTCP pilots in Karnataka which have become National Policies are:

ATT-ART-CD4(HIV-TB)

- a. PITC (provider initiated testing and counseling) for presumptive TB patients

- b. TB-DM bi-directional screening
- c. Human Resource for Health (aligning RNTCP with NHM)

#### **FUNDING:**

Government of India 75% and Government of Karnataka 25% funds for the programme. Funds released to the district TB Societies from State TB Societies. The state non-plan fund and plan fund is has follows.

### **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. Karnataka has achieved the Goal of elimination in the year 2005. Tremendous achievement was made in the Programme with regard to accessibility and service delivery with the successful implementation of the Programme. The prevalence rate of leprosy dropped from 40/10000 population in the year 1986 to 0.40/10000 population in 2016.

#### **'END TB' STRATEGY**

The vision, goal and objectives of the End TB strategy are:

##### **Vision:**

A "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"

**Table: 12.42 The State Plan fund for RNTCP**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PLAN APRIL 2016 TO NOVEMBER 2016</b>		<b>REMARKS</b>
2016-17	FUND RELEASED	EXPENDITURE	
	19,55,15,000	17,22,41,113	

**PERFORMANCE :****Table: 12.43: Overall performance of the State for RNTCP**

INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	% PERCENTAGE	TARGET FOR THE YEAR 2016-17
SPUTUM EXAMINATION	385980	555052	144%	385980
TOTAL TB CASE NOTIFIED	130935	59800	46%	130935
NEW SPUTUM POSITIVE CASES NOTIFIED	38598	42376	110%	38598
SPUTUM CONVERSION	90	-	88.5%	90
CURE RATE	85	-	82%	85

**Table 12.44: Infrastructure facilities available for Eradication of Leprosy in Karnataka is as follows**

Infrastructure	Nos.
Joint Director (Leprosy)	1
Districts Leprosy Officers (DLOs)	30
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs under new NGOs Scheme)	24

As on today, the goal of elimination i.e., prevalence rate less than 1/10000 population has been achieved in 29 Districts (Chitradurga, Shimoga, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Bangalore (U), Bangalore ®, Belgaum, , Bagalkot, Haveri, Gulbarga, Uttar Kannada, Gadag, Bidar, Udupi, Mandya, Racihur, Bijapur, Dharwad, Kolar, Mysore, Koppal, Chikkaballapur, Yadagir, Davanagere, Chamarajanagar & Ramanagar) and 1 District Bellary has prevalence rate less than 1.22/10000 population. Karnataka is considered as a low endemic state up to end of 31/12/2016. At Present there are 2500 on hand. So far 566725 cases have been cured with MDT since 1986.

**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.

1. The Annual New Case detection Rate was more than 10/100000 population in 26 Blocks as on 31st March 2015. The Special Activity is done in all these blocks during this year 2015-16.

**Welfare measures for the Persons Affected by Leprosy:**

1. 44 Reconstructive Surgery Operations done as on 31st Dec 2016 Rs.8000/- paid (As per Guidelines) incentive for RCS undergone Persons Affected by Leprosy.
2. Micro Cellular Rubber Footwear provided to 2728 Persons Affected by Leprosy (PALs).

**Table 12.45: Physical Target and Achievements for Eradication of Leprosy from 1999-2000 to 2016-17**

New Cases Detected				Cases Cured			PR	Deformity Rate
Year	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%		
1999-00	10000	23095	230.95	14000	21154	151.10	3.10	1.07
2000-01	8000	17882	223.52	14000	19986	142.75	2.18	1.02
2001-02	8000	21307	266.34	14000	19584	139.84	2.45	0.79
2002-03	13890	13070	94.09	19720	15340	78.00	1.90	1.00
2003-04	-	10598	-	-	12522	-	1.40	0.79
2004-05	-	6133	-	-	7486	-	1.08	0.40
2005-06	-	5253	-	-	6705	-	0.56	0.42
2006-07	-	4299	-	-	4455	-	0.50	1.23
2007-08	-	4522	-	-	4225	-	0.52	0.92
2008-09	-	4411	-	-	4277	-	0.50	1.60
2009-10	-	4299	-	-	4236	-	0.49	3.30
2010-11	-	3071	-	-	3011	-	0.48	2.79
2011-12	-	3718	-	-	3491	-	0.46	3.63
2012-13	-	3436	-	-	3355	-	0.45	3.28
2013-14	-	3461	-	-	3295	-	0.45	3.72
2014-15	-	3314	-	-	3260	-	0.44	4.41
2015-16	-	3065	-	-	3037	-	0.40	3.39
2016-17*	-	2156	-	-	2031	-	0.41	3.53

\*(Up to Dec 2016)

3. 1673 Self care kits provided to foot ulcer cases.
4. 270 Leprosy reaction cases treated with supportive drugs.
5. Splints crutches and other needed appliances provided.
6. 5% of Group 'D' Jobs reserved for the Persons affected by Leprosy during recruitment.
7. Prevention of Deformity (POD) camps conducted regularly in all the Taluk level hospital.
8. Civic amenities and Medical facilities provided to the Persons Affected by Leprosy family member residing in 20 Leprosy colonies in the State.
9. 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.

**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 12.46: BUDGET ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURES FOR NLEP FROM 1999-2016**

Govt. of India Cash Assistance 100% CSS (Plan)				State Plan	
Year	Budget Allocation (in lakhs)	Actual Release from Govt. of India	Expenditure (in lakhs)	Budget Allocation (in lakhs)	Expenditure (in lakhs)
1999-00	71.00	64.54	44.71	70.66	113.51
2000-01	62.00	55.18	8.50	105.07	125.55
2001-02	62.00	30.00	28.74	155.09	133.32
2002-03	50.00	30.00	14.18	50.00	39.54
2003-04	50.00	22.17	15.11	50.07	41.35
2004-05	50.00	12.50	12.50	42.15	33.70
2005-06	63.25 (ZP)	14.00	14.00	3.50	-
2006-07	56.25	14.29	13.35	3.59	-
2007-08	70.89	-	-	5.59	1.18
2008-09	67.20	13.00	13.00	3.25	-
2009-10	-	-	-	4.00	-
2010-11	-	-	-	4.00	-
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17*	-	-	-	-	-

\*Up to Dec 2016

3. Reduction in the level of stigma associated with leprosy.

**NLEP Results proposed to be achieved at the end of the 12th Five Year Plan period:**

1. Improved early case detection
2. Improved case management
3. Stigma reduced
4. Development of leprosy expertise sustained
5. Monitoring supervision and evaluation system improved

6. Increased participation of persons affected by leprosy in society

7. Programme management ensured.

**Plan of Action for Expected outcomes by 2016-17:**

1. IEC activity to be improved.
2. General Health staff to be trained for leprosy and public awareness for the disease is arranged.
3. The Rehabilitation for leprosy disabled persons is arranged in Districts
4. PR rate less than 1/10000 population to be achieved by 2017 in all the Districts State.

5. 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 reduced burden of leprosy, reduced 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.

#### **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 12.47 Physical Target & Achievements – Cataract Surgeries**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>%</b>
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	2,72,897	67.45



**Table 12.48 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	6,15,086	30,187	6,553

**Table 12.49 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	2,724	48.64

**Table 12.50 Allocation Of Funds & Expenditure Of State Plan & C.S.S. Scheme:**

State Plan – 2210-06-101-8-02		
Year	Released	Expenditure
2011-12	135.00	129.53
2012-13	135.00	130.66
2013-14	183.25	171.23
2014-15	330.00	195.34
2015-16	260.00	160.85
2016-17	216.37	188.48

**Table 12.51 Grant in Aid released to Karnataka State Health & Family Welfare Society (R.) (Blindness Control Division) from Govt. of India: (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Released in lakhs	Expenditure in lakhs
2011-12	1114.82	1278.13
2012-13	1689.53	1236.00
2013-14	935.00 (Including State Share)	1250.61 (Including Opening Balance)
2014-15	1890.73 (Including State Share)	1276.47
2015-16	954.00	914.00
2016-17	1969	553.24

## 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 and non-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 Project 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 presumptive and confirmed cases 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.

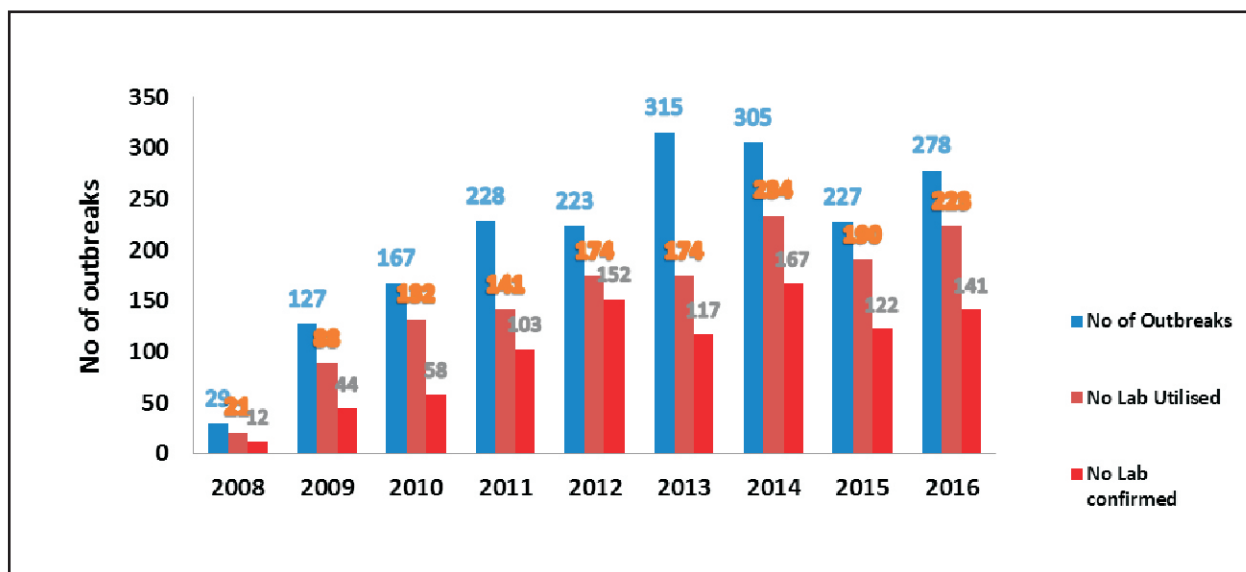
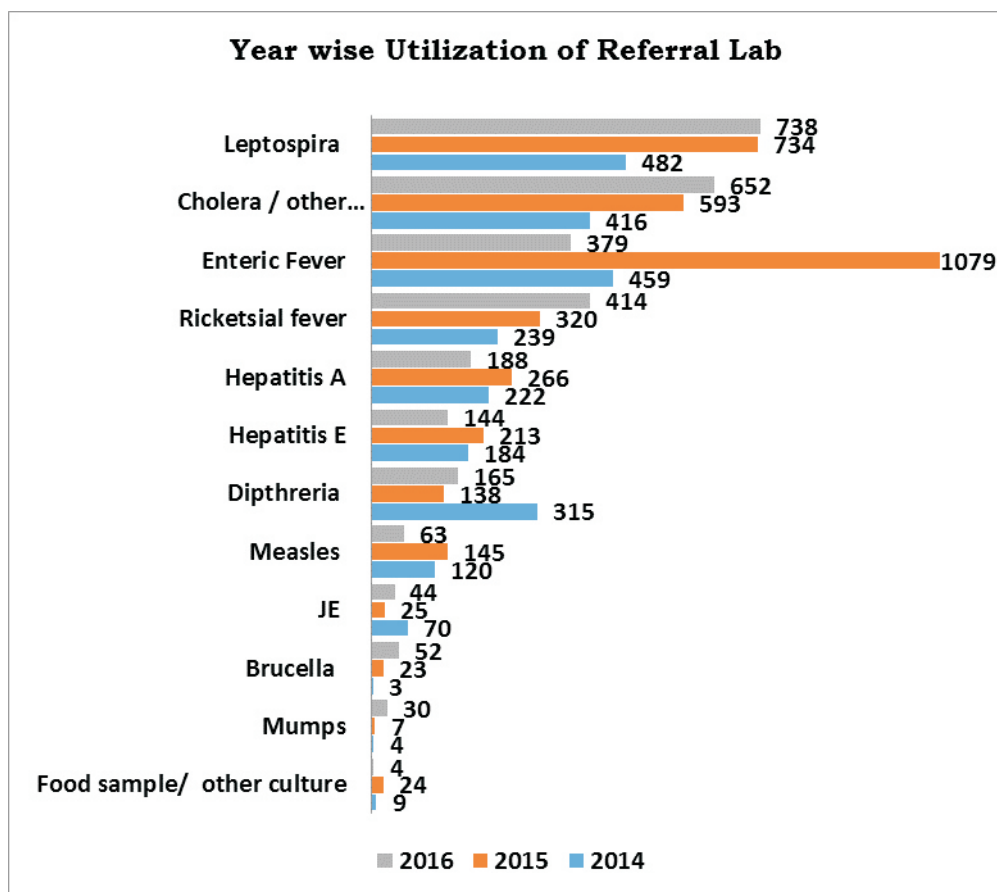
3. **Network of Laboratories:** 11 district Public Health Laboratories at the district level are strengthened by providing Laboratory Equipment, Reagents kits and consumables contingency and Manpower – Microbiologist, Laboratory Technician, Laboratory Assistant and Laboratory attendant for sentinel surveillance and lab confirmation of communicable diseases. 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 State surveillance unit has been coordinating with the influenza network laboratories – NIMHANS Bangalore and MCVR Manipal for lab confirmation of 'C' category patients admitted in Govt and Private Hospitals. Two District Public Health laboratories Udupi and Chitradurga and 3 laboratories identified by State IDSP – Shimoga, Tumkur and Kolar are attached for External Quality assurance proficiency test for Microbiology at CMC Vellore.

4. **Human Resource & Training:** Recruitment of epidemiologists, Microbiologists, Entomologist, Data Managers and Data Entry operators on contractual basis to support surveillance. Peripheral/Districts Health staff trained to identify and report various diseases defined in the SP and L formats.

5. **Media scanning:** initiated in 2010 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 29 paper media 4 electronic 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. 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.



**Figure 12.7: Year wise outbreak Documentation****Figure 12.8: Year wise Utilization of Referral Lab****Table 12.54: Water testing carried out from Jan to Dec 2016**

Bore Well		Tap Water		Well Water		Others		Total	
Exam	Unfit	Exam	Unfit	Exam	Unfit	Exam	Unfit	Exam	Unfit
142751	14363	205801	21493	135093	29209	89516	13980	573161	79045

**Table 12.55: IDSP Training status**

Designation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Dec 2016)
Medical Officers	197	365	133	124
Staff Nurse	193	29	114	55
Medical College Doctors & DPHL Microbiologists	-	-	-	20
Pharmacists	259	232	120	60
ASHA mentors	-	72	40	-
JHA (F) & (M)	-	316	197	149 & 79
Microbiologists	-	-	9	-
Lab tech.	-	-	20	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>580</b>

#### 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 12.56**.

**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 12.56: Progress of Various Health Programmes (Unit in Numbers)**

Programmes	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Dec 2016)
PrasutiAaraike	6,82,402	5,14,327	4,85,795	2,23,648	45,940	21,920
Madilu	3,46,177	3,13,332	3,23,155	2,39,202	3,34,189	2,56,102
TayiBhagya	42,582	38,832	42,471	28,726	17,871	10,940
JananiSurakshaYojane	4,54,794	2,85,500	3,83,251	3,05,775	4,25,711	2,86,592
RashtriyaBalSwasthyaKaryakram	-	-	-	-	1885	979
ArogyaKavacha	5,91,439	5,09,440	6,03,762	5,02,456	7,39,884	834536
Dialysis	32,124	19,239	46,315	36,528	64795	60488
Telemedicine	13,944	18,603	34,624	28,923	53958	38723
Vajpayee Arogyashree	7,565	12,842	32,212	27,859	42,589	26781
Burns Care Wards	1,275	926	1,076	732	976	699

**2 THAYI BHAGYA:** In order to reduce IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the backward Districts of Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Chamarajanagar, empanelled private hospitals are given an incentive of Rs. 3 Lakhs for every 100 deliveries conducted including surgeries with treatment being free to the patients. This service is available across the length and breadth of Karnataka i.e., all the 30 Districts.

**3 AROGYA KAVACHA 108:** "Arogya Kavacha" 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 2016 to December 2016, 834536 calls are attended, 748057 emergencies are attended and out of these 244302 pregnant women have utilized the services and 22534 lives are saved.

**4. 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.

**5. 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.

**6. 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 an 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 2016 to December 2016, 14242 emergencies are attended by the bike ambulances.

**7 Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):** RashtriyaBalSwasthyaKaryakram (RBSK) 0 to 18 years children are screened for 38 health conditions broadly classified under 4'D's. The screening is conducted by 02 Dedicated RBSK Mobile Health Teams constituted in each taluka consisting of 2 Medical Officers, 1 Staff Nurse and 1 Ophthalmic Assistant/ Pharmacist, who visit Delivery Points (Primary Health Center/ Community Health Center/ General Hospital/ District Hospital), Anganwadies and 1st to 12th std. Government, Government Aided and Residential schools as per micro plan.

Under this program the children found positive for selected health conditions requiring Primary Care Services are referred for further management to Primary Health Centre / Community Health Centre / Taluka Hospital / District Hospital. The children found positive for selected health conditions requiring Secondary Care Services are referred for further management to District Hospital and Yeshaswini Trust Empanelled Hospitals. The children found positive for selected health conditions requiring Tertiary Care Services are referred for further management to Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST) Empanelled Hospitals.

**8 Madilu:** It is one of the schemes started by the State Government to provide post natal care for the mother and the child. The objective of the scheme is to encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in health centres and hospitals in order to considerably reduce maternal and infant mortality in the state. Under this programme, a kit is provided to women belonging to below poverty line families delivering in Government hospitals. The benefit is limited to two live deliveries.

As per Government Order No. HFW 52 FPR 2014, dated: 15.10.2014 the parity and age limit is removed for 10 High Priority Dist.s of Karnataka (i.e. Bagalkote, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Yadgiri, Koppal, Raichur, Bellary, Bidar, Gadag and Chamarajanagar).



**9 Prasooti Araiike:** Under This scheme, BPL pregnant women (including SC/ST) who undergo deliveries in Government Hospitals are given an incentive of Rs.2000(Including JananisurakshaYojane) for getting their nutritional requirement.

As per Government Order No. HFW 52 FPR 2014, dated: 15.10.2014 the parity and age limit is removed for 10 High Priority Districts of Karnataka (i.e. Bagalkote, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Yadgiri, Koppal, Raichur, Bellary, Bidar, Gadag and Chamarajanagar).

### 10 Arogya Vani-104:

The Government of Karnataka has started the Arogya Sahayavani-104 service with the moto 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 2016 to December 2016, 5287426 calls are received at the call center. At present around 20000 calls per day on an average is being received at the call center.

**11. 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



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri. Siddaramaiah on 21st December 2015. This programme is implemented through Arogya Sahayavani-104.

**Vatsalya Vani 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.

**12. Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST):**

Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) within the Department of Health and Family welfare, Government of Karnataka, registered under the Indian Trusts Act of 1882 for implementation of various Health Assurance/ Insurance Schemes. The schemes provide effective, efficient and quality medical care services to the beneficiaries through an identified Network of Government and Private hospitals including Super Specialty Hospitals in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. It has pioneered in ensuring quality care for tertiary care in the state of Karnataka. SAST a leader in community and public health space, has over the years demonstrated that the model of purchasing healthcare services from private sector for providing tertiary care is scalable and replicable.

**Schemes Implemented by SAST**

**Vajpayee Arogya Shree (VAS):** Tertiary care is often too expensive for the poor. As a result, poor patients with condition requiring Tertiary care often go untreated or are left with

devastating Hospital bills, both of which exacerbate poverty. To meet the need for tertiary care while providing financial security to the poor Government of Karnataka is implementing Vajpayee Arogya Shree, a health assurance Scheme for the BPL families of Karnataka, with the aim to improve utilization of services for unmet Healthcare needs while reducing often Catastrophic out of pocket expenditures associated with complex illness. Initially the scheme was taken up in the districts of Gulbarga & Belgaum Division in 2010 and was subsequently extended to cover the entire state, providing cashless high end Medical Care & Surgeries in Empanelled Super Specialty Hospitals.

The scheme covers Tertiary treatment under 7 broad specialities like Cardiology, Cancer, Neurology, Genito Urinary, Burns, Polytrauma and Neonatal with paediatric surgery, consisting of "567 procedures" and 109 follow up care. The treatment provided to the beneficiary is totally free through cashless transactions providing Sum assured up to Rs.1.50 lakh on a family floater basis per year. Additional buffer of Rs.50, 000/- per year for the entire family is available on a case to case basis.

During the current financial year from April 2016 till November 2016, a total of 25153 BPL

persons have availed treatment and an amount of Rs. 148.08 crores have been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries. From 2010 till November 2016, the scheme has totally benefitted 162679 BPL persons and the project has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 922.19 crores.

**Rajiv ArogyaBhagya Scheme (RAB)**

Government of Karnataka introduced "Rajiv ArogyaBahagya" Health Assurance Scheme with the objective to provide quality Tertiary Health Care for treatment of catastrophic illnesses specially designed for the Above Poverty Line (APL) populace. The scheme is implemented with a component of Co-payment payable by the APL beneficiary to the Empanelled Network Treating Hospital. The scheme covers tertiary treatment of 7 broad specialities as in VAS with financial assurance limited to Rs. 1.5 lakhs, per household per year, and a buffer of Rs. 50,000/-, on a case to case basis in circumstances extraordinaire.

The Co Payment mechanism is based on "Basic Package Rate" for General Ward shared

between the Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust and the beneficiary in the ratio of 70%: 30%. Beneficiaries have the option to opt for upgraded services in Semi-private and Private Wards for which the Hospitals are required to declare their package rates which is termed as 'Total Package Rate'; valid for a period of one year from the date of empanelment/renewal. For these wards Trust is liable to pay only 50% of the "Basic Package Rate". The balance 50% of Basic Package rate, along with the portion-Total Package Rate minus Basic Package rate is to be 'co-paid' by the beneficiary to the Network Hospital.

During the current financial year from April 2016 till November 2016, a total of 2223 APL persons have availed treatment and an amount of Rs. 12.52 crores have been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries. From January 2015 till November 2016, totally 4831 APL persons have availed treatment and the project has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 20.84 crores.

#### **JyothiSanjeevini 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 only expenditure to be borne by the beneficiary is under the following circumstances:

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. The scheme was launched on 20-01-2015.

During the current financial year from April 2016 till November 2016, a total of 1321 employees have availed benefit and an amount of Rs. 10.21 crores have been paid to the network hospitals for treating these beneficiaries. From January 2015 till November 2016, totally 2549 persons have availed treatment and the project has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 20.18 crores.

#### **Mukhyamantri Santwana Harish Yojane:**

This unique scheme provides for cashless treatment within the 'Golden Hour' of 48 hours for victims of road accidents within the state of Karnataka irrespective of the nationality of the victim. Any nearby hospital having trauma / emergency care facility can treat the victim. Depending on the severity of the injury, SAST has developed 25 benefit packages ranging from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 25000/- per victim per episode which will be reimbursed to the treating hospitals.

The scheme is under implementation since March 2016 with support from 108, 104 and NIC. Karnataka is the only state in the country to implement this scheme.

Under the scheme, till November 2016, a total of 15591 accident victims have been treated and the government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9.63 crores.

#### **RASTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA**

**(RSBY):** RSBY launched in early 2008 provides 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 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 is being implemented in 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 are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis, for most of the diseases that require hospitalization.

Till November 2016, a total of 29141 beneficiaries have availed treatment with an expenditure of Rs. 45.07 crores.

**Special focus on SC / ST families:** In order to facilitate SC/ST families to utilize the scheme benefits entirely, intensive Health Awareness Arogya Jagruthi Abhiyana and Special Health

camps through Kala Jatha, Exhibition & other activities is planned to be conducted in all 7202 villages / habitations in the State having more than 40 % SC / ST population through Information and Public Relation Department of Karnataka.

The first phase of this Kala Jatha was conducted from 2nd August till 22nd September 2016 covering 2562 villages of 41 taluks (reserved assembly constituencies)

The second phase of Arogya Jagruthi Abhiyana was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 1st November 2016. The Arogya Jagruthi Abhiyana / Kalajatha activities will be conducted in 4615 villages in II Phase and will be completed by 23rd January 2017.

**Cochlear Implant:** Cochlear Implant Scheme of National Health Mission, Health and Family Welfare Department, Karnataka will be implemented through the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) by Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust. The scheme provides free treatment to children with severe deafness. Beneficiaries are children between 8 months to 6 years having severe to profound sensori- neural deafness, not responding to hearing aids trial.

The treatment consists of surgery or Cochlear Implantation and 1 year of rehabilitation therapy post-surgery. The full package has been fixed as Rs 6.5 lakhs including surgical cost and Rehabilitation costs.

The beneficiaries identified through RBSK are assessed at the District Hospitals and then sent for treatment to empanelled network hospital under the scheme with referral letters. Presently three hospitals are empanelled under the Scheme.

**Senior Citizen under RSBY Scheme:** There is need for providing social security to Senior citizens as they cannot work and earn due to age. Government of Karnataka has come 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 utilise the RSBY family cover of Rs. 30,000 for secondary care procedures.

Till November 2016, 4 beneficiaries have availed treatment with an expenditure of Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

**Indira SurakshaYojana:** With view to mitigate the sufferings of dependents of farmers who commit suicide due to agrarian crisis in Karnataka, State Government has launched a new scheme called Indira SurakshaYojana, to be implemented by Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust. The scheme is implemented to provide quality secondary and tertiary health care for the treatment of illnesses involving hospitalization, surgery and other therapies through an identified network of speciality and super speciality hospitals with financial cap of Rs 30000/- for secondary procedures and Rs 1.5 Lakh for tertiary care procedures with buffer amount of Rs 50000/- per annum per family.

The scheme has been started in the year 2016-17. The necessary Government order and guidelines regarding the scheme has been issued. Scheme specific software has been developed and detail information about the scheme has been given in the SAST website. The data collection with respect to dependent members of the farmer who have committed suicide is in progress.

Well defined protocol has been followed for issue of Indira SurakshaYojana Identity cards to about 193 beneficiaries till November with an expenditure of Rs. 93,000/-.

**Journalist Scheme:** Under these scheme registered journalists under the Information and Public Relations Department (IPR) will be provided free treatment through Rajiv ArogyaBhagya Scheme for tertiary care of 7 specialities viz; Cardiology, Cancer, Neurology, Genito Urinary, Burns, Polytrauma, Neonatal/Paediatric surgeries.

All registered journalists including 4 members of each family holding a valid APL card and an enrolment card issued by the IPR Department will be beneficiaries of this scheme.

#### **New Schemes:**

##### **National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS):**

It is proposed to launch a centrally sponsored Health Protection scheme anchored in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, in place of RSBY. The proposal is to converge all centrally sponsored health insurance schemes and in their place launch a new and superior 'Centrally sponsored Health Protection

Scheme' with special top up benefit package for senior citizens. The proposed scheme will have a minimum benefit package of Rs. 1 lakh per family per year. Both pre and post hospitalisation expenses will be covered. For senior citizens of age 60 years and above, an additional top up package of Rs. 30,000 per senior citizen per year will be provided over and above the core benefit package.

### **13 Initiatives Taken to Reduce MMR (From Conception to Delivery):**

1. On confirmation that the woman is pregnant, ANC card/Thayi card is given through Auxiliary Nurse Midwife of the said locality and registered in MCTs.
2. 4ANC Checkup is a must. Focus is on early registration.
3. Supply of 100 IFA Tablets is compulsory.
4. Two TT injections are given compulsorily during pregnancy.
5. If the pregnant woman is found to be anemic (<7gm) an addition 100 IFA Tablets are given.
6. If the pregnant woman is suffering from severe anemic (<7gm), then she is referred to the upgraded hospital for injection iron sucrose.
7. A cash benefit of Rs 1000 is given under Prasuthi Araiike programme for supplementing nutrition.
8. The pregnant woman is advised to have food with more iron content and nutrition and is advised to have institutional delivery.
9. After delivery 100 IFA Tablets are given to the mother to prevent anemia both in mother and the new born.
10. In order to give 24 hours health services, 24x7 facilities are given in selected Primary Health Centres.
11. As soon it is found that it is a complicated pregnancy and to give additional facilities 192 upgraded hospitals have been identified in the State.
12. Advised to stay compulsorily in the health Institution for 48 hours after delivery.
13. From the stage of pregnancy till the delivery, free delivery, drugs, diet, blood and transport arrangements are made free

of cost under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (from center)

14. Before the mother leaves from hospital to home Government facilities like Madilu, Prasuti Araiike, Janani Suraksha yojane are given to BPL/SC/ ST beneficiaries.
15. The mother is advised on family planning and immunization to child before leaving the hospital for home.
16. "Nagu-mogu" ambulance services are provided free of cost for drop-back to home
17. 104 Vatsalyavani helpline has been launched in 3 Districts of Karnataka for further Maternal and Child health services.

### **14 Initiatives Taken to Reduce IMR:**

1. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) is implemented in all Districts. The supervision of the activity is being under taken in 10 Districts where Government Medical Colleges are functioning.
2. 1070 Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) has been established in 24X7 PHCs.
3. 166 New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) have been established in Taluka Hospitals and Community Health Centers.
4. 37 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) have been established in Medical College Hospitals, Districts & District Level Hospitals.
5. 10 Bedded, 30 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) and 27 Modified Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (MNRCs) are functioning in the state.
6. Screening and Treatment of Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP) in Premature and Low-birth weight babies is taken up in all the Districts of Karnataka.
7. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) is implemented in all Government Hospitals. Drugs & Consumables, Diagnostics and Referral Transport are free of cost for the infants up to 1 year.
8. Home Based Neonatal Care (HBNC)-Health Workers and ASHA Workers visit at least for a minimum of six times, identify the danger signs among the new borns and guide them to the hospitals in time and in advise the mother about the importance of

Breast feeding and age appropriate infant feeding.

9. ASHAs are paid an incentive for further follow up of low birth weight and SNCU discharged babies till their 1st birthday.
10. Infant Death Audit (IDA) review meeting has been extended to include all deaths of children less than five years of age. The audit process and the reporting have become more stringent with orders issued for compulsory reporting of deaths from private health facilities also. The audit is conducted every month in the presence of DC to discuss about the medical & social factors leading to death, and corrective measures are taken to reduce child death.
11. The state has initiated mapping of health facilities catering to mother and/child with classification of level of care provided. Guidelines have been issued for maintaining the expected standards at each level. Special emphasis is being laid to reduce the perinatal mortality through these measures as this is a matter of great concern for the state.

#### **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 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

#### **Achievements of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services:**

1. IMR has been brought down from 47 to 28 per 1000 live births during 2007-2016
2. MMR has been reduced from 178 to 133 for 100000 live births between 2007-09 to 2010-16
3. Total fertility rate has been reduced to replacement level (2 children per couple). The Govt. of India had set a target of total fertility rate of 1.9 to be achieved by 2016. This has already been achieved.
4. Institutional delivery for 2015-16 is 99.43%.

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

#### **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.

#### **Renovation/ Up gradation of existing Urban Health Centre:**

The existing health facilities to be up-graded into urban-Primary health centres. Though an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs will be given per health facility the amount will be utilized based on the requirement such as, the condition of the

**Table 12.57: Demographic Profile (based on 2011 census)**

1	Total Population (In lakhs)	6,10,95,297
2	Urban Population (In lakhs)	2,36,25,962
3	Urban Population as percentage of total population	38.67
4	Urban slum population (in lakhs)	32,91,434
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	39
10	Number of State HQs/Dist. HQs which have less than 50 thousand population but are covered under NUHM	Nil

**Table 12.58: Financial Progress from 1st April 2016 to 31st Dec 2016**

	Physical Number	Total Budget allocated in Rs. lakh	Expenditure in Rs. lakh
1. Renovation @ Rs. 10.00 lakh/UPHC	25	240	249.0
2. Construction of New UPHCs Bangalore-10, Mangalore-7 and Bagalkot-1)	10	375	45.0
3. Medical Officers	394	1883.91	149.0
4. Paramedics: (ANM, SN, LT, Pharmacists )	2596	1587.98	341.0
5. Support Staff	0	492.31	77.0
6. Furniture & Equipment	53	25	66.0
7. Urban ASHAs	3508	800.94	1.4
8. MAS	4081	204.05	0.2
9. Untied Grants to UPHCs	361	559.5	45.0
10. Untied Grants to UCHC	8	35	10.6

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) 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 soon after a few years after the implementation of their scheme in every facility of the state 98% of the information is collected online 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. As a result of this 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 Thyacards 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.

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.

### 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 12.59**.

#### Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation for Adolescents:

Adolescence is a 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 30 Districts are selected for implementing the weekly Iron & Folic Acid supplementation for

**Table 12.59: Achievement under Rashtriya BalSwasthya 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 (Up to Nov-2016)	152.07	71.41	1.89	1871



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:

**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-preventable diseases such as tuberculosis (T.B.), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. It is clear that coverage of different vaccination is increasing. **Table 12.61** presents information on the achievement of different vaccinations in the State. The full immunization rate is 70.68% currently till December 2016.

**Table 12.60: 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 (Up to Nov-2016)	41,44,207	23,12,504

**Table 12.61: Performance of Universal Immunization Programme:**

Vaccine Name	No. of Beneficiaries					
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto December 2016)
BCG	1178976	1159252	1131948	1127020	1089556	804518
Pentavelent	-	-	853719	1086558	1097201	812779
OPV	1115886	1127987	1057854	863393	1097507	641269
Measles	1062082	1085495	1030082	1044281	1070771	782673
DPT (Booster)	1130349	860455	894994	933998	992522	724787
Polio (Booster)	1115886	850957	893404	930911	988822	745159
TT (10Years)	777183	735010	703318	714250	725676	645422
TT (16Years)	663688	677897	639792	670732	657599	576298
TT (Mothers)	1259156	1245414	1195491	1208346	1156615	747100
Fully Immunized Children (%)	95	100	93	>100	95	70.68

**Be Wise!**  
Get your child fully immunized

# DOUBLE PROTECTION FROM POLIO

Two IPV injections at 6 and 14 weeks  
For Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telegana states

IPV injection is available at vaccination sites under routine immunization programme

For more information, contact ANM or ASHA

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India | World Health Organization | unicef | Rotary

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಭಿಯಾನ

## ದಡಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರುಬೆಲ್ಲಾ

ಲಸಿಕಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ

### ಒಂದು ಲಸಿಕೆ ಹಡೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಎರಡು ರೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ

9 ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ 15 ವರ್ಷದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿಯಾನ

9 ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ 15 ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಗುವಿನ ಮೋಜ್ಜೆಕರನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಲಸಿಕಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಮನವೊಲಿಸಿ.

<p><b>ದಡಾರ ಮಾರಣಾಂತಿಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ</b></p> <p>ಇದು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಅತಿಸಾರಭೇದಿಯಂತಹ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಮಾದರಿ ರೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.</p>	<p><b>ಗರ್ಭಾವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ರುಬೆಲ್ಲಾ ರೋಗವು.</b></p> <p>ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಅದು, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ವ, ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.</p>
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ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ/ಪಾಸರಿ ಪಾಲಿಕ್ಲಿನಿಕ್ ಈ ಲಸಿಕೆಯ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು 7 ರಿಂದ 28, 2017 ರವರೆಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಖುದ್ದಿವಂತರಾಗಿ!**  
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಚಿತ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ 104ಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್ [www.karhfw.gov.in](http://www.karhfw.gov.in) ನೋಡಿ.

### 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 12.62** present information on top five causes of mortality for infants and females 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 Health System Development & Reform Project (KHSDRP):

The Karnataka Health System Development & Reform Project (KHSDRP) is a World Bank-assisted project aims to increase utilization of curative preventive and Public health services particularly in underserved areas and among vulnerable groups to accelerate achievement of the health related Millennium Development Goals. Keeping in view the positive contributions of the project in enhancing health outcomes (reducing maternal & child mortality and communicable diseases) and understanding the need to sustain/continue the innovative programs an extension of the project is given till March 2016 (original closing date 31.03.2012), with additional financing of US\$ 70.00 million (Rs 374.50 Crores). Additional financing effected from 22.01.2013. KHSDRP is a part of the overall system improvement programme integrated with NHM activities.

**KHSDRP is being used as an instrument to undertake reforms within the Health sector and to finance.**

- (i) Activities that cannot be easily done through other mechanisms,
- (ii) Activities that benefit from technical engagement with the Bank,
- (iii) Evaluations to validate such activities, and
- (iv) To facilitate pilot programs which if successful, could be scaled-up using Government funds.

**The project has two windows of financing viz. Project finance & program finance:**

#### **Program Finance:**

Program Finance is an incentive funding to the Government of Karnataka for increased spending on health & family welfare programs and thereby, promotes the cause of universal health & improved availability of health care to all, particularly to the weaker & deprived sections of society. The IDA share of credit is to be availed on the basis of the incremental expenditure by the Government of Karnataka on the ongoing State sector schemes related to primary health care subject to achievement of the agreed reform milestones. Credit under this scheme is fully used up.

#### **Project Finance:**

Project Finance involves implementation of agreed components and State Project Monitoring Unit (SPMU) is directly responsible

**Table 12.62: Details of Incidence of preventable Causes of Infant Mortality based on reports from Districts for the period April 2016 to Dec 2016**

Cause of Death	Infant (0-365 days) (upto Dec-31)
low birth weight & Pre maturity	1309
Pneumonia	435
Diarrhea	28
Neonatal infections (Sepsis)	620
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1594
Other	2536

**Table 12.63: Top five Causes of Maternal Death for women in the age group 15-49**

Cause of Death	Death during 2016-17 (upto December-31)
Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy	86
Post-Partum Hemorrhage	84
Obstructed labour	35
Abortion	4
Sepsis	29
Others (including high fever)	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>

for implementation of the Project Finance components and achieving the physical and financial goals/targets. Successful initiatives started under the Project includes running of Mobile Health Clinics, Citizen Help Desks, Sourcing-in-specialists, Health Care Waste Management of health facilities, Quality Assurance Program including accreditation of Pilot Hospitals, training and Capacity Building of Health Personnel, support to Vajpayee Arogya Shree Programme to benefit poor households requiring tertiary care intervention etc., New activities planned to support Road Safety and Emergency Health Services, and Prevention & Control of Non-Communicable Diseases etc. Project has two lines of Credit Original financing and Additional financing.

Outlays, expenditure and disbursement in each of these credits are presented in **Table 12.64**

#### **Achievements under Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project (Till Dec-2016)**

##### **Organizational development:**

1. 385 Doctors trained in embedding leadership excellence for Doctors. In-service personnel deputed for various workshops conducted by reputed institutions & sponsored for IGNOU correspondence courses to acquire higher qualifications & knowledge. 89 officers exposed to better international practices

**Table: 12.64. KHSDR Project Outlay, Expenditure and Disbursement**

Credit	Project Cost			IDA Share			Exp. till Dec 2016
	SDR (millions)	US \$ (millions)	INR (Crores)	SDR (millions)	US \$ (millions)	INR (Crores)	INR (Crores)
4229-IN							
Original	140.46	206.48	897.77	96.50	141.83	616.67	
Revised*	140.46	216.78	1040.03	96.50	148.70	714.38	1068.96
Disbursed				95.92	147.68	706.55	
5161-IN (Addl. Finance)	69.75	105.00	561.75	46.50	70.00	374.50	369.01
Disbursed				34.01	48.51	310.41	
Total Outlay	210.21	321.78	1601.78	143.00	218.70	1088.88	1437.97
Total Disbursed				129.93	196.19	1016.96	

by sponsoring them to attend a hospital management course at Asian institute of technology, Bangkok.

2. 20875 personnel of the DoH& FW at all levels covered under “attitudinal change and managerial capacity building workshops”, aimed at better service delivery.
3. Medical manual for medical officers developed and disseminated.
4. In-service personnel have been deputed for various trainings & workshops conducted by institutions as ASCI, ESCI, IIHMR, AIIMS etc
5. 30 in service officers of the department have attended the International Executive Courses in Health conducted by Harvard School of Public Health, BOSTON, USA.
6. About 10,000 in-service personnel of the Department of Health & Family Welfare are undergoing the training on 'Career Oriented Multi-Skill Based Training Program'.
7. Draft Model public health Act is submitted to the Department for consideration.
8. Standard Treatment Guidelines developed and disseminated.
9. Fostering knowledge implementation links in the health field taken up in collaboration with IIM-B.
10. Dr. Halagi Committee Report on the 'Reorganization of the department by developing a public health cadre/wing is submitted to the Department of H&FW.
11. Health accounts, IEC, PPP, Quality Assurance, and Health Care Waste Management cells set up for capacity augmentation of the personnel.
12. Major Hospitals viz., K.C.General Hospital, Bangalore and Jayanagara General Hospital, Bangalore along with District Hospital Gadag, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar & Chitradurga have been taken up for NABH accreditation.
13. State and Dist. Quality Assurance Cells established
14. Quality Management System (QMS) Manuals prepared for District Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals, CHCs and PHCs and training being imparted.

#### **Public Health Competitive Fund (PHCF):**

1. Training & capacity building for about 4.50 lakh members in 8463 VHSCs and ArogyaRakshaSamithis (ARS) has been completed.
2. Services of 44 NGOs across the State engaged for creating health awareness & social mobilization in non-curative services like immunization, TB, public health, maternal health etc.
3. Districts Nodal Environment Officers appointed for the entire 30 District to monitor Liquid & Solid Waste Management in the health facilities and thereby contribute to improved public health.
4. 345 Health care facilities have established Liquid Waste Management system disinfection units and 91 Health care facilities have established Solid Waste Management system under KHSDRP

#### **Non Communicable Disease Programme:**

1. Formulated the roles and responsibilities of state Technical Advisory Committee and the Dist. Level Committee for prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases.
2. Major focus is early detection and treatment of hypertension, diabetes and Cervical Cancer. Project will undertake screening for Hypertension, Diabetes and Cervical Cancer in 2 Pilot District viz., Dakshina Kannada & Davangere from PHC level. Community-Level health promotion efforts planned

#### **Road Safety & Emergency Health Service Programme:**

1. Procurement of 150 new Ambulances Advance Life Support (ALS) & Basic Life Support (BLS) is in progress.
2. KHSDRP in association with the Karnataka state Highway Improvement project (KSHIP) will undertake a pilot road safety strategy and systems approach in 2 demonstration corridors. The project will finance necessary investments-equipment's, human resources, standards/guidelines, and training

#### **Service Improvement Challenge Fund (SICF):**

1. 109 Mobile Health Clinics (MHCs) in most

backward, hilly and inaccessible areas operationalized. (now this scheme is not running)

2. 37 Citizen Help Desks operationalised in the District and major hospitals. (now this scheme is not running)
3. 50 specialists contracted to address the problem of shortage of specialists in Govt. health facilities.
4. Two Regional Diagnostic Laboratories contracted out on pilot basis.
5. To improve health infrastructure, 254 civil facilities comprising of 35 PHCs, 152 Sub Centres, and 9 ANM training centres & 13 drug warehouses, 45 24x 7 Model PHCs, completed and handed over to the Do H& FW. 73 facilities have been repaired and renovated including 3 Regional food labs. 6 more facilities including 24 x 7 Model PHCs, State food laboratory is under up gradation/construction.
6. 45 more 24 x 7 Model PHCs are planned

#### **Health Financing (HF):**

1. GoK sponsored Vajpayee Arogyashree Scheme is implemented by Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust, to support the BPL families in the state of Karnataka, for tertiary care and serious ailments, under a cashless benefit scheme. The project has

reimbursed Rs 90.85 crores for 19635 beneficiary claims by the trust.

#### **Infrastructure Facilities Improved/Upgraded:**

1. 1133 computers provided to PHC/taluk hospitals towards infrastructure development and improving communication & managing HMIS effectively along with furniture & essential equipments to new facilities. High end equipments - 42 No's of HPLC systems, 7 No's UV Spectro-Photometer, 7 Water Purification Systems, 15 Dissolution Test Apparatus- provided to strengthen the Drug Controllers Office
2. Equipment provided to strengthen State Food Lab and Regional Food Labs.
3. Equipment to 13 newly constructed Drug Ware Houses.
4. Support provided to strengthen the blood bank monitoring system in the state by providing IT hardware to Govt. Blood Bank and Blood Storage Centers.
5. Equipment provided to Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, Bengaluru for improving and strengthening pediatric health care.
6. Equipment provided to strengthen the intermediate referral laboratory of TB(RNTCP).

#### **Impact Assessment and Evaluation Studies Taken Up:**

1. Impact evaluation of MHCs and citizen helpdesks completed.
2. Report of Baseline survey for Thaiy Bhagya Yojane submitted and health facility survey is completed.
3. Impact assessment of embedding leadership excellence for Doctors conducted by M/s. Deloitte Touch thomatsu Pvt. Ltd.
4. Assessment of methodology and documentation of the attitudinal change and managerial capacity building conducted and report submitted by IIM Bangalore.
5. Monitoring and verification agency for SAST and costing study of health care services by SAST is in progress.
6. Public expenditure review (PER) & medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) for the Do H& FW for the period of 5 years from 2011-16 is completed. Rolling MTEF work is being done.
7. Support provided for the establishment of a State health informatics center and a new integrated health management information system (HMIS).

- 7. Equipment provided to the drug testing laboratories of the drug control department.
- 8. Manniquins, equipment and VC equipment –facility is provided for the strengthening of the SIHFW and its allied institutions.

**12.2.11 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 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. 15th round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance is scheduled to start from 01st Feb-2017 at ANC and HRG sites as per the orders from NACO.

**Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society Programmes:**

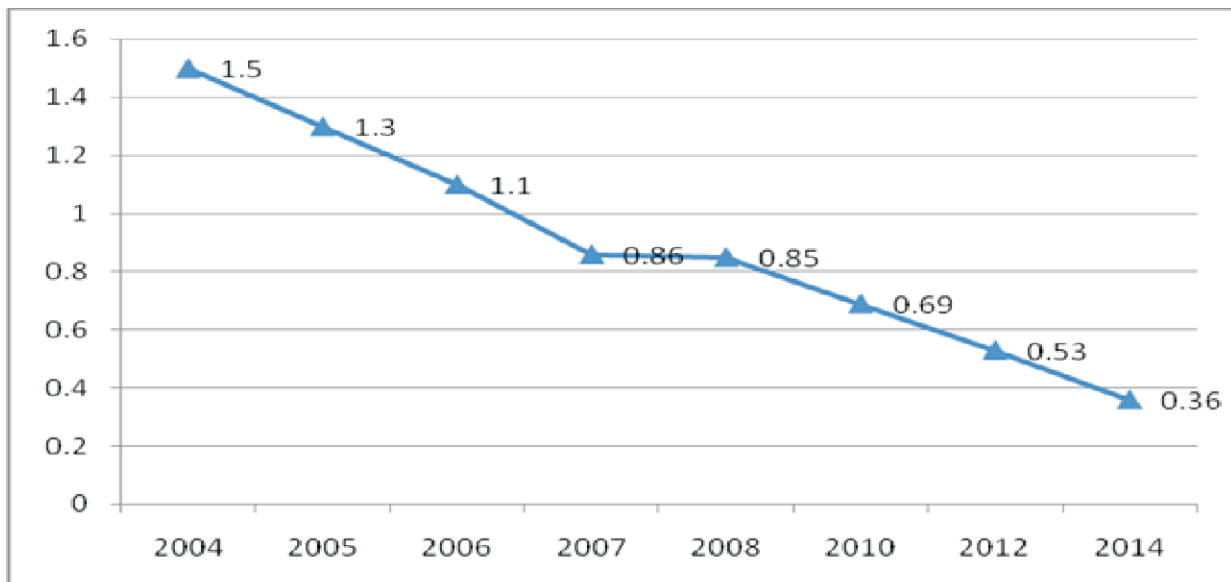
1. **Targeted Intervention:** Response from Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) has been to saturate targeted interventions (TIs) in Karnataka under the thrust area of NACP -IV.

**i. Core TI (FSW, MSM ,TG & IDU):**

This saturation currently covers around 75,476 Female Sex Workers (FSWs) under targeted interventions and 27,677 Men 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. 3 Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) centers, 2 in Bangalore and 1 in Kolar covers intravenous drug user population.

**Figure 12.9: Declining trend among ANC attendees**



**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
2007-08	500000	195124	39.02	28279	14.49	400000	276301	69.08	2399	0.87
2008-09	650000	445761	68.58	44847	10.06	550000	568467	103.36	3249	0.57
2009-10	800000	745292	93.16	48417	6.50	700000	796748	113.82	3501	0.44
2010-11	1000000	626993	62.70	34869	5.56	900000	784794	87.20	2542	0.34
2011-12	1000000	1180892	118.09	39515	3.35	1000000	1011904	101.19	2334	0.23
2012-13	1491400	1239661	83.12	33611	2.71	1207268	962034	79.69	1831	0.19
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 (till December)	1698395	1345542	79.22	14781	1.10	1287757	936590	72.73	619	0.07

**ii. Bridge TI (Migrant & Truckers):**

12 TI projects in Karnataka covers 1,42,000 destination migrants. 4 truckers TIs covers a population of 85,000 long distance male truckers. The Truckers program is implemented at Trans-shipment locations.

**2. HIV Counseling & Testing at Integrated Counseling and testing Centre:**

During 2014-15, 19,06,237 General clients were counseled and tested with a positivity rate of 1.39% and 12,32,862 ANCs were counseled and tested with a positivity rate of 0.11% in ICTCs. For the FY 2015-16, 1945282 General clients were counseled and tested with a positivity rate of 1.13% and 1280862 ANCs were counseled and tested with a positivity rate of 0.08% in ICTCs. Also for the FY 2016-17, 13,45,542 General clients were counseled and tested with positivity rate of 1.1% and 9,36,590 Antenatal women were counseled and tested with positivity rate of 0.07% in ICTCs.

**3. Care Support & Treatment:**

During 2016-17, 64 ART centers and 196 Link ART Centers including Link Plus ART Centers have been functioning. The cumulative number of HIV cases registered at ART Centers till November 2016 were out of which, 190

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.

**IEC Activities undertaken for the year 2016-17 (upto Dec - 2016) :**

KSAPS put all its efforts in strategizing IEC activities during the year 2016-17 in the state. IEC strategy aims at creating enabling environment to empower individuals and communities. It also enables to make correct



**Table 12.66 Cumulative Status report on ART (till December - 2016)**

Indicator	Adult Male	Adult Female	TS/TG	Child Male	Child Female	Total
Pre ART Registration	141556	137028	675	10039	8296	297594
Ever Started on ART	101279	96486	385	6122	4822	209094
Alive on ART	57918	68492	233	4737	3810	135190
Reported on ART Death	32190	18697	100	908	664	52559

**Table 12.67 The reports from these hospitals are as follows**

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2012-13	18737	143950	77
2013-14	237493	167526	71
2014-15	248952	193949	78
2015-16	319996	196882	62
2016-17 (up to Dec)	393841	313945	80

\* Note : Source CIMS / SIMS

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 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 2016-17 (upto Dec 2016):**

- State level folk workshop was conducted and 31 troupes of different forms was organized.

- Broadcast of 240 radio spots through AIR - State hook, Vivid Bharathi and FM Rainbow and will be continued till 15th Oct 2016.
- 11410 Audio Announcement at 163 bus stations across the State.
- International Youth Day will be organized at district level conducting competitions for the college students.
- Adolescent Education Programme will be conducted for school students at district level from Oct-2016.
- 17400 spots were telecast inside 3 trains covering 60 screens and will be continued Nov-2016.
- Peer Educator training will be organized at district level for PU and Degree college students.
- Interdepartmental meeting will be conducted at district level for with various department heads and staff.
- Under Mainstreaming, training for ZP members and for members and staff of Milk Federation at district level.
- World AIDS Day was observed at State level at Bellary district on 1.12.2016 and was also observed at district level.
- Joint working Group meeting with Department of Transport, Department of Telecom, HAL, Slum board, Karnataka Housing Board was conducted on 29.12.2016.

## 6. 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 199 registered blood banks in Karnataka of which 66 are supported by NACO. Out of 199 blood banks, 40 are in Governments Sectors (State Govt. - 37, Central Govt.- 3) and Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)- 4, IRCS blood banks are - 9, Voluntary/Charitable blood banks-19 and 137 are in private sector (100 private Hospital Blood Banks & 37 are Private Stand Alone Blood Banks)

### 12.2.12 DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH:

The Department of AYUSH includes Health care and Medical Education division. AYUSH Department is an independent department works parallel to the Health and Family Welfare.

#### Aim:

1. The Department is providing primary health care through AYUSH Systems to the general public. The main aim is to give Preventive, Promotive and Curative health care particularly in the management of life style disorders.
2. To cater Ayush education and research in Ayush systems through medical education sector.

**Table 12.68: Blood Safety Indicators (2010-11 to 2016-17)**

Indicator	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April - Dec)
Total blood units collection	6,14,787	5,94,512	6,60,138	6,94,151	7,54,485	7,46,716	5,75,010
Blood units collected from VBD	3,78,933	3,93,694	4,35,258	4,08,974	5,19,260	5,39,878	4,27,969

**7. Financial Progress: FY – 2016-17****Table 12.69 Programme Component wise expenditure of KSAPS Budget**

Sl. No.	Programme	Year 2016-17 (till Dec-2016)		
		Approved Budget for 2016-17 (in Lakhs)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	Expenditure by Programme on total grant (%)
1	Targeted Interventions	2052.31	858.01	38.47
1.1	Link Worker Scheme	135.66	174.69	61.66
2	Sexually Transmitted Infection / Reproductive Tract Infections Services	111.84	72.95	88.42
3	Blood Safety	314.73	161.20	86.65
4	Lab Services	61.62	39.71	87.20
5	ICTC/HI-TB/PPTCT	1862.35	1581.45	90.56
6	Information, Education & Communication	330.00	165.47	8.23
7	ART/CCC	1713.00	1055.96	87.07
8	Institutional Strengthening	372.13	337.54	86.66
9	Strategic Information Management System	44.20	33.56	100.00
10	UNICEF	0	0	0
<b>11</b>	<b>State Fund</b>			
11J	2210-06-101-7-15 Grant in Aid Salary	200.00	67.23	17.74
11©	2210-06-101-7-17 Reimbursement of Travel cost to HIV patient	10.00	2.72	17.46
11 <sup>1</sup>	2210-06-101-7-18 – LWS programme	100.00	174.69	61.66
11r	2210-06-800-0-14- TB & HIV patients nutrition foods	25.00	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7332.84</b>	<b>4624.72</b>	<b>66.11</b>

**HEALTH SECTOR:**

Ayush Health sector is providing primary health care services through AYUSH system to

the public. There are 662 AYUSH Dispensaries, 155 AYUSH Hospitals including Teaching Hospitals which are rendering Health Services.

**AYUSH HEALTH CARE FACILITIES:**

- Providing Panchakarma, Ksharasutra and other specialty treatment.
- Giving Technical and other Trainings to the AYUSH staff, thereby enhancing their efficiency thus bringing AYUSH in to the mainstream.
- Strengthening regulatory mechanism for ensuring quality control of drugs.
- Government Central Pharmacy manufactures AYUSH medicines. These manufactured AYUSH medicines will be supplied to AYUSH Dispensaries, AYUSH Hospitals and Teaching Hospitals.
- Drug controlling Authority regulates Ayurveda, Unani & Homoeopathy drug and cosmetics manufacturers & manufacturing units.

**MEDICAL EDUCATION:**

There are 80 Government, Government Aided, and Un-aided AYUSH Medical Institutions functioning in the state. The details are given in **Table 12.70 to 12.71.**

During the year 2011-12 the Government sanctioned schemes for AYUSH department under Health and IEC programme. In this regard, the department is successfully conducting all AYUSH programmes in various taluks across the state. Anemia and Yoga training are two important programmes under this Health and IEC activity. In Yoga training, first the high school teachers are trained; in turn the teachers are made to teach Yoga to their school children. By this programme many number of school children are benefitted. Anemia is another important programme. The anemic children are identified and treated with AYUSH Hematenics, and now, the proposal is given to the Government to continue this programme in all taluks across the state.

During the year 2012-13, to popularize the AYUSH health care services in general public, the department has implemented some more programmes along with the above schemes.

They are:

1. AYUSH Health camp
2. Seminar and Work shop
3. Home remedy and AYUSH awareness
4. Diabetic control programme
5. School health programme
6. Vector borne diseases control programme
7. AYUSH health expo
8. AYUSH Trainings

**OTHER PROGRAMMES:**

1. During the year 2012-13 started AYUSH Grama Yojane as a pilot project.
  2. During the year 2012-13 started AYUSH Pusti Karyakrama as a pilot project. Plans are being made to extend this programme across the state.
- Free health check up programmes to popularize AYUSH system in rural areas.
  - To update the knowledge the AYUSH Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacists and others are given periodical Seminar and work shop are conducted.

**Table 12.70: Number of AYUSH medical colleges / institutions in Karnataka**

Faculty	Government		Government aided		Unaided		Total	
	Institu tions	Students enrolled	Institu tions	Students enrolled	Institu tions	Students enrolled	Institu tions	Students enrolled
Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	3	150	5	320	53	3165	61	3635
Postgraduates	-	59	-	183	-	653	-	895
Unani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	1	50	-	-	3	160	4	210
postgraduates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homoeopathy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	1	100	-	-	10	825	11	925
postgraduates	-	28	-	-	-	98	-	126
Yoga and nature cure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	1	25	-	-	3	270	4	295
postgraduates	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Total	6	412	5	503	69	5201	80	6116

**Table 12.71: Details of in-patient and out-patient in AYUSH Hospitals**

Year	Ayurveda		Unani		Homoeopathy		Yoga and Naturopathy		Total	
	In-patient	out-patient	In-patient	out-patient	In-patient	out-patient	In-patient	out-patient	In-patient	Out-patient
2008-09	4,766	40,83,262	773	5,62,050	412	2,15,318	-	34,177	5951	48,94,807
2009-10	8,199	31,77,807	1594	5,66,104	545	7,64,418	144	26,639	10,482	45,34,968
2010-11	5,443	37,83,417	794	4,91,148	280	5,20,395	41	18,045	6558	48,13,005
2011-12	60,587	38,59,795	748	4,75,501	429	3,85,394	31	20,974	7265	47,41,664
2012-13	13,661	38,00,729	473	5,74,435	565	1,37,975	21	24,492	15,020	47,39,828
2013-14	10,569	43,87,176	897	3,46,428	565	3,59,673	0	50,697	12,031	51,43,974
2014-15	25,180	22,68,388	10,589	2,93,851	281	1,92,389	435	28,538	39,085	27,83,065
2015-16	28,000	25,00,500	10,900	3,00,700	425	2,00,200	520	29,100	39845	30,30,500
2016-17 upto Decemb er-16	47264	2704330	5190	225015	5841	181575	264	10664	58559	3121584

**Table 12.72: Cadre strength details in AYUSH**

Group	Teaching			Non-teaching			total		
	Sanctioned	Filled	vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	vacant
Gr-A	194	77	120	1029	813	887	1223	890	336
Gr-B	121	56	65	41	24	17	162	80	82
Gr-C	-	57	--	1157	417	740	1157	417	740
Gr-D	-	--	--	1423	636	787	1423	636	787
TOTAL	315	143	172	3650	1890	1760	3965	2023	1945

- Home Remedy programme is started in view to provide Health awareness and Primary Health Care to the rural population. In this programme, the participants are trained about the use of locally available medicinal plants to their common ailments.
- There is a raise in life style disorder like diabetes in the population due to increased mental tension, improper food habit and others. To modify their life style in control of diabetes, the department is conducting Diabetes control programme to the general public.
- To maintain mental and physical well-being the school children are taught Yoga.
- Vector borne diseases are controlled through plantation of some medicinal plants.
- First the high school teachers are given yoga training; in turn the teachers are made to teach Yoga to maintain physical and mental health of their school children.
- Health expo is conducted in state and District to promote and popularize AYUSH System.

**Table 12.73: AYUSH Institutions and Their Intake Capacity**

Sector/Faculty		Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	Nature cure and yoga
2011-12	No. of Institutions	58	04	11	4
	Intake Capacity	2780	170	780	235
	Enrolment	1930	127	780	209
2012-13	No. of Institutions	58	04	11	04
	Intake Capacity	2780	170	740	235
	Enrolment	1755	140	720	225
2013-14	No. of Institutions	58	4	11	04
	Intake Capacity	2800	170	780	235
	Enrolment	2225	165	765	235
2014-15	No. of Institutions	55	4	11	04
	Intake Capacity	2810	210	875	295
	Enrolment	2799	206	817	290
2015-16	No. of Institutions	61	04	11	04
	Intake Capacity	3635	210	925	297
	Enrolment	3635	210	925	297

- Trainings are given to Medical and Paramedical staff, General Public, ASHA worker, Anganawadi worker and others regarding AYUSH health system.
- Providing AYUSH Health care services to rural people at their door steps. This programme was introduced as a pilot project with 3 years tenure. In this programme is introduced to provide AYUSH Health care from pediatric to geriatric level.
- AYUSH Pustiprogramme is a pilot project. In this project, it is designed to correct malnourishment in children aged between 3 to 6 years. AYUSH medicines are given in the form of Syrup and Biscuits to correct malnourishment. These Syrup and Biscuits improves digestion as well as appetite and corrects the malnourishment.
- Nation Ayush Mission (NAM)- A Government of India project that helps to upgrade Ayush systems. under these project 65 hospitals upgraded.

Government yoga and Naturopathy College and Hospitals are built in mysore and are functioning smoothly.

**During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 to popularize AYUSH health care services in general public, the department has implemented the following programmes:**

1. AYUSH Health camp
2. Seminar and Work shop
3. Home remedy and AYUSH awareness
4. Diabetic control programme
5. School health programme
6. AYUSH health expo
7. AYUSH Trainings
8. Yoga Training for School Teachers
9. AYUSH GramaYojane.

### 12.2.13 DRUGS CONTROL:

The State Drug Control Department is existing since 1956 as an Independent body under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Karnataka State. Drug Controller is head of the Department. 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 drug marketed in the State, the Department eradicates the menace of Spurious and substandard drugs, ensures safety of drugs and availability at fixed prices to the public. The Department has three wings:

- (1) The Enforcement Wing,
- (2) Drugs Testing and Laboratory and
- (3) The Pharmacy Education.

During the period of 2016-17 financial year, a total provision of Rs. 1784.00 lakhs -under Plan scheme, Rs. 1771.00 lakhs under the State Non-plan scheme and around Rs. 136.00 lakhs -under Centrally Sponsored schemes have been allocated for this Department.

The establishment and construction work of laboratory buildings for the 2 Regional Drugs Testing Laboratories at Hubli and Bellary in North Karnataka, are completed through KHSDRP and have already started functioning in its own buildings as proposed under the State budget 2008-09. The process of NABL accreditation is in progress.

The Department is providing five services under SAKALA Scheme to assure the accomplishment of services to the public within the specified time frame. The licensing activity of the drugs sales establishments is fully computerized while the computerization of process of licensing to drug manufacturing units is under progress. 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 the process of Drug Testing and Analysis in the State Drugs Testing Laboratories as a part of e-governance. The information about the substandard drugs is being published through the Departmental web portal, as soon as it is

declared as substandard quality. Not only that, around 32,000 auto generated SMS alerts have made this possible to prevent the usage and distribution of the substandard drugs by reaching the various stock holders like retailers, wholesalers, Doctors and Enforcement officers.

As announced in the 2013-14 financial year budget, Department has got an allotment of 4.30 acres of land, by the District Commissioner, Kalaburgi for the establishment of a Government College of Pharmacy at Gulbarga, with an estimated cost of Rs. 39.99 crores.

In order to encourage the Pharmacy Education in the State, Admissions through CET has been introduced for the B.Pharm course.

The joint venture with the Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., for the construction of a Multi-storied building comprising an area of 1,19,000 Sq.ft., at Bangalore for the Department, is in the stage of completion.

In the present financial year 2016-17 a provision of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been allocated for the construction of the office buildings at Belgaum, Bidar, Ramanagar, Tumakuru, Mysore, Udupi and Shivamogga. The construction of office buildings at Bidar, Ramangar and Mysore are completed and functioning. The sites for constructions of office buildings at Udupi and Tumkuru is been procured. The construction of office building at Shivamogga is under process.

In 2016-17 Annual Budget Hon`ble Chief Minister of Karnataka was pleased to sanction ladies hostel at Government of College of Pharmacy at Bangaluru at the cost of 800.00 lakhs.

Drugs Testing Laboratory Bangalore is approved by the state of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir & State of Goa to carry out analysis of legal drugs samples.

2024 Drug Samples have been analysed which were received from Govt. of India for the Analysis under the National Sample Survey project.

In order to encourage exports and for speedy disposal of various applications submitted by the manufacturers a **“Technical Cell”** as been established in the Department which is functioning effectively.

A web portal regarding availability of Blood **“JEEVA SANJEEVINI”** has been

implemented

in departmental website "http://blood.kar.nic.in" for the information of public.

### **12.2.14 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 Equipments and Furniture required for different health institutions are procured through KDLWS from the year 2011-12.
5. Bio-Medical Equipment Maintenance Outsourcing Cell is under process, This Cell compiles the Equipments information of the state, monitors the repair work and AMC/CMC of the equipments.
6. Bike Ambulance inaugurated by Honorable Chief Minister on 15/04/2015. The Bike Ambulance are aimed to save the Critical Trauma Patient by reaching the incident site before the regular ambulance can reach and within the Golden Period of the Trauma Patient, so that the patient life can be saved.
7. Providing Need Based Drugs to 2800 Health Institutions in the state without Budget ceiling.

#### **Budget Allocations:**

Budget released KSDLWS, Bangalore for procurement of Drugs and Chemicals and expenditure for the past five years is as follows

#### **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.



**12.2.15 Expenditure on Health:**

The plan and non-plan outlays for the health sector during the last three years is given in

**Table 12.75.** The details of the central assistance and its disbursement are also provided in **Table 12.76.**

**Table 12.74. Budget released KSDLWS, Bangalore for procurement of Drugs and Chemicals and expenditure for the past five years**

Year	Budget Released (Rs. In lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
2011-12	6600.00	5920.85
2012-13	9375.00	9375.00
2013-14	10,500.00	10,500.00
2014-15	13,349.00	13,349.00
2015-16	15000.00	15000.00
2016-17 (up to Nov 2016)	7915.00	7915.00

**Table 12.75: Plan & non-plan Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare (Rs.in lakh)**

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2014-15Accounts	255630.19	235320.40	490950.59
2015-16BE	320493.00	203765.00	524258.00
2015-16 RE	332191.02	242110.45	574301.47
2016-17 BE	360724.00	206523.00	567247.00

**Table 12.76: Funds received from Government of India and Utilization (Rs.in lakh)**

Financial Year	GoReleases to State Health Society	GoKreleases to State Health Society	Opening Balance	Total Funds	Expenditure of State Health Society	% of Expenditure on Total Funds
2011-12	65572.82	16000.00	18127.42	99700.24	76106.34	76.34
2012-13	64533.66	18274.16	25084.64	107892.46	79844.81	74.00
2013-14	60882.83	26236.82	27951.46	115071.11	82032.14	71.29
2014-15	66540.14	25587.24	42887.80	135015.19	96579.00	71.53
2015-16	73748.66	29980.13	57604.53	161333.32	106444.76	65.98
2016-17 (upto Dec 2016)	35405.20	30286.95	64482.07	130174.22	73056.29	56.12

## 12.3 Human and Gender Development

### 12.3.1 Introduction

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 choices to live long, healthy and creative lives.

The concept of human development, apart from health, education, and standard of living, has included many other dimensions like gender, child, poverty, food security, region, religion, caste, ecology and environment, development throughout the life cycle or life span, etc. Hence, human development has now evolved into a broad based, deep rooted and multi-dimensional concept with a much a departure from the uni-directional concept of economic development.

The efforts to quantify the qualitative results of human development processes have taken the forms of many such HD-Indices as Human

Development Index (HDI), Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IAHDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), etc.

The HDI is a measure of broader concept of development. In HDI, economic welfare is given higher importance than economic growth. It emphasises that the individual's capabilities must be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of the country. The HDI uses three major indicators namely, (1) 'Long and Healthy Life' measured by 'Life Expectancy at Birth' (2) 'Knowledge' measured by 'Education Index' that includes 'Mean Years of Schooling' and 'Expected Years of Schooling' and (3) 'Standard of Living' measured by 'Gross National Income Per-capita'.

Against this backdrop, this chapter takes a brief account of human development scenario in Karnataka over the years along with a special emphasis on *engendering perspective* of human development. It takes a note on some indicative-representative parameters like Gender Inequality Index (GII) and other relevant aspects that are not covered in other sections of this report, to examine the level of engendering of human development in Karnataka.

### 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 positions varying between 6th to 10th positions 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 is marginally better than Andhra Pradesh (before the formation of Telangana State). However, Karnataka is way behind Kerala (Rank 1) and Tamil Nadu (Rank 5). **Table 12.77** 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.

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. Nanjudappa.

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

**Table 12.77 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
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.346</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.412</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.478</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.508</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.611</b>	<b>8</b>
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
<b>All India</b>	<b>0.302</b>		<b>0.381</b>		<b>0.472</b>		<b>0.504</b>		<b>0.587</b>	

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. From the findings of the yet to be published Third Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015

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.

Preparation of the third Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015 is in the final stage and it is supported by UNDP and NITI Aayog under the project, *Human Development towards Bridging Inequality*. The theme of the report is – '*Accelerating Equitable Human Development*'. The report delves more deeply into varied aspects of human development such as Education, Health, Living Standard, Gender, Child, Food and Nutrition, Employment, Income and Poverty, Assets Ownership, Urbanization, Natural Resources and Climate Change, Governance,

Financing, Regional Issues, etc. The report will be released shortly.

### **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. This gigantic exercise involved over 700 personnel for over two years. 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, have 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](http://www.planning.kar.nic.in)

## 2. Results of DHDRs-2014 and HD-Snapshot, 2014

Karnataka, for the first time in the country has prepared seven unique HD-Indices namely, (1)

Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII), (3) Child Development Index (CDI), (4) Food Security Index (FSI), (5) District Composite Development Index (DCDI – only for HD-Snapshot), (6) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and (7) Urban Development Index (UDI – for Urban Local Bodies) 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 12.78** presents the relative performance of all the 30 districts of all the four administrative divisions on various HD-Indices. **Table 12.79** further classifies the districts and divisions as better performing, average performing and poor performing based on their performance in these indices and tries to observe the frequency of occurrence of each division / region in each performance category on these indices.

A quick look at these two Tables presents an interesting fact that despite the concerted efforts directed towards the removal of developmental disparities, there remain still the striking deficits across districts, divisions and regions in the State. On the larger count, the divisions of Belagavi and Kalaburagi (both

from Northern part of the State) fare relatively poor when compared to the divisions of Bengaluru and Mysuru (both from Southern part).

However, it should also be necessarily noted that there are better performing districts within the relatively poorly performing divisions (as seen in the case of Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts of Belagavi division and Bidar and Kalaburagi districts of Kalaburagi division) and there are poorly performing districts within the relatively better performing divisions (as seen in the case of Chitradurga and Chikkaballapura districts of Bengaluru division and Chamarajanagar district in Mysuru division), *implying the universality or the all-pervasive nature of both the development and its deficits.*

Some of the findings of the yet to be released third Karnataka State Human Development Report, 2015, show that the performance of the districts in different HD-Indices has improved, but still the disparity prevails on the different developmental dimensions.

### 12.3.4 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 practised *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

**Table 12.78 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	0.384	24	<b>0.130</b>	<b>27</b>	0.474	24	0.519	9	0.385	26
2		0.449	18	<b>0.112</b>	<b>20</b>	0.547	19	0.544	8	0.497	16
3		0.610	6	<b>0.111</b>	<b>19</b>	0.624	13	0.695	1	0.539	9
4		0.350	26	<b>0.123</b>	<b>24</b>	0.628	12	0.452	13	0.501	15
5		0.406	21	<b>0.089</b>	<b>11</b>	0.525	22	0.422	14	0.510	14
6		0.565	10	<b>0.070</b>	<b>7</b>	0.734	5	0.547	7	0.406	24
7		0.330	27	<b>0.105</b>	<b>16</b>	0.617	14	0.508	10	0.323	29
8	Kalaburagi Division	0.354	25	<b>0.167</b>	<b>29</b>	0.569	17	0.350	22	0.453	22
9		0.430	19	<b>0.115</b>	<b>23</b>	0.530	21	0.569	5	0.408	23
10		0.407	20	<b>0.130</b>	<b>26</b>	0.334	28	0.466	12	0.345	28
11		0.280	28	<b>0.169</b>	<b>30</b>	0.303	29	0.269	28	0.395	25
12		0.165	30	<b>0.150</b>	<b>28</b>	0.231	30	0.266	29	0.371	27
13		0.196	29	<b>0.110</b>	<b>18</b>	0.416	27	0.348	23	0.276	30
14		0.603	7	<b>0.084</b>	<b>9</b>	0.733	6	0.280	27	0.597	3
15	Bengaluru Division	0.928	1	<b>0.056</b>	<b>3</b>	0.690	9	0.589	4	0.708	1
16		0.486	16	<b>0.105</b>	<b>15</b>	0.685	10	0.216	30	0.472	20
17		0.386	23	<b>0.115</b>	<b>22</b>	0.469	25	0.301	26	0.483	19
18		0.528	14	<b>0.124</b>	<b>25</b>	0.575	16	0.405	15	0.533	11
19		0.543	11	<b>0.114</b>	<b>21</b>	0.479	23	0.346	24	0.491	17
20		0.533	13	<b>0.092</b>	<b>12</b>	0.725	8	0.343	25	0.536	10
21		0.596	8	<b>0.088</b>	<b>10</b>	0.743	4	0.358	21	0.601	2
22	Mysuru Division	0.471	17	<b>0.080</b>	<b>8</b>	0.466	26	0.393	17	0.517	13
23		0.401	22	<b>0.105</b>	<b>17</b>	0.555	18	0.398	16	0.485	18
24		0.627	5	<b>0.057</b>	<b>4</b>	0.783	2	0.380	18	0.565	8
25		0.691	2	<b>0.050</b>	<b>2</b>	0.840	1	0.694	2	0.593	4
26		0.576	9	<b>0.069</b>	<b>6</b>	0.730	7	0.362	20	0.457	21
27		0.658	4	<b>0.069</b>	<b>5</b>	0.664	11	0.568	6	0.572	7
28		0.491	15	<b>0.092</b>	<b>13</b>	0.603	15	0.364	19	0.585	5
29	0.533	12	<b>0.093</b>	<b>14</b>	0.537	20	0.493	11	0.574	6	
30	0.675	3	<b>0.038</b>	<b>1</b>	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 12.79 Division-wise / Region-wise Spread of Districts based on their performance on various HD Indices and on their Ranking Positions across the State**

Sl. No	Performance Category	Division	Number of Districts of each division in each Performance Category on various HD-Indices					Frequency of Occurrence of each division / region in each performance category on various HD-Indices	
			HDI	GII	CDI	FSI	DCDI		
1	Top 10 Districts - Better Performing (1-10 ranking positions)	Belagavi	02	01	01	05	01	10	11
		Kalaburagi	00	00	00	01	00	01	
		Bengaluru	03	04	05	01	04	17	39
		Mysuru	05	05	04	03	05	22	
2	Mid 10 Districts - Average Performing (11-20 ranking positions)	Belagavi	01	04	04	02	03	14	19
		Kalaburagi	02	01	01	01	00	05	
		Bengaluru	05	02	01	02	05	15	31
		Mysuru	02	03	04	05	02	16	
3	Bottom 10 Districts - Poor Performing (21-30 ranking positions)	Belagavi	04	02	02	00	03	11	35
		Kalaburagi	04	05	05	04	06	24	
		Bengaluru	01	03	03	06	00	13	15
		Mysuru	01	00	00	00	01	02	
4	Total No. of Districts in the State		30	30	30	30	30	30	

Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 - A Snapshot" [Table is modified based on Table 12.78]

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.

### 1. Unequal Numbers and Ratio – Missing Women!

#### (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 from 12.80 to 12.83** 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.

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 12.84 and 12.85**). 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 hypothesise

the existence of strong *male preference and female negligence* attitude among the urban people.

**Table 12.80: Missing Females in Karnataka – A Trend**

Gender-wise Population								
Year	Total		Female		Male		Missing Females	FDF* (%)
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent		
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 12.81: Missing Females in India and across major Southern Indian States 2011**

State / India	Gender-wise Population		Missing Females	FDF
	Female	Male		
India	58,74,47,730	62,31,21,843	3,56,74,113	-0.061
Andhra Pradesh	4,21,38,631	4,24,42,146	3,03,515	-0.007
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>3,01,28,640</b>	<b>3,09,66,657</b>	<b>8,38,017</b>	<b>-0.028</b>
Kerala	1,73,78,649	1,60,27,412	(Women outnumbering Men) +1,351,237	0.078
Tamil Nadu	3,60,09,055	3,61,37,975	1,28,920	-0.004

Source: Census of India, 2011

**(B) Sex Ratio****Table 12.82: Sex Ratio in Karnataka and India**

Year	Sex Ratio – Residential Area-wise							
	Karnataka				India			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
1991	960	973	930	<b>43</b>	927	939	894	<b>45</b>
2001	965	977	942	<b>35</b>	933	946	900	<b>46</b>
2011	973	979	963	<b>16</b>	943	949	929	<b>20</b>

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011

**Table 12.83: Sex Ratio in Karnataka & major Southern States and India**

State	Sex Ratio 2011			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Diff
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>16</b>
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

**Table 12.84: 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
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>
Andhra Pradesh	1002	990	992	975	961	939	63	-22
Kerala	972	976	970	958	960	964	8	4
TamilNadu	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 12.85: 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	<b>12</b>	945	948	935	<b>13</b>
2001	946	949	940	<b>9</b>	927	934	906	<b>28</b>
2011	948	950	946	<b>4</b>	919	923	905	<b>18</b>

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011



## 2. Gender and Health

### (A) Life Expectancy (LE)

Life Expectancy is one of the key indicators of health. On biological terms, the women are usually expected to have a greater LE than men. The same is demonstrated in case of both Karnataka and India (**Table 12.86**). 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 favouring 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 around five years. Such a state has almost been achieved in the case of Karnataka with LE-Female-Male-Gap being 4.8 years during 2006-10, though this gap was consistently in between 3-4 years during 1981-85 to 2001-05.

### 3. 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 12.87**). 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, 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 12.88**). Though Karnataka fares little better in comparison with Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it is way behind when compared to Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

### 4. Gender and Employment

Employment is an effective means of economic empowerment and gender equality. Against gender parity in employment for Karnataka, **Tables from 12.89 to 12.91** present a mixed trend of both gradual but very slow movement towards gender equality and also prevailing 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.

**Table 12.86: Life Expectancy in Karnataka, 1981-85 to 2006-10**

Years	Total			Male		Female	
	Karnataka	India	Difference in years	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
1981-85	60.7	55.5	5.2	59.7	55.4	<b>62.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>
1991-95	62.5	60.3	2.2	60.6	59.7	<b>63.9</b>	<b>60.9</b>
2001-05	65.1	63.2	1.9	63.4	62.3	<b>66.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>
2006-10	67.2	66.1	1.1	64.9	64.6	<b>69.7</b>	<b>67.7</b>

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Various Years, Abridged Life Tables

**Table 12.87: Gender-wise Literacy in Karnataka (In percentages)**

Details	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Male	36.51	41.62	48.81	67.26	76.29	82.47
<b>Female</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>20.97</b>	<b>27.71</b>	<b>44.34</b>	<b>57.45</b>	<b>66.01</b>
Difference (M-F)	21.96	20.65	21.10	22.92	18.84	16.46
<b>FDF</b>	<b>-1.57</b>	<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-0.76</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>-0.25</b>

Source: Census of various years

**Table 12.88: Gender Distribution across Levels of Education in India and major southern States (2015-16)**

State	Ph. D		Post Graduate		Under Graduate		Diploma	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	1830 (68.8)	828 (31.1)	128915 (56.6)	98594 (43.3)	688806 (56.3)	532816 (43.6)	63074 (62)	38621 (38)
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>7358 (62)</b>	<b>4329 (38)</b>	<b>91370 (48.6)</b>	<b>96513 (51.3)</b>	<b>679843 (50)</b>	<b>679711 (50)</b>	<b>125915 (66.2)</b>	<b>64220 (33.7)</b>
Kerala	1796 (41.1)	2572 (58.8)	29084 (30.8)	65091 (69.1)	296840 (43.5)	385522 (56.4)	32103 (56.1)	25059 (43.8)
Tamil Nadu	19170 (60)	12730 (40)	180837 (40.9)	260765 (59)	1114550 (49.8)	1120079 (50.2)	324622 (82.8)	67359 (17.2)
Telangana	2703 (65.8)	1403 (34.1)	88620 (53)	78327 (47)	511638 (53)	452306 (47)	38069 (64.3)	21156 (35.7)
<b>All India</b>	<b>69061 (59.1)</b>	<b>47778 (40.9)</b>	<b>1479839 (46.1)</b>	<b>1727518 (53.8)</b>	<b>12548651 (52.7)</b>	<b>11231703 (47.2)</b>	<b>1533857 (71.5)</b>	<b>609812 (28.5)</b>

Source: AISHE (2015-16)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages

**Table 12.89: Gender-wise Employment in the organized sector in Karnataka 1980-81 to 2014-15 (In '000s)**

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1980-81	794.2 (100)	90.0 (11.3)	704.2 (88.7)	348.3 (100)	55.5 (15.9)	292.8 (84.1)	1142.5 (100)	145.5 (12.7)	997.0 (87.3)
1990-91	1017.3 (100)	160.0 (15.7)	857.3 (84.3)	430.0 (100)	92.1 (21.4)	337.9 (78.6)	1447.3 (100)	252.1 (17.4)	1195.2 (82.6)
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)

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 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2014-15

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages

**Table 12.90: 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

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka – 2005-06 to 2007-08, 2010-11, 2014-15

**Table 12.91: Gender composition of Bureaucrats in Karnataka**

Services		IAS	IPS	IFS
2000	Women	35	3	10
	Men	222	135	153
	<b>Women (%)</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
2005	Women	36	5	10
	Men	206	126	148
	<b>Women (%)</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>
2010	Women	36	6	11
	Men	197	140	145
	<b>Women (%)</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7</b>
2015	Women	53	13	17
	Men	176	130	126
	<b>Women (%)</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>

Source: DPAR Services, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Men and women in Karnataka -2010-11 and 2014-15

## 5. Gender and Decision Making

There is a general belief that women are usually 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 rural currently married women (78%) are relatively way behind the urban currently married women (83.5%) with respect to

participation rate in household decision making, which is a matter of concern. **Table 12.92** gives the picture of participation by currently married women in the house hold decisions.

## 6. Gender and Political Representation

Gender Parity in political sphere ensures the adoption and effective implementation of policies and programmes 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 12.93**).

**Table 12.92: 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
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>68.6</b>
Andhra Pradesh	78.8	80.4	79.9	-
TamilNadu	83.3	84.7	84.0	87.4

Source: NFHS-4 and 3

**Table 12.93: 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	3899	1995	51.17	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 and 2014-15 (Gram Panchayat only), Karnataka state election commission website – Taluk and Zilla Panchayat elections (2016)

However, it is quite a disturbing thing to know that the women's representation is in a very sorry state (with significantly very low percentage share and very high FDF) not only with respect to Karnataka State Legislative

Assembly but also with respect to major Southern States' Assemblies and also with respect to All India Level and different States' women's representation in the 16th Lok Sabha (Tables 12.94 and 12.95). Quite clearly, the

*policy paralysis* can certainly be attributed to the unjustifiably low representation of women at the helm of policy affairs.

In order to ensure fair representation of women in Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha, recognised political parties should field for the elections at least 33% of women candidates from their respective parties. Otherwise, Government should lead in bringing the political consensus to initiate the exclusive quota for women representation.

**Table 12.94: Gender-wise Representation in major Southern States' Legislative Assemblies**

State	Gender-wise Composition of MLAs				
	Year of Assembly Election	Men	Women	% of Women	FDF (%)
Karnataka	2013	218	6	2.75	-34.37
Andhra Pradesh	2014	266	27	10.2	-7.80
Kerala	2016	132	8	6	-14.67
TamilNadu	2016	218	16	7	-12.28

Source: [http://eci.nic.in/eci\\_main/StatisticalReports/AE2013/StatReports2013.pdf](http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2013/StatReports2013.pdf);  
[http://eci.nic.in/eci\\_main/StatisticalReports/AE2014/Stat-Report-Andhra-Pradesh2014.pdf](http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2014/Stat-Report-Andhra-Pradesh2014.pdf);  
<http://www.elections.in/kerala/assembly-constituencies/2016-election-results.html>;  
<http://www.elections.in/tamil-nadu/assembly-constituencies/2016-election-results.html>

**Table 12.95: Major Southern States' and India's Women Representation Status in the 16th Lok Sabha (2014)**

State	Women MPs	Total MPs	% of Women	FDF (%)
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-23</b>
Andhra Pradesh	2	25	8	-10.5
Kerala	1	20	5	-18
TamilNadu	4	39	10	-8
India	61	543	11.2	-6.93

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, 2014, Women and Men in India, 2014-15

### 7. Gender Inequality Index (GII) in Karnataka

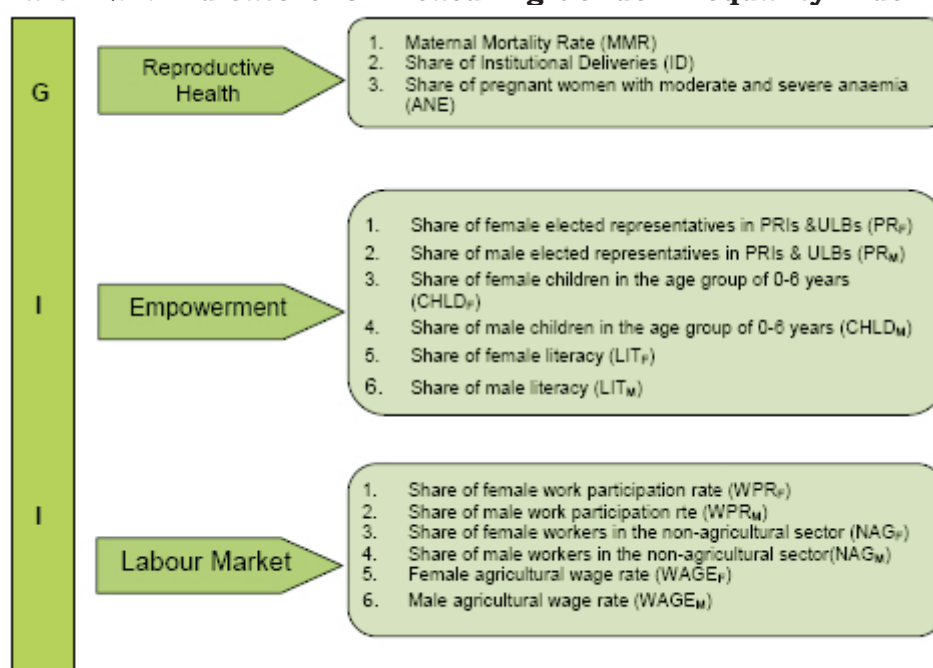
In an effort to understand objectively the status of gender parity in Karnataka, during the preparation of both DHDRs, 2014 and HD-Snapshot, 2014, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) was constructed – using 15 indicators covering three dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment and labour market (Flow Chart 12.3.1) – to measure it at both District and Taluk Levels across Karnataka.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. The GII value ranges between 'zero'- indicating absence of gender inequality

and 'one'- indicating highest gender inequality. Thus, lower the GII value, lower is the inequality. However, the dimensional index value presents the reverse situation and thus higher dimensional value represents lower inequality and lower dimensional value represents higher inequality.

**Table 12.96** presents the estimated GII values across districts of Karnataka, along with the dimensional index values. The GII values vary from 0.038 to 0.169. The districts such as Bengaluru Urban, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi are showing less inequality in health dimension and empowerment dimension. They are also at the top in the case of labour market dimension. In addition, Kodagu also shows less inequality in the labour market for women.

**Flow Chart 12.1: Indicators for measuring Gender Inequality Index (GII)**



Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot" Note: UNDP Methodology has been used for measuring GII. Further details can be obtained from "Guidelines Document for the preparation of DHDRs, 2013-14".

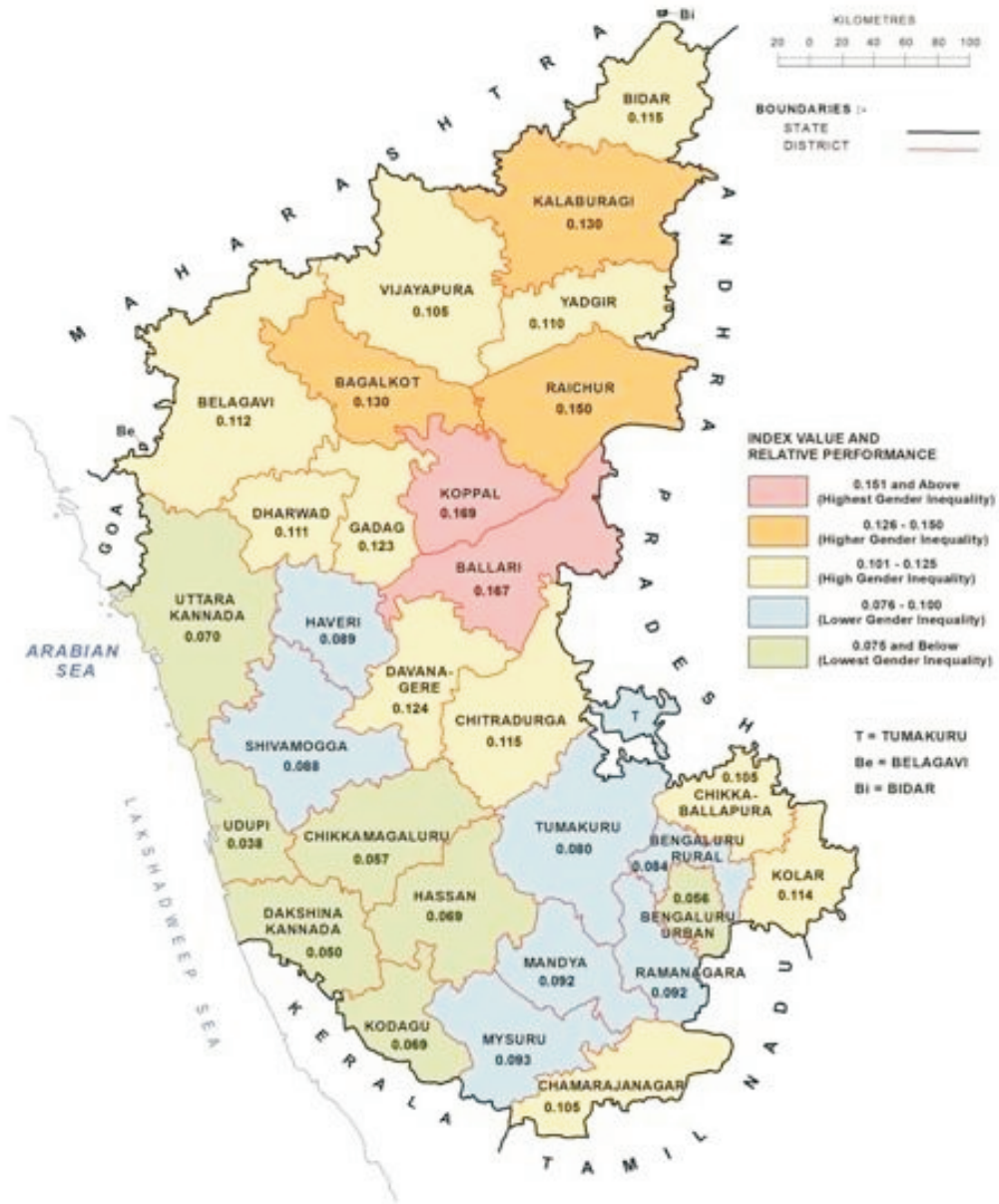
**Table 12.96 Gender Inequality Index (GII) across Districts with Dimensional Index Values and Ranking in Karnataka, 2011**

Sl. No	District	Health Index		Empowerment Index		Labour Index		GII	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bagalkot	0.6464	22	0.555	24	0.451	9	<b>0.130</b>	<b>27</b>
2	Ballari	0.6020	29	0.558	22	0.187	30	<b>0.167</b>	<b>29</b>
3	Belagavi	0.6397	25	0.568	16	0.370	20	<b>0.112</b>	<b>20</b>
4	Bengaluru Rural	0.6800	8	0.579	9	0.542	5	<b>0.084</b>	<b>9</b>
5	Bengaluru Urban	0.7400	2	0.602	2	0.662	2	<b>0.056</b>	<b>3</b>
6	Bidar	0.6611	14	0.560	19	0.328	25	<b>0.115</b>	<b>23</b>
7	Chamarajanagar	0.6406	24	0.535	28	0.375	19	<b>0.105</b>	<b>17</b>
8	Chikkaballapura	0.6488	17	0.558	21	0.394	14	<b>0.105</b>	<b>15</b>
9	Chikkamagaluru	0.6934	4	0.583	8	0.352	23	<b>0.057</b>	<b>4</b>
10	Chitradurga	0.6486	19	0.566	18	0.292	27	<b>0.115</b>	<b>22</b>
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.7076	3	0.605	1	0.788	1	<b>0.050</b>	<b>2</b>
12	Davangere	0.6444	23	0.574	12	0.385	18	<b>0.124</b>	<b>25</b>
13	Dharwad	0.6469	21	0.584	7	0.391	16	<b>0.111</b>	<b>19</b>
14	Gadag	0.6280	26	0.571	14	0.272	29	<b>0.123</b>	<b>24</b>
15	Hassan	0.6873	5	0.575	11	0.493	7	<b>0.069</b>	<b>6</b>
16	Haveri	0.6475	20	0.578	10	0.274	28	<b>0.089</b>	<b>11</b>
17	Kalabuaragi	0.6487	18	0.544	27	0.405	13	<b>0.130</b>	<b>26</b>
18	Kodagu	0.6642	13	0.591	5	0.647	3	<b>0.069</b>	<b>5</b>
19	Kolar	0.6241	27	0.570	15	0.529	6	<b>0.114</b>	<b>21</b>
20	Koppal	0.5927	30	0.553	25	0.413	10	<b>0.169</b>	<b>30</b>
21	Mandya	0.6767	9	0.560	20	0.411	12	<b>0.092</b>	<b>13</b>
22	Mysuru	0.6698	12	0.566	17	0.386	17	<b>0.093</b>	<b>14</b>
23	Raichur	0.6028	28	0.529	29	0.307	26	<b>0.150</b>	<b>28</b>
24	Ramanagar	0.6585	15	0.556	23	0.484	8	<b>0.092</b>	<b>12</b>
25	Shivamogga	0.6806	7	0.586	6	0.359	22	<b>0.088</b>	<b>10</b>
26	Tumakuru	0.6707	11	0.572	13	0.413	11	<b>0.080</b>	<b>8</b>
27	Udupi	0.7475	1	0.600	3	0.544	4	<b>0.038</b>	<b>1</b>
28	Uttara Kannada	0.6852	6	0.594	4	0.392	15	<b>0.070</b>	<b>7</b>
29	Vijayapura	0.6725	10	0.550	26	0.366	21	<b>0.105</b>	<b>16</b>
30	Yadgir	0.6502	16	0.505	30	0.345	24	<b>0.110</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot"

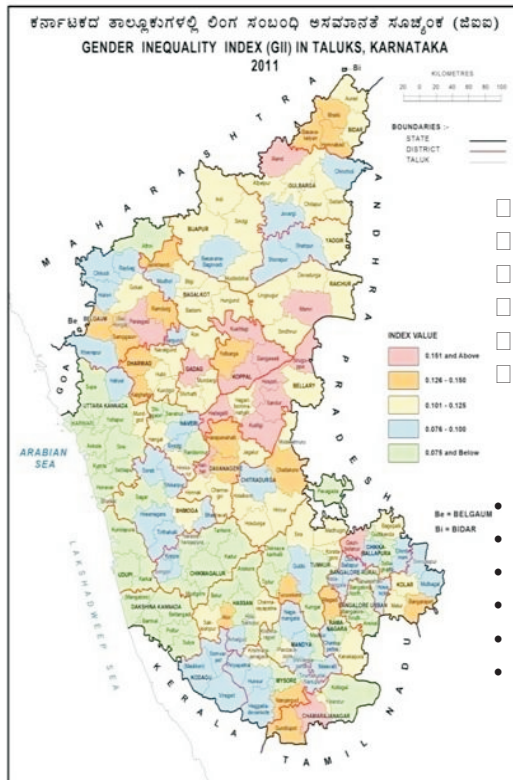
**Thematic Map 12.1: GII in DISTRICTS of Karnataka, 2011**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ (ಜಿಐಐ)  
**GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII) IN DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA  
 2011**



Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot"

## Thematic Map 12.2: GII in TALUKS of Karnataka, 2011



### Gender Inequality Index (GII) - Taluks

**Top FIVE** taluks in the State with least Gender Inequality.

Bengaluru South	- 1 <sup>st</sup> rank (0.0246)
Belthangadi	- 2 <sup>nd</sup> rank (0.0255)
Kadur	- 3 <sup>rd</sup> rank (0.0280)
Hassan	- 4 <sup>th</sup> rank (0.0305)
Mangaluru	- 5 <sup>th</sup> rank (0.0336)

**Bottom FIVE** taluks in the State with highest Gender Inequality.

Siraguppa	- 172 <sup>nd</sup> rank (0.1926)
Hosapete	- 173 <sup>rd</sup> rank (0.2022)
Gadag	- 174 <sup>th</sup> rank (0.2060)
Harihara	- 175 <sup>th</sup> rank (0.2121)
Kudlagi	- 176 <sup>th</sup> rank (0.2206)

Source: "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A Snapshot"

The findings of the yet to be published KSHDR, 2015 show the relatively same trend in GII values and ranking positions across districts.

### A. Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the Districts of Karnataka

In order to understand the performance of the districts of Karnataka in terms of gender inequality, the GII is divided into five groups as exhibited in Thematic Map 12.3.1. It is found here that there are two districts with highest gender inequality followed by 3 and 11 districts with higher and high gender inequality respectively. Nearly 14 districts can be classified as having lowest and lower gender inequality. Thus, more than half of the districts are in the high gender inequality category. Therefore, it is important that human development efforts also address the issues of gender dimension equally so that everyone enjoys the fruits of development.

### B. Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the Taluks of Karnataka

The relative performance of all the 176 taluks in GII is shown in the thematic map 12.3.2 and the top five and the bottom five performing taluks are also listed.

## 8. Gender and Region

Ensuring of Regional Social Justice is of paramount importance, the failure of which leads to Regional Disparity across various development parameters including the gender issues. The State of Karnataka is no an exception for witnessing the lop-sided development, leaving far behind the half of its geography that has suffered for centuries from many deprivation and disadvantageous factors.

Regional disparity also causes, in general, gender inequality with higher female deprivation / disadvantage factor implying vulnerability of females (women and child) in many aspects life.

**Tables 12.78, 12.79, 12.96 and 12.97** clearly exemplify how the regional disparity due to policy paralysis, will yield higher gender inequality with significantly higher female deprivation / disadvantage factor.

## 9. 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



**Table 12.97 Gender Dimensions of Regional Disparities in Karnataka**

Divisions	Female Deprivation/Disadvantage in Literacy		Female Agricultural Labourers as a per cent of Total Female Workers		GII, 2012*		GII, 2011	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Bengaluru	-0.25	-0.15	34.37	29.52	0.426 (Kolar)	0.363 (Bengaluru)	0.124 (Davangere)	0.056 (Bengaluru U)
Mysuru	-0.25	-0.17	27.03	27.62	0.459 (Mysuru)	0.208 (Udupi)	0.105 (Chamarajanagar)	0.038 (Udupi)
Belagavi	-0.43	-0.26	54.30	52.87	0.485 (Bagalkot)	0.365 (U.Kannada)	0.130 (Bagalkot)	0.070 (U.Kannada)
Kalabuaragi	-0.60	-0.36	66.77	58.73	0.480 (Raichur)	0.429 (Bidar)	0.169 (Koppal)	0.196 (Yadgir)
Karnataka	-0.34	-0.21	43.51	39.87	---	---	---	---

Source: (1) Census of India 2001, Primary Census Abstract, Series 30. Karnataka (2) Census of India 2011, Primary Census Abstract, Series 30. Karnataka. (3) \*From the findings of yet to be published KSHDR, 2015 (4) Table 12.78 of the same chapter.

Note: Strictly speaking, GII values of 2012 and 2011 cannot be compared as the dimensions and indicators are different in each of them. However, it is just to know the trend in GII that these two are presented in the Table.

capture their number across States, the number of Trans-gender Children, SC and ST Trans-genders, Trans-genders' Literacy Status (**Table 12.98**). 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.

## 10. 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 of.

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.

**Table 12.98: Trans-genders in Karnataka and India – 2011**

Location	Number of transgender persons				
	Trans-genders	Child (0-6)	SC	ST	Literacy
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>20,266</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>58.82</b>
India	4,87,803	54,854	78,811	33,293	56.07



# CHAPTER 13

## GENDER & SOCIAL EQUALITY

### 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 is more or less same in the southern States of India. However, the percentage of SC women to total population is more in Tamilnadu (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.

#### 13.1.2 Women Empowerment Schemes.

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 aims, not only on empowering women, but also for their well-being in various spheres.

##### A. Stree Shakthi:

For economic empowerment it is necessary for a woman to have access to and control over productive resources to ensure financial autonomy. SHG is a good medium to congregate women. Stree Shakthi 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 who have come together to form 1.50 lakhs Stree Shakthi Groups. At present there are 1.50 lakh self help groups, comprising 22.13 lakh women members.

Upto December 2016 the groups had saved Rs.2120.44 crore since inception. Bank loans have been availed by 138393 groups to the extent of Rs.3106.08 crore and there has been internal loan circulation to the tune of Rs.5610.43 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.

The budgetary allocations for various activities under Stree Shakthi are

- Rs.7750.00 lakhs for Strengthening of SHGs, of which an expenditure of Rs.4267.32 lakhs was incurred as on December 2016.
- An amount of Rs.100 lakhs is allocated for the continuation programme of the construction of 4 Divisional Level Training centers, of which Rs.75.00 lakhs has been released upto the end of December 2016 by the Government. Out of Rs. 5.22 lakhs has released for undergoing works and an amount of Rs. 5.22 lakhs was spent upto December 2016.
- In view of the large number of groups taking up income generating activities it was proposed to provide marketing facilities at the taluk level in a phased manner from the year 2007-08. During 2016-17 Rs.150.00 lakhs is allocated for construction of 4 new taluk bhavans and to complete 5 incomplete buildings, of which Rs.112.50 lakhs has been released by the Government. Out of which Rs.39.47 lakhs is released for the completion of one incomplete building.

##### B. Santwana

- 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 etc. 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 186 santwana centers are functioning with the assistance from NGOs. During 2016-17 a budget of Rs.1180.00 lakhs has been earmarked out of which Rs.715.25 lakhs has been

released to the districts for the implementation of the scheme and an

amount of Rs.565.17 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December-2016.

**Table 13.1: Progress under Santwana Scheme**

Year	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	Physical Achievement (No.of Centres)
2013-14	442.50	169
2014-15	350.46	177
2015-16	550.00	187
2016-17 (upto December 2016)	565.17	186

**Table 13.2: 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 (Urban)	3100313	4563412	15.2
2	Bengaluru (Rural)	916081	479743	1.6
3	Chitradurga	737578	816967	2.7
4	Kolar	1242253	760830	2.6
5	Shivamogga	810230	875695	2.9
6	Tumkur	1267575	1326679	4.4
7	Davangere	872373	957303	3.2
8	Ramanagar	-	534679	1.8
9	Chikkaballapur	-	616873	2.1
10	Mysuru	1289070	1483538	4.9
11	Chikkamagalur	564829	570270	1.9
12	Dakshina Kannada	958752	1051048	3.5
13	Hassan	862696	890414	3.0
14	Kodagu	272112	280037	0.9
15	Mandya	874411	899239	3.0
16	Chamarajanagar	474380	507603	1.7
17	Udupi	587953	615012	2.0
18	Belagavi	2059518	2351335	7.8
19	Vijayapura	880313	1062149	3.5
20	Dharwad	780379	907866	3.0
21	Uttara Kannada	666273	709423	2.4
22	Bagalkote	816548	937924	3.1

**Table 13.2: 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)
23	Gadag	478160	526758	1.7
24	Haveri	697553	779211	2.6
25	Kalaburagi	1533479	1257831	4.2
26	Ballari	996761	1251981	4.2
27	Bidar	730695	829168	2.8
28	Raichur	815860	958280	3.2
29	Koppal	591470	689813	2.2
30	Yadgiri	-	581881	1.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>25877615</b>	<b>30072962</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Ramanagar, Chikkaballapur and Yadgiri are new districts.

**Table 13.3: Progress under Stree Shakthi Scheme**

Years	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Achievement (No.)
2013-14	1458.80	41980 groups
2014-15	6443.52	117860 groups
2015-16	7368.08	133452 groups
2016-17 (upto December 2016)	3617.25	72345 groups

**Table 13.4: Stree Shakthi Programme**

Programmes/ scheme		Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
No. of Groups taken loans from Banks		with Nos.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Upto Dec. 2016
			2397	1645	9961	10283
Loan Amount		Rs. in Crores	87.82	153.22	-	353.45
Revolving Fund released by Government	No. of Groups	with Nos.	117699	126658	117564	72345
	Amount	Rs. in Lakhs	5884.95	6332.90	5878.20	3617.25

### 13.1.3 Women Component Plans (KMAY and Gender Budget)

#### a) Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY)

Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY) functions under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development. Karnataka is

the first State in the Country to introduce KMAY by earmarking 1/3<sup>rd</sup> resources for women in individual beneficiary-oriented schemes and labour intensive schemes across various sectors. Since its introduction in 1995-96, 25 departments have been identifying schemes to benefit women. During 2016-17, 721 schemes are involved in the Yojane across

Central, State and District sectors. Allocation towards KMAV for the current financial year is Rs.19584.34 crore, of which 1/3<sup>rd</sup> allocation for women is Rs.8724.79 crore. An amount of Rs. 4742.86 crore was spent upto December 2016.

### b) Gender based Budget

Karnataka has taken major steps towards promoting gender equality and gender based budgeting is yet another development in the 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.

The GBC has been regularly bringing out a Gender budget document reflecting allocation of funds under various schemes cutting across various 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 in **Table 13.5**

### 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. To provide shelter and counselling to victims of domestic violence, 116 Service provider have been notified. In addition to this, 31 Swadhar Centers (Out of 32 centers 1 center is closed due to improper functioning), 21 Short Stay Homes and 186 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, 2809 cases are registered and Rs.298.06 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto the end of December 2016.

### 13.1.5 Special Gram Sabhas

General Grama Sabhas are being conducted in all the Grama Panchayats of the State. Government will facilitate holding of Special Grama Sabhas for women to get there facilities and also to select suitable women beneficiaries under various schemes of development departments. During 2016-17 total 282 Special Grama Sabhas are conducted upto the end of December 2016.

### 13.1.6 Special Treatment Units for Women and Children.

Special treatment units for Women and Children 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

**Table 13.5: Allocation under Gender based 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
2013-14	39	40	155962	35568	760	2641377	2865344
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

hospitals in each district. In 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 34 Special treatment units are functioning. These units function round the clock and a toll free women's Helpline 181 is provided.

#### Hostel for Girls

To encourage girls education in rural areas and to reduce school drop outs, free hostel facility is provided for girls. At present 23 pre metric and 21 post metric a total of 44 girls hostels are functioning through NGOs which are funded by the department.

#### One Stop Centre (Sakhi):

Ministry of Women and Child Development has intended to establish One Stop Centre to support women affected by violence. These centres will provide support and assistance including legal, medical, psychological and counselling support under one roof. In the 1st phase one OSC will be established in every state on pilot basis. Based on this Government of India has sanctioned grants to establish OSC in Karnataka at Udupi district and construction of the building is under progress.

On the second phase during the year 2016-17 Government of India has provided a target of 6 centres for Karnataka. Proposals from Chitradurga, Chamrajnagara and Dharwad have been received and the same will be

forwarded to Government of India for sanctioning of the centres.

#### Sthairya

As announced in the 2015-16 Budget Speech Rs 500.00 lakhs corpus fund has to be established at 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 has been lodged and also a 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 due to atrocities and acid attack.

As of now Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been released to establish "Sthairya" fund at district level at Rs.5.00 lakhs in all districts. During 2016-17 no budget has been released. 168 beneficiaries have availed the facility and an expenditure of Rs.53.00 lakhs has been met upto the end of December 2016.

#### State Working Women Hostel:

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 will be released to NGOs who are willing to construct the hostel. As of now one hostel has been constructed by J.S.S. Mahavidyapeetha at Chamrajnagar.

During 2015-16 a grant of Rs. 18.36 lakhs has been released to Johara organisation Gulbarga

**Table 13.6: Deatails of Special Treatment Units for Women and Children**

Year	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	No of Centres
2014-15	68.36	30
2015-16	150.00	30
2016-17 (upto December 2016)	114.90	34

**Table 13.7: Deatails of Girls Hostels**

Year	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	No of Hostels
2013-14	318.65	44
2014-15	390.95	44
2015-16	408.61	44
2016-17 (upto December 2016)	305.22	44

and an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been released to Mahila Samaja, Sulya taluk, Dakshina Kannada District. During 2016-17 no grants has been released up to the end of December 2016.

### 13.1.7 Child Population in Karnataka

Though the child population of Karnataka is less than all India level, when compared to other southern states of India, it is at the higher side as represented in Fig. 13.1

### 13.1.8 Child Development Programmes:

In Karnataka Children constitute 11.72% of the total population (as per 2011 Census) the department of Women and Child Development is concentrating on implementation of welfare schemes for the overall development of the children.

#### A. Bhagyalakshmi

Bhagyalakshmi 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. 2 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.

The period of the 11th five year plan saw an expenditure of Rs.1686.85 crores against allocation of Rs.1612.38 crores including

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 2016-17 an amount of Rs.333.66 crores budget has been earmarked. So far Rs.235.10 crores has been released and 1,22,362 beneficiaries have been covered up to the end of December 2016.

#### Child Tracking System under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme:

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 track in the software.

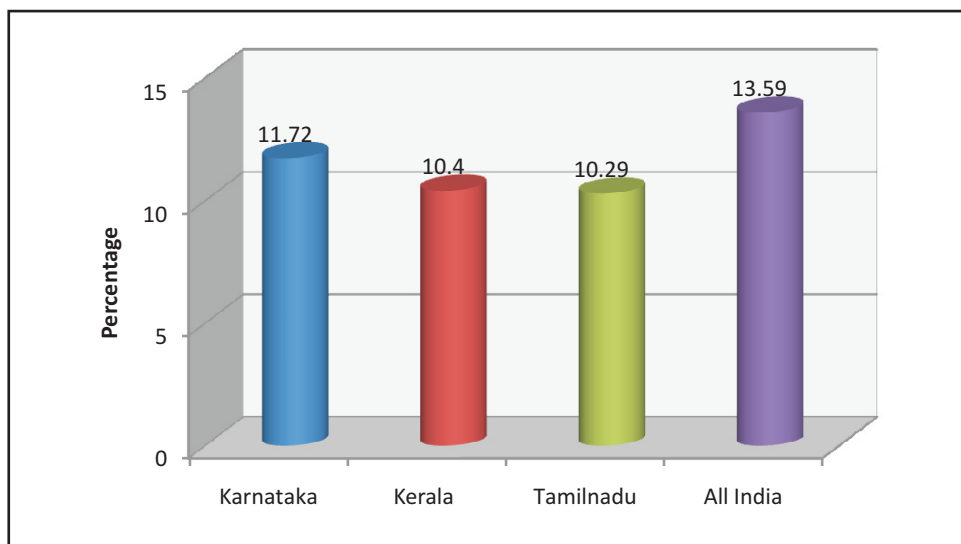
#### B. Prohibition of Child Marriage

Child Marriage is a social evil. To eradicate child marriage from the society, to create awareness among the general public and to stop child marriages, child marriage prohibition cell has been established in the department of Women and Child Development. During the year 2016-17 (from April-2016 to December 2016) 672 child marriages has been prevented in the State.

#### C. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):

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 3-6, This scheme is running since 1975. Under this scheme, 62580

**Figure:-13.1: Percentage of Child Population in Southern States and All-India**





**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 (Urban)	397648	374892	541656	511181
2	Bengaluru (Rural)	116172	109446	54908	52154
3	Ramanagar	-	-	54963	52878
4	Chitradurga	102512	97023	94629	89651
5	Davanagere	123496	116779	111793	105938
6	Kolar	171728	164741	86845	83578
7	Chikballapur	-	-	67734	64552
8	Shivamogga	106423	101740	93221	89530
9	Tumkur	158079	150083	135671	130071
10	Chikkamagalur	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	Chamarajanagar	58511	56426	51529	49119
18	Belgavi	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	Uttara Kannada	89149	84354	76794	73321
25	Ballari	163892	155194	175543	168609
26	Bidar	124401	117116	115550	108892
27	Kalaburagi	276843	259611	188076	177296
28	Yadagiri	-	-	97522	92757
29	Raichur	144097	138971	145468	138265
30	Koppal	106499	101505	103016	98638
<b>Total</b>		<b>3690958</b>	<b>3491142</b>	<b>3675291</b>	<b>3485742</b>

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	149.88%	118.75%
2009-10	200000	144999	229.89	229.89	72.50%	100.00%
2010-11	185493	284763	558.00	521.98	153.52%	93.54%
2011-12	211316	254473	407.84	485.90	120.42%	119.14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>946809</b>	<b>1107788</b>	<b>1612.38</b>	<b>1686.85</b>	<b>117.00%</b>	<b>104.62%</b>

**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	122362	333.66	235.10	70.78%	70.46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1042338</b>	<b>1128179</b>	<b>2298.95</b>	<b>2157.15</b>	<b>108.24%</b>	<b>93.83%</b>

AWCs and 3331 mini AWCs were functioning. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme, supplementary nutrition will be provided everyday.

#### **Health and Nutrition Education:**

All Anganwadi Centers are provided with a Hand book and flip chart on Health and Nutrition which is used for educating the mothers of the Anganwadi Centers.

#### **Pre-school Education:**

For effective Pre School Education, Activity Bank called "Chili Pili" a book in Kannada and English language has been developed and distributed to 64558 Anganwadi centers.

#### **Improvements in the monitoring system:**

- Government of Karnataka has taken up a new initiative - 'sakala' under Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizen Act- 2011. Up to the end of December 2016, 564930 applications were received out of which

564659 applications disposed, 145 applications are pending for disposal.

- Toll free help line has been started from April 2012 to receive complaints and suggestions in implementing ICDS scheme. The Toll free help line no is 1800-425-25250.
- Supply of revised MIS Registers (11+1) to all AWCs.

#### **D. Sabala:**

With the objective of empowering adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- SABALA is being implemented in 9 districts of the State on a pilot basis. The scheme aims at improving nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills of adolescent girls. During 2016-17 Rs.434.00 lakhs budgetary provision has been made, till now no budget has been released.

**Table 13.11: Progress of Supplementary Nutrition programme under ICDS**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	(No. of beneficiaries)
2013-14	84632.89	5472021
2014-15	60160.53	5479064
2015-16	116306.73	5524282
2016-17*	71682.07	5479425

\*(upto December 2016)

### **E. Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY):**

KSY is being implemented excluding 9 SABALA districts (Kalaburagi, Kolar, Bengaluru (Rural), Ballari, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Chikkamagaluru, Uttara Kannada & Kodagu) in rest of the 143 ICDS projects of 21 districts. Under KSY, 180 adolescent girls in each project are given 5 days residential training every year and supplementary nutrition is being provided to 2 adolescent girls in each anganwadi centre. Under this scheme 86694 beneficiaries are covered up to the end of December-2016.

### **F. Balasanjivini / Meeting of medical expenses of Severely Malnourished Children:**

This scheme started for the reason of severely malnourished children's treatment. For the children who have suffering from severe malnourishment, an amount of Rs.2000/- per head for one year being given for their medical expenses from 2016-17.

In 2016-17 budget allocation for Balasanjivini / Meeting of medical expenses of Severely Malnourished Children Govt. has released an amount of Rs.2484.00 lakhs and an amount has already distribute to all districts and under balasanjeevini Rs.1820.67 lakhs expenditure has been incurred upto the end of December-2016.

### **G. Indira Gandhi Matrutwa Sahayoga Yojana (IGMSY):**

To improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and their young infants, IGMSY a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced in Dharwad and Kolar districts from 2011. This Scheme envisages providing cash directly to pregnant and lactating women during pregnancy and lactation. It would address short term income support objectives with long term objective of behavior and attitudinal change. During

2016-17, Rs.3600.00 lakhs budgetary provision has been made. Till now no budget has been released.

### **H. Sneha Shivir:**

This is a new scheme for the year 2014-15, in which 4-5 anganwadi centers in a cluster are selected and parents and care-givers of severely and moderately malnourished children are given training for 12 days in preparation of nutrition food, feeding practices, health and hygiene. Further, follow up action is undertaken for 18 days to support to implement the new practices learnt during training. Administrative approval has been given to implement this scheme in 4 high burdened districts of Bagalkote, Kolar, Ballari and Kalaburagi. Rs.424.00 lakhs is provided during 2016-17. Amount is not released from GOI.

### **I. Multi - Sectoral Nutrition Programme:**

To address the problem of under nutrition in maternal and child health 4 high burden districts of Kolar, Bagalkote, Ballari and Kalaburagi districts multi-sectoral nutrition programme is being implemented from 2014-15 with the financial assistance from Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40. During 2014-15, GOI has decided to address the maternal and child under nutrition issue. Under this programme, IEC activities, strengthening training programmes, meeting / workshop with related departments, programmes with community interventions will be organized and District nutrition councils will be established in the leadership of District Commissioner. During 2016-17, Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided. Amount is not released from GOI.

### **J. Integrated Child Protection Scheme: (ICPS)**

For comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection and in

conflict with the law, ICPS was launched in 2010-11, with the objectives of providing a safe and secure environment in the state. ICPS provides preventive and statutory care and rehabilitation services to any vulnerable child in the society. For the current financial year an expenditure of Rs.2721.54 lakhs has been incurred out of an allocation of Rs.4000.00 Lakhs [Till the end of December-2016].

**The main objectives of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme are as follows:**

- To bring all children below the age of 18 years in a safety net and to address children in vulnerable situation in short duration 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.
- 33 Child Welfare Committee and 30 Juvenile Justice Boards have been formed 6610 and 1306 children cases have been brought before the committee and board respectively at the end of December 2016.
- There are 56 Government run children homes and 2626 children have been housed in these homes. 40 NGO run Fit-Institution, to provide Shelter & rehabilitation along with 30 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA). During the year, 178 children were placed in the In-country adoption and 16 placed in Inter-country adoptions.
- 16 observation homes have been sanctioned to house children in conflicts with law and 130 childrens were remained in these institutions at the end of December 2016.
- 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) will identify vulnerable families or children for sponsorship support. During the year 2015-16, 4165 children are to be benefitted under this programme and during the year 2016-17 grants yet to be released by government.

- District Child Protection Units have been formed in all districts of Karnataka. The 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.

**K. Registration of Child Care Institutions (CCI):**

All the Child Care Institutions (CCI) should be registered as per Section 41(1) of the J.J Act, 2015. During the current year 83 CCIs are registered upto the end of December 2016 and total 656 CCI's are registered.

**L. Track the missing child.gov.in/track child:**

To track the progress of children of every child care institute in the country, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has developed a portal called Track the missing child.gov.in/track child. Karnataka is implementing this programme from June 2013 and so far information of about 2107 upto the end of December 2016 children is entered in this portal.

**M. Need Assessment Survey:**

Need Assesment Survey is taken up in all 30 district of Karnataka to identify children in need of care and protection and to prepare a child protection plan. Survey has been completed in 24 districts (excluding 6 districts-Uttar Kannada, Kodagu, Chikkaballapur, Belagavi, Raichur and Bengaluru (urban)).

**N. Child adoption Resource Information and guidance System-CARINGS:**

Child adoption Resource Information and guidance system is GOI's dynamic response for a systematic, transparent and friendly adoption process. Carings is an on line platform, building bridges, creating, links through a web based management system which facilities expeditious and smooth adoption and ensures transparency and accountability of the implementing agency

with a national data base. Adoption process in Karnataka is done through online using the software- CARINGS developed by CARA. New adoption guidelines have been implemented from 01.08.2015. Upto the end December 2016, 2010 children were given pre-adoption Foster care.

#### **O. Open shelters:**

40 open shelters are functioning in urban and semi urban areas to provide care and protecting 1208 children.

#### **P. Constitution of High Level Committee for the effective implementation of the guidelines issued to look into the safety of children in schools:**

Government had constituted a High Level Committee for the effective implementation of the guidelines issued to look into the safety of

children in schools. The committee headed by the Additional Chief Secretary consists of 13 members and Commissioner for Public Instructions is the Member Secretary.

#### **13.1.9 Nutrition Scenario in Karnataka –Child Malnutrition**

The Nutritional status of children in the State showed that about 77.55% (3271070) of children were normal, 21.94% (925553) were moderately malnourished and 0.51% (4218275) was severely malnourished as at the end of March 2016. However at the end of December 2016 there is a marginal increase in the proportion of normal children which stands at 77.83 % (3182505) and marginal decrease in moderately and severely malnourished children with 21.69% (886941) and 0.49% (19844) respectively.

#### **New initiatives for the year 2016-17:**

1. It is proposed to provide 2 gms of Spirulina per day for a period of 180 days to 25,000 children suffering from intense malnutrition, under Bala Poshaka Scheme at a cost of Rs.3.6 crores.
2. For Anganawadi children, instead of the skimmed milk that is being provided now, it is proposed to provide milk with cream under Ksheera Bhagya Scheme at an additional cost of Rs.42.50 crore.
3. During the year 2016-17 it is proposed to construct 500 Anganawadi buildings from SCSP/TSP funds in places where SC/ ST population is higher and 3,000 anganawadi buildings under MGNREGA scheme. Further 500 anganawadi buildings under S.D.P totaling to 4,000 anganawadi buildings. Rs. 498.66 lakhs released to districts for construction of 54 anganawadi buildings under SDP scheme and Rs. 2,800.00 lakhs (GOI - Rs. 1,800.00 lakhs + State Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs) provided in supplementary estimation of budget-2)
4. It is proposed to convert 10,000 Anganawadi kendras as child friendly centres under Balasnehi Kendras Scheme under which Rs.10,000 per centre will be given. Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs is release to districts for implementation of scheme.
5. The amount of Rs.750/- provided for medical treatment of severely malnourished children is enhanced to Rs.2000/- per child. In order to improve the nutritional status of severely malnourished children and bring them to normal status.
6. It is proposed to register District Sthree Shakthi Groups under Karnataka Cooperative Society Act, 1960 under Sthree Shakthi Samrudhi Yojane for which Rs.30 lakhs is provided. Sthree Shakthi federations are formed in 30 districts across the state.
7. Women Empowerment Policy will be launched.
8. District Women Welfare Committee will be set up on the lines of District Child Welfare Committee.
9. "Sthree Shakthi Koushalya" program will be launched to enable women of the Sthree Shankthi Groups to become independent entrepreneur by imparting training to them by Karnataka State Employment Training Department for which Rs.2.50 crore is provided.

### 13.1.10 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. Not with standing the achievements, Karnataka is much behind other southern states. The sex ratio at 0-6 years range in 948 which is a marginal increase from 946 in 2001 (**Table 13.12**)

Stree Shakthi For strong sustainability of the groups it is proposed to establish District Federation so as to delink hand holding by SHGs and make them self reliant and independent.

#### Integrated Child Development Services:

- Restructuring of the programme team management; creation of post, upgradation of existing posts.
- Addressing the nutritional issues-eradicating malnutrition
- Strengthening training and capacity building
- Encouraging public private partnership
- Strengthening partnership with PRI, NGO and voluntary sector.
- Action will be taken to improve where it is lacking basic infrastructure, toilets, stores, kitchen, drinking water, play ground, compound, electricity and fan etc.,
- As per GOI guidelines on ICDS Mission Mode, the functions under the State ICDS Mission would be carried through a State

Child Development Society under the Department of Women & Child Development and will be headed by a State Mission Director of the rank of Senior IAS Officer.

- Government of Karnataka called for a General Body meeting and Karnataka State Development Society was formed and registered under the Karnataka Child Societies Registration Act 1960 on 05.09.2015.

#### Future Outlook:

The ICDS Scheme has the potential to give satisfactory nutritional and child development outcomes. The strengthening and restructuring of scheme in the "Mission Mode" will address these concerns. The focus is on supervision and capacity building of ICDS functionaries from grass root level to state level by decentralizing the control system with special emphasis on early childhood care and education.

#### Integrated Child Protection Scheme:

- To bring all children below age 18 years in a safety net and to address children in vulnerable situation in short duration 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.

**Table 13.12: Comparison of sex ratio among South Indian States**

States	2001		2011	
	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio
	Total Population	0-6 years Population	Total Population	0-6 years Population
Karnataka	965	946	973	948
Andhra Pradesh	978	961	993	943
Tamil Nadu	987	942	996	943
Kerala	1058	960	1084	964
India	933	927	943	919

- Create mechanism for Child Protection Management system including MIS for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services.

#### Analytical Note:

In the state out of 65911 anganawadi centers 41186 anganawadi's are having own buildings. To provide own buildings to all anganawadi centers more budget has to be provided.

#### 13.1.11 Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation (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:

Udyogini is designed to promote income generating activities by women and the same is encouraged through loans from banks and subsidies from KSWDC. For women belonging to SC/ST category a subsidy of 50% or maximum of Rs.50,000/-, special category women, a subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 and for general category women, a subsidy of 20% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.

7,500 is provided. During 2016-17, a budget of Rs.1500.00 lakhs is earmarked. It is proposed to cover 13824 beneficiaries under this scheme **(Table 13.13)**.

An evaluation of the scheme by the Institute for Social & Economic Change has revealed that the scheme has been highly useful to women across different castes, classes, regions and demographic backgrounds. It is particularly true of women who were deserted by their husbands, for widows and, physically handicapped women, by providing them a source of independent livelihood.

#### B. Women Training Programme:

Under this scheme, various job oriented and skill training programme such as Dress Designing, Embroidery, Hospitality, Food Processing, Beautician, Media, Videography, Computer Training are provided to women aiding their self employment, with a special focus on widows, physically handicapped and the destitute. The training programmes are organized through RUDSETI, Bank sponsored Training Institutes. During 2016-17, Rs.416.00lakhs has been provided in the budget. The scheme proposes to cover 4160 beneficiaries. **(Table 13.14)**

**Table 13.13: Progress of Udyogini scheme**

**Rs. in lakhs**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	9332	835.00	9742	941.18
2013-14	10500	935.00	10259	636.54
2014-15	11598	1030.00	11994	1030.00
2015-16	15000	1100.00	12433	1100.00
2016-17*	13824	1500.00	6912	750.00

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.14: Progress of Women Training Programme**

**Rs. In lakhs**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	6080	300.00	3360	139.44
2013-14	6080	300.00	-	-
2014-15	7200	360.00	2776	171.22
2015-16	5650	360.00	5650	360.00
2016-17*	4160	416.00	6856	133.50

\* Upto December 2016.

**C. Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme:**

This scheme is being implemented in 14 districts viz. Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalakote, Raichur, Koppal, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Ballari, Kalaburagi, Davangere, Yadagiri, Chitradurga and Shivamogga of North Karnataka. Under this scheme, Devadasis are provided with financial assistance of Rs.20,000/- by the Corporation for taking up income generating activities such as Animal Husbandry, Petty Shop etc, In addition, awareness campaigns against this evil system, health and legal camps are also being conducted.

During 2016-17, Rs.300.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget to cover 927 beneficiaries. Rs.148.56 lakhs are spent covering 255 beneficiaries to take up income generating activities and to conduct awareness

campaigns, legal and health camps upto December 2016. (Table 13.15).

**D. Devadasi Pension Scheme:**

The Corporation also runs schemes that provide pension to support to ex-devadasis. Ex-Devadasis above the age of 45 years are given a pension of Rs.1000/- 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 29330 are proposed to be provided with a monthly pension of Rs.1,000/-. During 2016-17 a grant of Rs.3520.00 lakhs is provided and an amount of Rs.1724.22 lakhs is spent to cover 28737 ex-Devadasis upto December 2016.

**Table 13.15: Progress under Devadasi Rehabilitation Scheme****(Rs.lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	4000	400.00	3089	541.93
2013-14	2135	450.00	2069	366.70
2014-15	2565	500.00	2361	500.00
2015-16	3078	850.00	3078	850.00
2016-17*	927	300.00	255	148.56

\* UptoDecember 2016.

**Table 13.16: Progress under Devadasi Pension scheme****Rs. in lakhs**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	25810	1000.00	25810	1165.00
2013-14	28125	1350.00	26664	1012.50
2014-15	28125	1688.00	27527	1652.00
2015-16	28125	3909.38	27889	3904.00
2016-17*	29330	3520.00	28737	1724.22

\* UptoDecember 2016.



**E. Housing to ex-Devadasis:**

The scheme is implemented from the financial year 2009-10. Ex-Devadasis who own a site and who do not have a house is provided with financial assistance of Rs.1,50,000/- in rural areas and Rs.1,80,000/- in urban areas as unit cost to construct houses. The financial assistance is routed through Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd; during the year 2015-16 a budget allocation of Rs.1200.00 lakhs was provided to cover 788 beneficiaries. During 2016-17 a budget allocation of Rs.2000.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 1286 beneficiaries.

**F. Marketing Assistance Scheme.** This scheme includes Marketing Assistance (Rs.114.00 lakhs) & State Resource Centre – (Rs.114.00 lakhs) totalling to Rs.228.00 lakhs. This scheme provides a marketing platform to sell products produced by women

entrepreneurs and Stree Shakthi Groups. During 2016-17, Rs.114.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget for 3150 stalls to provide marketing facility to women entrepreneurs of which Rs.29.70 lakhs have been spent for 2025 stalls upto December 2016. **(Table 13.18).**

**G. State Resource Centre:**

Under this scheme, KSWDC has established 30 Women's self employment counselling centers in Karnataka, to provide information /counseling about self employment, training, market assistance, economic activities etc, to women.

During 2016-17, Rs.114.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget to cover 12250 women. Of which Rs.51.87 lakhs have been spent covering 7865 beneficiaries upto December-2016 **(Table 13.19).**

**Table 13.17 Progress under Housing to ex-Devadasis****Rs. in lakhs**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	1250	500.00	-	500.00
2013-14	833	1000.00	833	625.30
2014-15	917	1100.00	917	1100.00
2015-16	1000	1200.00*	788	1200.00
2016-17*	1286	2000.00	874	250.00

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.18: Progress of marketing assistance scheme****Rs. in lakhs**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	1520	100.00	1367	32.98
2013-14	1520	100.00	1728	32.75
2014-15	3975	110.00	2908	86.67
2015-16	3150	86.00	2965	76.00
2016-17*	3150	114.00	2025	29.70

\*Upto December 2016

**Table 13.19: Progress of the State Resource Centre Scheme****Rs. In lakhs**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	9000	100.00	6921	50.69
2013-14	9000	100.00	3808	27.19
2014-15	7500	110.00	6600	29.51
2015-16	9250	89.00	15396	64.00
2016-17*	12250	114.00	7865	51.87

\* Upto December 2016.

**H. Micro Credit Scheme:**

This scheme was introduced during the year 2011-12. At the inception of the scheme Rs.1.00 lakh of loan with 6% interest was disbursed per Self Help Group. From 2015-16 this has been enhanced to Rs.2.00 lakhs with no interest with a view to improve the economic status of members of Self Help Groups. Each eligible group will be provided Rs.2.00 lakhs as interest free loan by KSWDC to engage in group activities.

During 2016-17 Rs.1000.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 500 Self Help Groups.

**I. Rehabilitation of Transgenders Scheme:**

This scheme is introduced in 2012-13 which provides incentive of Rs. 20,000/- and training programmes to transgenders (Hijidas, Kotis, Jogappas, F to M, M to F, MangalaMukhi) in Karnataka.

During 2015-16 Rs.200.00 lakhs were provided in the budget and to cover 1000 beneficiaries.

During 2016-17 Rs.200.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 975 beneficiaries. Rs.16.14 lakhs have been provided for conducting EDP training to 55 beneficiaries upto December 2016.

**J. Chethana (Rehabilitation of Sex Workers):**

This scheme was introduced in 2012-13, to improve the situation of the sex workers to lead honorable life in the society. The Corporation provides self employment training and also incentive of Rs.20,000/- to take up income generating activities. During 2015-16 Rs.201.00 lakhs was provided. 1005 beneficiaries were given incentives spending completely the budget of Rs.201.00 lakhs. During 2016-17 Rs.200.00 lakhs have been

**Table 13.20: Progress under Micro Credit Scheme****Rs. in lakhs**

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	4500	300.00	3210	190.00
2013-14	4500	300.00	2195	131.00
2014-15	4960	330.00	5263	330.00
2015-16	250 (Groups)	500.00	250	500.00
2016-17*	500 (Groups)	1000.00	Selection of Groups is in progress	--

\*Upto December 2016

**Table 13.21: Progress under Rehabilitation of Transgenders Scheme** Rs. in Lakhs

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	-	75.00	1050	33.35
2013-14	-	75.00	759	151.88
2014-15	550	110.00	550	110.00
2015-16	875	175.00 25.00	1000	200.00
2016-17*	975	200.00	55	16.14

\* Upto December 2016

provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 975 women.

#### **K. Interest subsidy scheme to women entrepreneurs (KSFC):**

This scheme was started during 2015-16. Under this scheme women entrepreneurs are eligible to obtain loan of Rs.5.00 lakhs to Rs.50.00 lakhs from Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) to start small and medium industries and service sectors @ interest rate of 14%. Out of which 10% of interest share will be paid by Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation. This 10% interest amount will be paid upto 5 years after sanctioning of loan by KSFC. 12 months leisure period is fixed for repaying principal amount. The interest part of KSWDC will be adjusted after 4% of interest part paid by the beneficiary. The interest subsidy will be applicable for a total period of 5 years from the date of sanction of loan.

From December 2015 to August 2016 an amount of Rs.35.62 lakhs have been spent covering 168 beneficiaries. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs is earmarked to the said scheme, and an amount of Rs.94.67 lakhs is released to 205 beneficiaries upto the end of December 2016.

#### **New Schemes announced in Budget Speech 2016-17 by Hon'ble Chief Minister.**

##### **L. Samrudhi Scheme:**

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.10,000/- is being given to women Street Vendors. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 10,000 women under this scheme. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

##### **M. Dhanashree Scheme:**

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.10,000/- as subsidy and Rs.40,000/- as direct loan from

**Table 13.22: Progress under Chethana (Rehabilitation of Sex Workers)** Rs. in Lakhs

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2012-13	-	200.00	-	28.20
2013-14	-	50.00	71	6.53
2014-15	-	110.00	299	83.85
2015-16*	1005	201.00	1005	201.00
2016-17*	975	200.00	65	8.41

\* Upto December 2016.

KSWDC is being given to women who are suffering from HIV infected to take up income generating activities. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 1,000 women. Selection of beneficiaries is under progress.

### 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 improving 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, the disabled and senior citizens and thereby placing them on the path of mainstream development. A brief account of progress of the schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Departments and Development Corporations during the last three years for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society is summarized in this section. District wise population of SC/ST as per the census 2001 and 2011 is given in **Table 13.23**.

**Table 13.23: Population of SC/ST**

	2001		2011	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Bagalkot	250604	80181	319149	97203
Bengaluru	851047	86018	1198385	190239
Bengaluru Rural	377679	61555	213700	52903
Belgaum	462020	243451	577418	297198
Ballari	374218	364638	517409	451406
Bidar	298812	182219	399785	235822
Bijapur	334254	30051	442773	39314
Chamarajanagar	237624	106111	259445	120219
Chikkaballapura	---	---	312565	156487
Chikmagalur	233134	41019	253651	44970
Chitradurga	336487	266235	389117	302554
Dakshina Kannada	131160	62936	148178	82268
Davanagere	333227	209701	392595	233112
Dharwad	131969	70442	177855	87548
Gadag	137414	54410	174196	61654
Gulbarga	717595	154195	648782	65259
Hassan	311726	26451	345031	32329
Haveri	175360	127163	219976	141380
Kodagu	67422	46115	73584	58054
Kolar	671692	205711	465867	78875
Koppal	185209	138588	258608	164271

**Table 13.23: Population of SC/ST**

	2001		2011	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Mandya	247213	17193	265294	22402
Mysore	467640	271351	536643	334547
Raichur	317276	303042	400933	367071
Ramanagara			203819	22946
Shimoga	269519	55997	308158	65412
Tumkur	474044	193819	506901	209559
Udupi	67689	41613	75429	52897
Uttara Kannada	101896	23781	116431	34239
Yadgir			273315	146849
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>8563930</b>	<b>3463986</b>	<b>10474992</b>	<b>4248987</b>

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 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been earmarked under SCSP fund & an amount of Rs.375.00 lakhs has been released from Government upto December 2016 (Table 13.24).

**Table 13.24: Progress of the Scheme for Admission of Meritorious Students(Rs. In lakhs)**

Year	Budget allocation	Funds released	Expenditure	% of expenditure	Physical achievement (Students)
2013-14	1000.00	1000.00	986.52	98.65	1977
2014-15	1500.00	1500.00	700.00	46.67	1472
2015-16	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100.00	996
2016-17*	500.00	375.00	375.00	100.00	500

\* Upto December 2016

**ii. Pre-matric Scholarships**

In order to encourage children belonging to SC households, whose annual income is less than Rs. 2.00 lakhs, a Pre-Matric scholarship is being sanctioned annually at the rates mentioned in Table 13.25.

**iii. Post-matric Scholarships**

Post-matric scholarship is sanctioned for children whose parents' household annual income is less than Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Maintenance allowance of day scholars will be credited directly to the student's bank account. The maintenance allowance of hostelries 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 13.28**.

**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

**Table 13.25: Sanction of Pre-matric Scholarships****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl.No.	Class / Standard	Boys	Girls
1	1 - 5	750.00	850.00
2	6 - 7	900.00	1000.00
3	8	1000.00	1100.00

The scholarship for 9th to 10th standard students is sanctioned by Central Government as mentioned below:

**Table 13.26: 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

The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in **Table 13.27**.

**Table 13.27: 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)
2013-14	4435.93	4126.94	3939.09	95.44	650423
2014-15	8160.55	8474.68	5577.76	65.82	842548
2015-16	8774.52	8713.49	7200.38	82.63	746767
2016-17*	12312.00	8364.00	5058.00	60.47	408989

\* Upto December 2016

sanctioned, as per the criteria set by the department. The progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.29**.

**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. The progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.30**

**vi. Post-Matric Hostels**

In order to encourage SC students to pursue their higher education in college level, the Government is running 566 post- matric hostels by accommodating 55552 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 13.31**.

**vii. Construction of Hostel Buildings**

Pre-matric and Post-matric hostel buildings for students belonging to the SC community are constructed. Progress of the Scheme for the last three years detailed in **Table 13.32**.

**viii. Assistance to Grant-in-aid Hostels**

Providing financial assistance to voluntary organizations for maintenance of 241 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 13.33**.

**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 181 Morarji Desai Residential schools and 2 Atal Bihari Vajapayi Residential schools for Boys and Girls studying from 6th to 10th standards. The department is also running 82 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 is given in the **Table 13.34**.

**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 13.35**.

**xi. Ambedkar Housing Scheme under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan**

Towards providing housing facilities to SC households living below the poverty line, the Ambedkar housing scheme is being implemented by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation. The scheme is being implemented from 2015-16 by construction of 100000 houses in Urban areas and 50000 houses in Rural areas, at the unit cost of Rs.

**Table 13.28: Progress of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme**

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Physical achievement (Students)
2013-14	25244.14	25098.21	99.42	258370
2014-15	37069.25	34657.15	93.49	313031
2015-16	31093.00	28466.02	91.54	293888
2016-17*	46624.00	34200.00	62.90	198653

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.29: Progress of the Scheme for Prize Money to Meritorious Students**

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of expenditure	Physical target and achievement
2013-14	2930.00	2900.40	98.99	34146
2014-15	3900.50	3900.50	100.00	41229
2015-16	6400.00	6400.00	100.00	66571
2016-17*	5500.00	5500.00	100.00	65137

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.30: Progress of Pre-matric Hostel Scheme**

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of Expenditure	Physical achievement (Student)
2013-14	17980.92	17125.19	95.24	74007
2014-15	20830.12	11145.77	53.50	79183
2015-16	23721.43	23152.91	97.60	82676
2016-17*	27580.00	18803.08	50.03	58567

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.31: Progress of Post-matric Hostel Scheme**

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	% of expenditure	Number of beneficiaries (Students)
2013-14	5199.77	2207.54	42.45	54800
2014-15	5937.38	3597.97	60.60	56366
2015-16	7350.69	7189.64	97.80	55552
2016-17*	9263.68	5070.94	54.73	55592

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.32: Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Hostel Buildings (Rs.In Lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Funds released	Expenditure	% of expenditure	Physical Target	Physical achievement
2013-14	10732.00	9332.00	9332.00	100.00	59	96
2014-15	19875.00	11784.13	11784.13	100.00	61	21
2015-16	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	100.00	28	58
2016-17*	41800.00	31164.00	20476.00	65.70	39	5

\* Upto December 2016



**Table 13.33: 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
2013-14	663.20	435.00	39.98	6.02	2569
2014-15	635.39	624.77	476.69	76.30	1945
2015-16	664.55	662.68	502.65	75.85	5286
2016-17*	1199.00	855.26	99.98	11.69	934

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.34: Progress of the Scheme for Morarji Desai Residential Schools (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure	No of Beneficiaries
2013-14	24304.00	19876.83	81.78	58028
2014-15	25834.00	18192.87	70.42	58666
2015-16	31699.00	20616.35	65.03	59681
2016-17*	39226.00	18323.80	46.70	59319

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.35: Progress of the Scheme for Compensation to SC/ST Victims (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure	No of beneficiaries
2013-14	400.00	400.00	100.00	2277
2014-15	1000.00	1000.00	100.00	1719
2015-16	1000.00	989.00	98.90	952
2016-17*	1000.00	750.00	75.00	400

\* Upto December 2016

1.50 lakhs, the entire cost of which shall be incurred by the Government. The allocation and expenditure detailed in **Table 13.36**.

#### **xii. 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 13.37**

#### **xiii. SCSP Pooled Funds**

The Pooling of funds under SCSP allocation is also another strategic approach adopted by the department for socio-economic upliftment of SCs. The funds were pooled from the departments which fail to submit their action plan under the SCSP and are unable to formulate scheme/ programmes that directly benefit the SC community. The progress of the

**Table 13.36: Progress under the Ambedkar Housing Schem (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure	No of beneficiaries
2015-16	30000.00	-	-	150000
2016-17*				

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.37: Progress of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Allocation			Expenditure			% of expenditure		
	State	District	All	State	District	All	State	District	All
2013-14	533235	80322	613557	455338	69993	525331	85.39	87.14	85.62
2014-15	990347	206253	1196600	976790		976790	81.63		81.63
2015-16	965552	211803	1177355	963432	204785	116827	99.78	96.69	99.22
2016-17*	1205067	234864	1439931	356658	38045	394703	29.59	16.19	27.41

\* Upto December 2016

scheme during the last three years is presented in **Table 13.38**

### 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. Details are presented in **Table 13.39**. The important features of the scheme are illustrated below:

- For project cost upto Rs.100,000/-, the Corporation sanctioning a maximum subsidy of Rs.35,000/- and the remaining amount will be the loan from financial institutions.
- For a few selected schemes, Direct Loan is sanctioned by the Corporation after availing loan from National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and National Safai Karmachari Finance Development Corporation (NSCFDC & NSKFDC), 5% beneficiary contribution, 20% margin money from the Corporation and the remaining 75% is loan from the NSFDC & NSKFDC.

**Table 13.38: Progress of SCSP Pooled funds Scheme (Rs.in crores)**

Year	Pooled fund Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure
2013-14	1050.00	1050.00	100.00
2014-15	555.00	552.00	99.46
2015-16	991.72	978.32	98.65
2016-17*	1120.76	---	---

\* Upto December 2016

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 13.39: 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	
2013-14	1254.00	1254.50	4551.71	166.09	741.26	5459.06	10657
2014-15	2000.00	2000.00	3818.76	263.92	112.52	4195.20	10292
2015-16	4000.00	6998.42	3369.72	612.10	0.00	3981.82	10249
2016-17*	4500.00	7617.54	2459.33	337.95	---	2797.28	5776

\* Upto December 2016.

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 programmes is presented in **Table 13.40**.

## 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 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

**Table 13.40: 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		
2013-14	0.00	0.00	1526.71	1526.00	3052.71	733	978.06
2014-15	0.00	0.00	85.15	85.15	170.30	35	40.08
2015-16	7500.00	10119.83	3180.22	3191.42	6371.64	1117	1568.30
2016-17*	-	-	1972.06	1972.06	3944.12	614	827.19

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.41: 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	
2013-14	8584.00	8584.00	3048.76	495.34	3544.10	1924
2014-15	19485.00	19485.00	5011.80	563.18	5574.98	5665
2015-16	20000.00	25523.96	11298.58	1237.12	12535.70	10946
2016-17 *	22500.00	11250.00	11537.12	929.36	12466.48	5160

\* Upto December 2016.

Note: Budget Allocation and funds released includes Pooled Funds

marginal SC farmers. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.2.00 lakhs, Rs.1.50 lakh will be subsidy and remaining Rs.50,000/- will be term loan from NSCFDC. The Progress details of the scheme are provided in **Table 13.41**

#### **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 13.42**.

#### **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/-, Rs.10,000 will be subsidy and Rs.5,000 in loan. The details of budget allocation, expenditure and number of beneficiaries covered are provided in **Table 13.43**.

#### **V. Micro Credit Scheme (NSCFDC)**

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, 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 are furnished in **Table 13.44**.

#### **VI. Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme:**

This is a national Scheme, to promote socio economic upliftment of Safai Karmacharies and their dependents by providing financial assistance for income generation activities. For the project cost upto Rs.1.00 lakh, 50% is subsidy subject to a maximum limit of Rs.25,000 and the remaining amount is NSKFDC/Bank loan. For project cost above Rs.1.00 lakh, 90% is loan from NSKFDC, 5% is margin money from BRADCL and 5% is promoter's contribution. The details of the programme are provided in **Table 13.45**.

**Table 13.42: Status of Energisation of Irrigation Borewells****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure	No. of wells energized
2013-14	3000.00	3000.00	1750.00	8353
2014-15	3860.00	3860.00	3860.00	4575
2015-16	2180.22	2180.22	2180.22	3856
2016-17*	-	-	1383.00	4399

\* Upto December 2016.

**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 on 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 schemes funds.

The Corporation has taken initiative to launch its own website wherein the public can avail information about the benefits of the corporation without intervention of the middlemen and instructions on given to all districts offices to maintain transparency during the 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 decided to evaluate all

**Table 13.43: Progress of Micro Credit Finance Scheme****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Budget Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
2013-14	1632.00	1632.00	2081.02	14958
2014-15	2020.00	2020.00	2254.35	15029
2015-16	3000.00	3000.00	2876.25	19175
2016-17 *	4000.00	1375.00	1371.75	9145

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.44: Progress of Micro Credit Scheme (NSCFDC)****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Term Loan from NSKFDC	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)				No. of beneficiaries
		Subsidy	Margin Money	Term Loan (NSKFDC)	Total	
2013-14	0.00	279.00	111.60	327.00	717.60	2932
2014-15	0.00	43.20	0.10	64.95	108.25	432
2015-16	0.00	433.90	0.00	651.90	1085.80	4346
2016-17 *	941.78(SCA)	282.00	49.05	373.95	705.00	2820

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.45: Progress of Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Term Loan from NSKFDC	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)				No. of beneficiaries
		Subsidy	Margin Money	Term Loan (NSKFDC)	Total	
2013-14	2822.50	171.40	2.48	1352.86	1526.74	1733
2014-15	0.00	205.50	14.45	1790.41	2010.36	2137
2015-16	0.00	187.40	0.35	1489.13	1676.88	1875
2016-17 *	---	63.70	35.78	1194.92	1294.40	836

\* Upto December 2016

Note: Margin money spent out of Share Capital funds. Subsidy spent out of Govt. of India funds.

the schemes in order to know the end result.

The corporation is facing staff shortage and the available staff will be given professional training and trained them 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 an average giving benefits to 40000 to 50000 SCs per annum. There is a huge gap when compare to the population. The corporation is receiving large number of application and selection process is a difficult tasks which results criticism and opposition from the general public. Corporation is expecting more funds from Government to cover major chunk of population which is uncovered.

### **13.2.3 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 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. For the year 2016-17, out of Rs.650.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been spent for the benefit of 200 students in the State till the end of December 2016. The detailed progress of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.46**.

#### **ii. Pre-metric Scholarships**

For educational advancement and reduction of dropouts from the schools, pre-matric scholarship for ST boys and girls students will be provided. An amount of Rs.750 for ST

students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs.900 studying from 6<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> Standard and Rs.1000/- for students studying 8th standard will be provided annually. Rs.850/- for girl students studying from 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 1000/- studying from 6th to 7th standard and Rs.1100/- studying 8th standard is being sanctioned annually (**Table 13.47**).

#### **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 (**Table 13.48**).

#### **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. (**Table 13.49**)

#### **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 ST community. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is provided in **Table 13.50**.

#### **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 13.51**.

#### **vii. Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools**

Morarji Desai Residential Schools, which

**Table 13.46: Progress of Admission of Meritorious Students in Prestigious Schools****(Rs. Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	350.00	1200	350.00	350.00	1200	100.00	100.00
2014-15	500.00	1422	450.00	450.00	1422	90.00	100.00
2015-16	652.00	1614	602.00	602.00	1614	92.33	100.00
2016-17*	650.00	1700	250.00	100.00	200	15.38	11.76

\*Upto December 2016

**Table 13.47: Progress of Pre-metric Scholarship****Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	1085.57	310163	1043.46	753.29	163803	69.39	52.81
2014-15	1639.84	310163	1513.10	1006.88	96891	61.40	31.23
2015-16	1696.27	315163	1718.42	1431.45	312244	84.39	99.07
2016-17*	5801.00	378852	3293.65	1870.41	177790	33.00	46.00

\*Upto December 2016

**Table 13.48: Progress of Post-metric Scholarship Scheme****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		%of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	5576.22	79660	4404.05	2780.79	33174	49.86	41.64
2014-15	6123.02	81660	3271.64	3116.87	16499	50.90	20.20
2015-16	6106.52	81660	5093.36	8340.04	60759	100.00	74.40
2016-17*	7289.00	89172	4400.00	---	---	---	---

\*Upto December 2016

**Table 13.49: Progress of Provision of Cash incentives Scheme****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Achievement	
	Financial	Physical
2013-14	1300.00	11381
2014-15	1300.80	14579
2015-16	1949.40	20754
2016-17*	2372.73	23881

\* Upto December 2016

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 13.52**.

#### **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 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 13.53**.

#### **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 lakhs at Hobli 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 13.54**.

#### **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. (**Table 13.55**)

#### **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. 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 13.56**.

#### **13.2.4 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, Ganga Kalyana Scheme & Micro Credit Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes 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 13.57**.

#### **b. Dairy Programme:**

Under Self Employment Scheme the Corporation is providing subsidy assistance to buy two milking cows or hybrid buffaloes with term loan assistance of commercial banks to take up self employment as per the NABARD guidelines given below:

#### **Other assistance:**

- 1) Animal insurance Rs. 3000 x 2 = 6000/-
- 2) Transport expenses: Rs. 1000 x 2 = 2000/-
- 3) Animal food expenses: Rs. 4000/-

#### **Project cost:**

- a) Bank loan 45%
- b) Beneficiary contribution 5%
- c) Subsidy: 50% of the project cost or Rs.50000/- whichever is lower.

Project cost includes cost of the animal, insurance, transportation and expenditure towards animal food.

#### **c. 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



**Table 13.50: 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
2013-14	400.00	10	400.00	400.00	10	100.00	100.00
2014-15	5952.00	34	5952.00	5952.00	24	100.00	70.58
2015-16	3400.00	34	3400.00	3400.00	25	100.00	100.00
2016-17*	6290.00	25	3145.00	0	0	0	0

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.51: 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
2013-14	1600.00	15	600.00	600.00	03	37.50	20.00
2014-15	2000.00	14	2000.00	2000.00	09	100.00	64.28
2015-16	1000.00	10	1000.00	1000.00	4	100.00	100.00
2016-17*	1000.00	5	500.00	200.00	1	0	0

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.52: Progress of the Scheme for Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential School**  
(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	185.00	06	185.00	185.00	0	100.00	0
2014-15	1050.00	10	1050.00	1050.00	2	100.00	20.00
2015-16	788.00	10	788.00	788.00	10	100.00	100.00
2016-17*	122.00	25	61.00	0	0	0	0

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.53: Progress of Book Banks Scheme**  
(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount Released	Achievement		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	72.54	2800	72.31	59.80	817	82.43	29.17
2014-15	76.34	900	6.00	-	-	-	-
2015-16	102.00	1200	1.52	0.00	0	0.00	0
2016-17*	118.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.54: Details of Valmiki Bhavans****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Number of Valmiki Bhavans	Amount Allocation	Amount Released	Expenditure
2013-14	213	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
2014-15	23	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
2015-16	646	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
2016-17*	42	2630.00	2630.00	1538.00

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.55: Progress of financial Incentives to PVTG students****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Achievements	
	Financial	Physical
2013-14	15.00	628
2014-15	16.25	487
2015-16	10.02	298
2016-17*	13.50	399

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.56: Progress of Scheduled Tribal-Sub Plan****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure
2013-14	248073.53	195026.06	78.62
2014-15	435693.00	353760.00	81.19
2015-16	457816.00	202560.00	44.24
2016-17*	556636.00	61049.00	10.97

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.57: Progress of Self-employment Scheme**

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Bank Loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2013-14	6085	1420.20	293.58	3433.78
2014-15	5447	1000.12	1490.18	2490.30
2015-16	3011	964.67	1502.14	2466.81
2016-17*	3477	855.00	1531.18	2386.18

\* Upto December 2016

1)	Daily 6 ltr. milking cow or hybrid buffalo.	70,000/- (2 cows or buffaloes) (2x35,000=70,000/-)
2)	Daily 8 ltr. milking cow or hybrid buffalo.	80,000/- (2 cows or buffaloes) (2x40,000=80,000/-)
3)	Daily 10 ltr. milking cow or hybrid buffalo.	90,000/- (2 cows or buffaloes) (2x45,000=90,000/-)
4)	Daily 12 ltr. milking cow or hybrid buffalo.	1.00 lakh (2 cows or buffaloes) (2x50,000=1.00 lakh)

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 given below: (as per Government order dtd.16.03.2016)

The physical and financial target is not yet fixed for the year 2016-17. The target will be fixed, after receipt of untied fund under TSP. Progress of the scheme is provided in **Table 13.58**.

**d. Micro Credit Finance (Small Loan) Scheme** - Under this scheme, 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 State Government. The term loan will carry

interest @ 4% per annum. The progress of the scheme is furnished in **Table 13.59**.

**e. 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 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.10.00 lakhs per unit. Out of Rs.10.00 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

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 13.58: Progress of Self-employment Scheme for Industries Service and Business**

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Margin Money (Rs.Lakh)	Bank Loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2013-14	556	463.25	0.00	1529.99	1993.24
2014-15	509	603.09	0.00	1742.67	2345.76
2015-16	235	369.64	---	944.15	1313.79
2016-17*	557	2365.87	---	4731.74	7097.61

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.59: Progress of Micro Credit Finance Scheme**

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Margin money (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2013-14	7498	401.20	401.20	802.40
2014-15	8260	756.05	378.03	1134.08
2015-16	3474	347.40	173.70	521.10
2016-17*	10474	1494.85	747.42	2242.27

\* Upto December 2016

equal instalments. Progress of the Scheme is furnished in **Table 13.60**.

## 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.2.00 lakh, out of which Rs.1.50 lakh is subsidy and the remaining Rs.50,000/- will be the NSTFDC term loan. In addition, Rs.50,000/- will be provided to ESCOMS for energisation of irrigation borewells. 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 and cost of energization of Rs.0.50 lakhs. The progress of the scheme is furnished in **Table 13.61**.

### 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

**Table 13.60: Progress of Land Purchase Scheme**

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Term loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2013-14	276	622.93	622.93	1245.86
2014-15	112	288.24	288.24	576.48
2015-16	142	479.09	479.09	958.08
2016-17*	223	727.63	727.63	1455.26

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.61: Progress of Ganga Kalyana - Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme**

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Term loan (Rs. lakh)	Total (Rs. lakh)
2013-14	1485	1839.42	309.00	2148.42
2014-15	2630	2063.22	322.70	2385.92
2015-16	3618	2940.34	403.90	3344.24
2016-17*	2433	5028.21	270.98	5299.19

\* Upto December 2016

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, 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.

#### 13.3.1 Developmental programmes implemented in Backward Classes Welfare Department:

The Backward classes (BCs) constitute major a 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 development 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 class 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 13.62**.

##### 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 school have been provided with free education from class VI to XII with boarding, lodging facilities. The progress of the scheme is illustrated in **Table 13.63**.

##### 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 in provided in **Table 13.64**.

##### 4. Maintenance of Pre and post matric Hostels.

Under the scheme, students of backward classes ( with annual family income is for cat-1 R.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 13.65**.

##### 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 lakhs and other Categories is Rs.1.00 lakh). **Table 13.66** 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. **Table 13.67** presents the detailed progress of the scheme during the last three years.

##### 7. Financial Assistance of Foreign Studies (New Scheme)

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 13.68**.

### 8. Stipend to Law Graduates.

Under the scheme, unemployed law graduates are provided with monthly stipend of Rs.1000 till their 4 years training under a Senior Advocate/Government Pleader. The progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.69**.

### 9. Koushalya (Skill) Training Programme.

Under Koushalya scheme un employed women is being impacted training in various computer courses and plastic proceeding technology, aimed at enabling the women to seek employment. The progress of the scheme is presented in **Table 13.70**.

### 10. 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 machine after they complete the training successfully. The detailed progress of the scheme is illustrated in **Table 13.71**.

### 11. Nursing Training .

Under this scheme the students of Backward classes with less than Rs. 1 lakh family income 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 13.72**.

### 12. 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 is-

- 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 13.73**.

### 13.3.2. 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

**Table 13.62: Progress of Pre-matric and Post matric scholarships (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin	Phy		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
2013-14	14367	771487	14427	14072	570591	98	74
2014-15	18321	891487	19670	18626	697070	95	78
2015-16	26206.95	1313487	30507.75	30312.50	1600401	99	122
2016-17*	46173.24	2654216	34629.93	28417.92	15677	82	59

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.63: Progress of Morarji Desai Residential Schools (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin	Phy		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
2013-14	11682	30250	11682.00	11682.00	30130	100	97
2014-15	12000	30250	12000.00	12000.00	28000	100	100
2015-16	15451.00	33820	15451.00	15451.00	31650	100	94
2016-17*	16275.00	32500	8137.50	8137.50	31734	100	98

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.64: Progress of Ashrama Schools****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	320.51	2910	320.51	306.44	2515	96	86
2014-15	319.30	2910	341.18	295.65	2645	87	91
2015-16	315.31	2910	315.31	306.94	2307	97	79
2016-17*	421.00	1675	315.75	247.20	1537	78	92

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.65: Progress of Pre and post matric Hostels scheme****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	35967.09	149000	37817.09	37243.28	148522	98	99
2014-15	46596.81	174058	46318.49	44863.31	159735	97	92
2015-16	65693.07	324058	61284.49	59104.00	255175	96	78
2016-17*	63871.96	183818	47903.97	41458.35	171065	86	93

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.66: Progress of the Scheme for Free Concession****(Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	23500	374581	23500.00	23500.00	337123	100	90
2014-15	13999.96	374581	13887.06	13599.01	289564	98	77
2015-16	18000.00	374581	18000.00	17600.00	331189	98	88
2016-17*	27927.00	698175	20945.25	20945.25	654276	100	93

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.67: Details of Reimbursement of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges****(Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	222.09	11028	222.09	192.90	7617	87	69
2014-15	585.77	21679	439.33	417.52	18726	95	86
2015-16	675.03	21679	672.03	596.05	16860	88	78
2016-17	This scheme merged with Vidyasiri programme						

**Table 13.68: 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	100	1000.00	894.27	99	89	99
2016-17*	900.00	84	600.00	552.51	59	92	70

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.69: 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.
2013-14	160.97	1067	160.97	123.46	917	77	86
2014-15	145.19	1067	134.88	72.87	897	54	84
2015-16	146.92	1067	146.92	112.98	918	77	86
2016-17*	137.82	1070	103.36	91.26	987	88	92

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.70: Progress of Skill Training Programme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	100.00	500	27.00	27.00	71	100	14
2014-15	254.00	1000	254.00	237.43	853	93	85
2015-16	This scheme merged with another HOA						

**Table 13.71: Financial and Physical Progress of Tailoring Training Centers (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	187.40	1206	187.40	149.93	945	89	78
2014-15	210.77	1181	202.15	161.47	1000	80	85
2015-16	242.32	1206	241.32	182.88	914	76	76
2016-17*	268.66	1206	201.49	148.73	1177	74	98

\* Upto December 2016



**Table 13.72: Financial and physical progress of Nursing Training (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Amount released	Achievements		% of achievements	
	Fin.	Phy.		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	400.00	3810	400.00	389.50	3336	99	88
2014-15	500.00	4000	400.00	399.03	3255	100	81
2015-16	400.00	4000	411.29	411.29	4165	100	104
2016-17*	1030.00	5865	200.00	154.38	4165	77	71

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.73: 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.
2013-14	5000.00	12000	5000.00	5000.00	11719	100	98
2014-15	4781.56	12000	4781.56	4781.56	11921	100	99
2015-16	5000.00	12000	5000.00	5000.00	45692	100	380
2016-17*	10000.00	15000	7500.00	5739.84	10052	77	89

\* Upto December 2016

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.5.00lakh 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 2016-17 an amount of Rs.599.47 lakh against the target amount of Rs.1915.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 1610 people as against the target of 4300 till the end of December 2016. (Table 13.74)

### 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% maximum Rs.30000/- of the project cost and the rest is loan at 4% interest rate per annum.

During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.1559.98 lakh against the target of Rs.4209.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 3475 people against the target of 5612 upto the end of December 2016. (Table 13.75)

### 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 2016-17, an amount of Rs.83.85 lakh against the target of Rs.450.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 559 people against the target of 3000 upto the end of December 2016. (**Table 13.76**)

### 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 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 2016-17, an amount of Rs.1404.92 lakh against the target of Rs.2450 lakh has been spent benefitting 2530 students against the target of 3780 upto the end of December 2016 (**Table 13.77**)

### 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.2.00 lakh. Out of that Rs.1.50 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 belongs 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 2016-17, an amount of Rs.6116.18 lakh against the target amount of Rs.8200.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 4360 beneficiaries against the target of 3853 till the end of December 2016 under Individual and Community Irrigation schemes.

The progress of the scheme during the last three years is provided in **Table 13.78**.

### 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, financial assistance of upto Rs.2,00,000/- as loan 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 2016-17, an amount of Rs.1596.65 lakh against the target of Rs.3210.00 lakh has been spent benefitting 3564 people against the target of 3210 upto the end of December 2016. The details of progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.79**.

### 7. Entrepreneurship Development training/Skill Development Training Programme (from this year):

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.

During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 228.70 lakh against the target of Rs. 650.00 lakh has been spent training 32543 people against the target of 31000 upto the end of December-2016. The details of progress of the scheme is given in **Table 13.80**.

### 8. 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 (NBCFDC). This Corporation is also providing funds to the State 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.

During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.1162.64 lakh has been spent as against the target of Rs.3000.00 lakh, benefiting 3848 backward class beneficiaries against the target of 8222 beneficiaries till the end of December 2016 (**Table 13.81**).

### 13.4: Minority Department Schemes

In order to promote and uplift Minority Communities of Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhist and Parses 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.

**Table 13.74: Progress of Chaitanya Subsidy cum Soft Loan Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	1500.00	6000	1144.70	4541	76.31	75.68
2014-15 *	1500.00	4000	1156.72	4210	77.11	105.25
2015-16	1700.00	4250	1169.65	3971	68.80	93.44
2016-17 **	1915.00	4300	599.47	1610	31.30	37.44

Note: \* Excess achievement made is out of the recovery amount of the corporation

\*\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.75: Progress of D.Devaraj Urs Individual Loan Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	1800.00	4757	2581.66	8761	143.43	184.17
2014-15	1814.00	4880	2256.91	7036	124.42	144.18
2015-16	2000.00	5000	2494.87	7030	124.74	140.60
2016-17 (upto December 2016)	4209.00	5612	1559.98	3475	37.06	61.92

Note: \* During 2015-16 unit cost enhance up to Rs.2,00,000/- Chaithanya Self Employment Loan Scheme and renamed the scheme as D.Devararaj Urs Individual Loan Scheme.

\*\* 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 13.76: Progress of Micro Credit Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	600.00	4000	653.95	4637	108.99	115.93
2014-15	356.00	2240	338.85	2259	95.18	100.85
2015-16	495.00	3300	452.10	3014	91.33	91.33
2016-17*	450.00	3000	83.85	559	18.63	18.63

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.77: Progress of Arivu-Education Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14	100.00	200	109.76	325	109.76	162.50
2014-15	80.00	160	107.88	297	134.85	185.63
2015-16	250.00	500	583.01	1251	233.20	250.20
2016-17*	2450.00	3780	1404.92	2530	57.34	66.93

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.78: Progress of Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14*	6500.00	4442	6421.32	3695	98.79	83.18
2014-15	6500.00	4445	6243.99	4261	96.06	95.86
2015-16	7200.00	3459	6992.94	5861	97.12	169.44
2016-17 **	8200.00	3853	6116.18	4360	74.59	113.16

Note: \* For technical reasons beneficiaries are not selected in Kudligi, Vijayanagr and Kampli legislative constituency of Ballary District

\*\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.79: Progress of Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14*	2930.87	6527	5088.40	15272	173.61	233.98
2014-15	2930.87	7620	2918.06	8894	99.56	116.72
2015-16	3210.00	8342	3382.30	9600	105.37	115.08
2016-17 **	3210.00	3210	1596.65	3564	49.73	111.02

Note:\* Excess achievement made out of the loan recovery amount of the corporation

\*\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.80: Entrepreneurship Development training/Skill Development Training Programme (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2016-17 (Upto December 2016)	650.00	31000	228.70	32543	35.18	104.98

**Table 13.81: Progress of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Target		Achievement		Percentage	
	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
2013-14*	2600.00	9332	2629.42	11923	101.13	127.76
2014-15	2600.00	9332	2558.42	10528	98.40	112.82
2015-16	3000.00	10763	2838.42	10660	94.61	99.04
2016-17 **	3000.00	8222	1162.64	3848	38.75	46.80

Note: \* Excess achievement made is out of the recovery amount of the corporation

\*\* Upto December 2016

### 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 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose, of which Rs.150.00 lakhs has been spent benefiting 1000 students till the end of December 2016. Progress report for the last 3 years is mentioned as under. (Table 13.82)

### 2. Skill Development Scheme

To enable unemployed boys/girls of minorities to take up self-employment activities, skill development programmes in nursing Training, Call Centre, Animation, BPO and Tally Training are being conducted. During 2016-17, Rs. 1300.00 lakh has been allocated of which a sum of Rs. 355.94 lakh has been spent till the end of December 2016. Progress report for the last 3 years is mentioned as under (Table 13.83).

### 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. The financial and physical progresses of the scheme are given in Table 13.84.

Government of Karnataka vide its order No. MWD 357 MDC 2013 Bengaluru Dated: 06.09.2013 (has introduced a provide financial assistance scheme for construction of Shadimahal/Samudaya Bhavan) has introduced a scheme of providing financial assistance for this construction of Shadimahal/Samudaya Bhavan by Minority Communities of Karnataka. Interested Government recognized Boards and Corporations/Private 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 lakhs in other places will be provided. Progress report for the last 3 Years is mentioned as under.

#### Conditions to apply:-

- 1) The trust must have been registered at least 3 Years before.

- 2) The plan and estimate must have been prepared and attested by a qualified Engineer.
- 3) The site records should be in the name of the Institutions.
- 4) The Proposal should be submitted through the Deputy Commissioner of the District.
- 5) An inspection report from the District officer of Minorities /Backward Classes should be submitted.

#### 13.4.1 The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., Bengaluru.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore was established on 7.2.1986 by the Government of Karnataka for the economic, social and educational upliftment of Minority communities. The following schemes are being implemented through the Corporation.

**Table 13.82: Progress of Incentives Scheme for Minority Students (Rs in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	500.00	12500	500.00	12645	100	101.16
2015-16	500.00	12500	375.00	9375	75	75
2016-17*	500.00	4166	150.00	1000	30	24

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.83: Progress of Skill Development Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	350.00	2500	350.00	1585	100	63.40
2015-16	400.00	2450	300.00	1655	74.23	66.32
2016-17*	1300.00	8125	355.94	125	27.38	1.54

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.84: Progress of the Scheme for Construction of Shadimahall / Community Hall (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of achievement	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	2500.00	100	1992.14	104	96.15	79.60
2015-16	400.00	20	391.19	17	85	97.79
2016-17*	5000.00	250	3347.28	201	66.95	80.40

\* Upto December 2016

### 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.

### 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 as under (Table 13.85).

### 3. Arivu (Education Loan) Scheme

The Government of Karnataka has introduced "Arivu" (Education loan) Scheme to help the minority students with financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- to Rs.75,000/- per year till the completion of professional courses like Medical, Engineering, Dental, MBA, MCA and other Master Degree Courses, Diploma Courses, Nursing, B.Ed, D.Ed, ITI. Under the scheme, financial assistance is also provided to the employment attached training programmes through NIIT. 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 13.86.

### 4. Ganga Kalyana Scheme (Community Irrigation Scheme)

#### 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.

#### Eligibility:

- The beneficiaries should belong to any religious Minority Community as defined in the Government Order.

- They should be permanent residents of Karnataka State.
- They should be small and marginal farmers.
- The annual income of the family in rural areas shall not exceed Rs.81,000/- and Rs.1,03,000/- in urban areas.
- Those who have less than 5 acres and minimum of 7 persons from Minority community whose lands are adjacent to each other will be provided with "Lift" irrigation facility.

### Individual Borewell or Open Well

Under individual borewell scheme, for small and marginal farmers whose land holding is from 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. 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. (Table 13.87).

### 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 13.88.

### 6. Land Purchase Scheme (new 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.7.50 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 as under (Table:13.89).

### 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 will be provided with a micro loan of Rs.10,000/- @ 5% interest per annum including Rs.5,000/- subsidy (**Table 13.90**).

### 8. 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 overall Financial Budget allocation of Rs.125 Crores is allocated to Directorate of Minorities. Out of this 40% has been provided to KMDC for implementing of the on going schemes of the Corporation viz., Arivu (Educational) Loan scheme, Shramashakthi scheme, Micro Loan with subsidy scheme and Interest subsidy scheme for housing loans, as per the existing guidelines exclusively for the upliftment of the Christian community. (**Table 13.91 to 13.94**).

### 9. 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 (**Table 13.95**).

### 13.5 Programmes for the Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens

#### 13.5.1 Introduction:

The Dept. for Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens, has been established in the year 1988. Department is facilitating

**Table 13.85: The performance under the Subsidy scheme (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	600.00	4000	610.49	3289	101.75	82.22
2014-15	900.00	4400	1393.96	4919	154.88	111.79
2015-16	1300.00	5000	1525.18	3251	117.32	65.02
2016-17*	1600.00	5333	256.27	587	16.02	11.01

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.86: The financial and physical progress of the Arivu scheme (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	3600.00	14400	4158.15	15963	115.50	110.85
2014-15	5000.00	16667	6063.27	22414	121.26	134.48
2015-16	5300.00	17667	6500.27	22004	122.65	124.55
2016-17*	7600.00	25333	4747.75	13111	62.47	51.75

\* Upto December 2016



**Table 13.87: The performance under the Individual Borewell/Open well scheme**  
(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	3450.00	2300	4083.00	2722	118.35	118.35
2014-15	2700.00	1800	3085.00	2057	114.26	114.26
2015-16	3000.00	2000	144.00	96	4.80	4.80
2016-17*	4000.50	2667	Selection of beneficiaries is under progress			

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.88: The progress of the Shramashakthi scheme**  
(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	1800.00	9000	2324.05	13894	129.11	154.38
2014-15	2221.00	11105	4779.80	25504	215.21	229.66
2015-16	2500.00	10000	4612.55	22403	184.50	224.03
2016-17*	3400.00	6800	119.30	315	3.51	4.63

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.89: The progress of Land Purchase scheme**  
(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2011-12	200.00	80	54.41	29	27.20	36.25
2016-17*	1000.00	134	0	0	0	0

\* Upto December 2016

Note: In between years, the scheme was dropped due to low unit cost given by the Govt.

**Table 13.90: 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
2013-14	2400.00	24000	1554.22	15584	64.76	64.93
2014-15	2400.00	24000	3300.10	33001	137.50	137.50
2015-16	2400.00	24000	2482.50	24825	103.44	103.44
2016-17*	2400.00	24000	255.00	2550	10.63	10.63

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.91: Progress of Christian Development Programme (Arivu) (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	1000.00	4000	331.13	1083	33.11	27.07
2014-15	1000.00	3333	409.92	1252	40.99	37.56
2015-16	1000.00	3333	395.92	1078	39.60	32.34
2016-17*	1250.00	4167	285.70	700	22.86	16.80

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.92: Progress of Christian Development Programme (Shramashakthi) (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	1000.00	5000	563.70	3352	56.37	64.04
2014-15	1000.00	5000	1505.15	7219	150.51	144.38
2015-16	1000.00	5000	2045.75	9335	204.57	186.70
2016-17*	1250.00	2500	133.24	403	10.66	16.12

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.93: Progress of Christian Development Programme (Micro Loan) (Rs.in lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievement		% of achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	1000.00	10000	155.10	1551	15.51	15.51
2014-15	1000.00	10000	638.40	6384	63.84	63.84
2015-16	1000.00	10000	682.50	6825	68.25	68.25
2016-17*	1250.00	12500	106.20	1062	8.50	8.50

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.94: 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
2013-14	1000.00	1334	63.35	87	6.41	6.60
2014-15	1000.00	1334	51.27	72	5.13	5.40
2015-16	1000.00	1334	33.57	45	3.36	3.37
2016-17*	1250.00	1250	3.90	5	0.31	0.40

\* Upto December 2016

**Table 13.95: 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	
2013-14	1850.00	---	6.26	112.59	118.85	42
2014-15	2000.00	---	177.26	3190.62	3367.88	950
2015-16	1000.00	---	109.07	1963.18	2072.25	367

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. Orthopedically Handicapped
2. Visually Impaired
3. Hearing Impaired
4. Mentally Retarded
5. Multiple Disabilities
6. Leprosy cured handicapped
7. Mentally ill.

As per 2011 Census, there are 13,24,205 various categories of PwD's details are as under:

A comprehensive Act called the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act - 1995 has come into force from 07-02-1996. 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 State Executive Committee as per the Sec. 19 of the Act has been constituted.

#### **DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMMES:**

The programmes of the department are broadly classified into three categories

1. Programmes for Development of Person with Disabilities.
2. Programmes for Senior Citizens.
3. Social Security and Defence 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.

**Table 13.96: 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,24,205</b>

- 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 2016-17, an amount of Rs.16702.00 lakhs is provided under plan and an amount of Rs.89770.00 lakhs is provided under non-plan. Totally Rs.106472.00 lakhs is earmarked and an amount of Rs.24048.96 lakhs expenditure is incurred under plan and an amount of Rs. 44799.57 lakhs expenditure is incurred under non-plan. Totally Rs.68848.53 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of December 2016.

### **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 2016-17 upto the end of December-2016, 1397 text books have been printed at Braille Press and 10026 books printed by outsourcing agency and supplied to visually impaired students.

### **1. Maintenance Allowance to the Disabled:**

Disabled 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.500/- per month. As per the Government order dated: 23.9.2013 the sum is enhanced to Rs.1200/- per month for the disabled having disability of 75% and above. The Tahasildar of respective Taluks are the sanctioning authorities. The detailed progress at the end of December 2016 and previous 3 years of the Scheme is given below **(Table 13.97)**.

### **2. Aids and Appliances to the Disabled:**

Various Aids & Appliances are provided to the persons with disabilities having 40% 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 three years is given below **(Table 13.98)**.

### **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.1,00,000/-. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.49.70 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress for the last 3 years is given below **(Table 13.99)**.

### **4. Financial Assistance to NGO's to run the Special School:**

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 3 years is given below **(Table 13.100)**.

### **5. Sadhane and Prathibe:**

Under the scheme, persons with disabilities are given financial assistance for Sports and Cultural activities maximum up to Rs.10,000/- and 30,000/- respectively. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress for last 3 years is given below **(Table 13.101)**.

### **6. Financial Assistance to NGO's running Special Schools: (Child Centric scheme): (H/A:2235-02-800-0-04)**

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.5000/- per child per month in case of residential and Rs.4000/- per child per month in case of Non Residential for the tenure of 10 months in a financial year. The financial Assistance includes teaching and non teaching staffs honorarium, food, uniform, medical expenditure of children, rent and miscellaneous charges.

During 2016-17, Rs.3983.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose out of which Rs. 2086.40 lakhs has been spent. Under the scheme 8120 students with disabilities have been benefitted upto the end of December 2016. **(Table 13.102)**

### **7. Scholarship and incentives to the disabled:**

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 by providing a monthly Scholarship of Rs.100/- to 600/-. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.596.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress for last 3 years is given below (**Table 13.103**).

### **8. Hostel for female disabled employees: (H/A:2235-02-101-0-50)**

To encourage female beneficiaries with disability in education and employment, the department is implementing hostel for disabled female employees, trainees and students. 27 Hostels are run by NGO's in 23 districts. 50 beneficiaries are accommodated in each hostel. (**Table 13.104**)

### **9. District Disability Rehabilitation Center Scheme:**

The main objective of the programme is to identify and provide comprehensive total 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 being established and monitored by the District Management Team chaired by Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned. An amount of Rs.769.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 2016-17 and an amount of Rs.62.43 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December 2016 and 7819 beneficiaries are benefitted. (**Table 13.105**)

### **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.2000/- and Rs.5000/- respectively. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.1425.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress for last 3 years is given below (**Table 13.106**).

### **11. Information and Counseling Centers for PWD's:**

To provide information about programmes and schemes of the Department, an Information and Counselling Center at the Head Office 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 2016-17 an amount of Rs. 171.30 lakhs is earmarked and an amount of Rs. 86.60 has been spent upto the end of December 2016.

### **12. Self Employment Scheme for the Disabled (ADHARA):**

Under the scheme a Kiosk of Rs.15000/- will be provided at free of cost and Rs.20000/- interest free loan as working capital to the disabled to make them economically independent by undertaking self employment programme such as Petty Shop or any other such business.

During 2016-17 budget speech, Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced to waive of the loan amount along with interest due till 31.03.2014 from approximately 5200 disabled persons.

During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.392.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress of last 3 years is given below (**Table 13.107**).

### **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 2013-14. The same will be established at Bangalore to carryout the task. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.52.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of December 2016 is given below. (**Table 13.108**)

#### 14. Incentive Scheme for Normal persons who marry Differently Abled Men and Women:

In the prevailing circumstances men or women are hesitant or reluctant to marry persons with disabilities, as they feel that they would face difficulties in the married life due to social stigma. 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 2016-17, an amount of Rs.810.00 lakhs is earmarked, year wise progress achieved is given below. (Table 13.109).

#### 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

**Table 13.97: Progress of Maintenance Allowance to the Disabled (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	56809.00	750000	55474.17	672934	98	90
2014-15	62870.00	750000	68692.82	751324	109	100
2015-16	80405.00	950000	58817.34	771548	81	73
2016-17*	90657.00	950000	62989.58	858517	69	90

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.98: Progress of Aids and Appliances to the Disabled (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	100.00	4200	96.64	3047	97	73
2014-15	100.00	4000	100.42	2374	95	57
2015-16	100.00	4000	0.00	2341	100	59
2016-17*	100.00	3546	27.70	827	28	23

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.99: Progress of Medical Relief Fund (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	33.65	100	26.21	99	78	99
2014-15	50.70	100	27.41	47	54	47
2015-16	43.33	100	43.33	51	100	40
2016-17*	49.70	80	26.70	39	54	49

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.100: Progress of Financial Assistance to NGO's** (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	1223.39	2000	1185.76	1559	97	78
2014-15	1239.98	2000	1231.19	1682	99	84
2015-16	1302.86	2000	1302.57	1587	100	79
2016-17*	1434.00	2685	1078.50	2685	75	100

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.101: Progress of Sadhane and Prathibe** (Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	25.00	150	25.00	75	100	50
2014-15	5.00	75	2.85	25	57	30
2015-16	20.00	300	17.40	253	87	84
2016-17*	45.00	500	30.96	476	69	95

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.102: 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
2013-14	2195.26	4000	1523.71	2760	69	69
2014-15	3939.65	8000	3174.11	6480	81	81
2015-16	3501.00	9500	3489.97	9039	100	95
2016-17*	3983.00	10000	2086.40	8120	52	77

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.103: Progress of Scholarship and incentives to the disabled**

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	260.00	30000	244.18	25757	94	86
2014-15	540.00	30000	506.96	26002	94	87
2015-16	598.00	25600	568.08	24320	95	95
2016-17*	596.00	29800	198.46	11900	33	40

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.104: Progress of Hostel for female disabled employees (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	255.00	1350	243.86	951	96	70
2014-15	300.00	1350	298.84	965	100	71
2015-16	458.00	1350	397.27	1140	87	84
2016-17*	458.00	1350	143.69	928	31	69

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.105: District Disability Rehabilitation Center Scheme (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	125.54	10000	125.54	10000	100	100
2014-15	150.00	12000	150.00	12000	100	100
2015-16	124.22	12000	124.22	12000	100	100
2016-17*	769.00	15000	62.43	7819	8	52

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.106: Progress of Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	1031.72	5803	834.30	4657	81	80
2014-15	1000.00	5803	812.05	4657	81	80
2015-16	1243.00	5803	1097.41	4657	88	80
2016-17*	1425.00	6198	502.36	5125	35	83

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.107: Progress of Self Employment Scheme for the Disabled (ADHARA) (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	100.00	285	99.75	285	100	100
2014-15	100.00	285	99.75	285	100	100
2015-16	100.00	285	99.75	285	100	100
2016-17*	392.00	1120	175.00	500	45	45

\* Upto December 2016.



**Table 13.108: Progress of Job Portal****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	69.00	600	55.50	248	80	41
2014-15	74.00	700	46.90	638	63	91
2015-16	52.00	650	19.73	65	28	10
2016-17*	52.00	1000	---	---	---	---

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.109: Progress of Incentive Scheme****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	150.00	300	143.50	287	96	96
2014-15	75.00	150	71.00	142	95	95
2015-16	485.00	970	442.50	885	91	91
2016-17*	810.00	1620	353.00	706	44	44

\* Upto December 2016.

hence the scheme has been introduced to reimburse the Exam/Tuition / Lab/ Sports and Library fees. In order to avail these benefits no income limit is prescribed and those who have availed ID cards through Medical boards are eligible under the scheme. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of December 2016 is given below (**Table 13.110**).

#### **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 at the end of December 2016 is given below (**Table 13.111**).

#### **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

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 being established to provide such services in the urban areas. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of December 2016 is given below (**Table 13.112**).

#### **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 as per the requirement of National Trust Act 1999. The scheme provides the beneficiaries with medical insurance coverage up to Rs. 1 lakh per year based on one time payment of Rs.250 as premium. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of December 2016 is given below (**Table 13.113**).

#### **19. Laptop to Students with visual impairment:**

To enable visually challenged students to perceive higher education using latest technology, laptops are being provided and the

**Table 13.110: Progress of Reimbursement of fees (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	99.95	1200	84.86	1103	85	92
2014-15	125.00	1800	111.78	1703	89	95
2015-16	25.00	400	20.32	306	81	77
2016-17*	150.00	2362	75.83	1169	51	50

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.111: Progress of Child Care Allowances (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	8.58	50	2.25	13	26	26
2014-15	10.00	50	6.19	25	62	50
2015-16	20.00	100	2.59	13	13	13
2016-17*	31.00	121	26.89	101	87	83

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.112: 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
2014-15	50.00	25	2.27	25	5	100
2015-16	50.00	50	31.12	50	62	100
2016-17*	50.00	50	25.00	50	50	100

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.113: Progress of NIRAMAYA (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	12.50	5000	8.99	3230	72	64
2015-16	12.00	4800	3.36	1181	28	25
2016-17*	20.00	6460	5.58	2231	23	35

\* Upto December 2016.

Rs.500.00 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose. The Government issued administrative approval for this scheme on 03-07-2014. During 2016-17, 1000 Visually Impaired Students to be provided Laptops. (Table 13.114).

## 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. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.1400.00 lakhs is earmarked. The detailed progress at the end of December 2016 is given below (Table 13.115).

## 21. Unemployment Allowance:

Rs. 1.00 crore has been allocated for providing Unemployment allowance for about 5000 PwD`s. who have completed S.S.L.C and above. These persons would be paid Rs.1000/- per month. Administrative approval for this scheme was accorded during 2014-15 to provide unemployment allowance to PwD`s with the qualification of SSLC and above. Women and Child Development Department has been authorized to operate this scheme.

### 13.5.2 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 01-10-2016 at Platinum Jubli 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 out look 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 censuses 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.

**Table 13.114: Progress of Laptop to Students with Visual impairment (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2014-15	49.30	100	49.30	100	100	100
2015-16	400.00	1000	350.52	711	100	81
2016-17*	500.00	1000	00	00	00	00

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.115: 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	1120	719.88	1120	100	100
2016-17*	1400.00	2000	00	00	00	00

\* Upto December 2016.

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 13.116**.

### 2. Helpline

For the welfare of Senior Citizens, 28 Helplines are established in the State through NGOs in coordination with District Police Commissioner /Superintendent of Police. These Senior citizens' Helplines are provided grants of Rs.7.15 lakhs per annum including recurring and non recurring expenditure. The detailed progress of the scheme is shown in **Table 13.117**.

### 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 13.118**.

### 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 working in the districts. 13.65 lakh identity cards have been issued to Senior Citizens upto the end of December 2016.

**Table 13.116: Progress of Financial Assistance to Old Age Homes (Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	211.06	2000	211.06	2000	100	100
2014-15	189.09	1800	189.09	1800	100	100
2015-16	206.14	775	206.05	750	100	97
2016-17*	245.00	875	180.75	875	74	100

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.117: Progress of Helplines****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	92.40	15	92.40	15	100	100
2014-15	126.07	15	125.54	15	99	100
2015-16	172.48	28	151.21	28	88	100
2016-17*	184.90	30	56.14	28	30	93

\* Upto December 2016.

**Table 13.118: Progress of Day Care Centres****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

Year	Targets		Achievements		% of Achievements	
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2013-14	16.60	200	16.60	200	100	100
2014-15	47.47	200	47.47	200	100	100
2015-16	74.60	600	74.60	600	100	100
2016-17*	240.17	1500	51.46	750	21	50

\* Upto December 2016.

**5. Old age Pension:**

Senior Citizens aged between 60 to 64 Rs.200/- is being paid as old age pension every month and for senior citizen aged between 65 and 79 is paid Rs.500/- per month.

**6. Sandhya Suraksha Yojane:**

Maintenance Allowance of Rs.500/- per month is given to Senior Citizen above 65 years of age.

A senior citizen above 80 years of age Rs.750/- per month is paid as old age pension.

**7. 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.

**8. Geriatric Centers:**

Through Health and Family Welfare dept., Govt. of Karnataka has established separate Geriatric Wards in District Hospitals of Kolar, Tumkur, Bijapur, Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru and Dharwad Districts.



## CHAPTER 14 BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### 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. But, this growth has not been inclusive with 25% of the State's population living below poverty line 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 development 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)

The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRRI), popularly known as Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, submitted its report in June 2002. The committee, 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 - 0.88 as more backward and, taluks with CCDI of 0.89 - 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 Nanjundappa Committee. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka, 21 in Kalburgi 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 Major Recommendations of the Committee

##### A) Institutional support to speed up the development

The Committee has recommended establishing an appropriate institutional setup to accelerate the process of development in different sectors. Some of the specific recommendations by the Committee which are implemented are given in the box below:

##### Important Recommendations Achieved

- Establishment of a Central University at Kalburgi,
- A High Court Bench at Dharwad and Kalburgi have been implemented.
- A Women's University has been established at Vijayapura.
- Established IT parks in Kalburgi and Hubli
- Establishment of Food Park
- A Textile Park and an Airport are in process in Kalburgi.

**Table 14.1 – Regional Development in Karnataka State**

Sl. No.	Division	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
1.	Bangalore	18	09	13	11	51
2.	Mysore	22	10	10	02	44
3.	Belgaum	18	14	12	05	49
4.	Kalburgi (HK Region)	03	02	05	21	31
5.	North Karnataka	21	16	17	26	80
6.	South Karnataka	40	19	23	13	95
	<b>Total (State)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>175</b>

- 6 new Government Medical colleges are established at Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Raichur, Belagavi and Bidar
- In Dharwad mental hospital has been upgraded.
- 38 Burns and dialysis wards are newly opened.
- Horticulture University at Bagalkot and Horticulture College at Bidar has been established.
- Revolving fund established to support agricultural pricing.
- Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Science University at Bidar is Established.
- Dairy Science College at Gulbarga is Established
- Established Kasturi ba Gandhi Girls Schools In all the 39 Most backward Taluks

#### **B) 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 additionality. 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. 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.



- To help the planning authorities in preparing action plans with three priorities: First, priority is for most backward taluks which are to be covered in the first two years. More backward taluks shall have the second priority for the allocation of funds during the next two years and, backward taluks shall have their allocation for the terminal period of the eight-year plan.

### 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

Cre, the share of Kalburgi 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 Kalburgi 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 taluks to 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 MIS system has been developed 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 coordinate 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

**Table 14.2 – Allocations Releases and Expenditure under Special Development Plan**

Year	Allocation (Rs.crores)	Releases (Rs.crores)	Expenditure (Rs.crores)	% of exp.to allocation	% of exp.to releases
2007-08	1571.5	827.93	804.48	51.19	97.17
2008-09	2547.34	1369.26	1153.94	45.30	84.27
2009-10	2578.83	1731.12	1543.11	59.84	89.14
2010-11	2584	1924.47	1762.59	68.21	91.59
2011-12	2984.14	2529.99	2200.16	73.73	86.96
2012-13	2680	2464.83	2402.92	89.66	97.49
2013-14	2925.6	2053.65	2067.56	70.67	100.68
2014-15	2267.18	1370.54	1256.57	55.42	91.68
2015-16	2300.02	1982.81	1805.42	78.50	91.05
2016-17 (Dec)	3000.00	1621.89	1088.93	36.30	67.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>25438.61</b>	<b>17876.49</b>	<b>16085.68</b>	<b>63.23</b>	<b>89.98</b>

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 Committee is constituted on 09.11.2016 under the Chairmanship of Sri N.Y. Gopalkrishna to implement the recommendations of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa report. 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.

As seen in Table 14.3, the amount released is 62.54% of the planned allocations but the utilization is 91.50%. The release of funds is

slow under SDP due to the fact that the allocations are made from the provisions under various schemes in Centre/State and District Sectors and further the release depends on the amount received under these schemes.

### Major Achievements under SDP

#### 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

**Table 14.3- Distribution of Outlay Releases and Expenditure among various Sectors (2007-16)** (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Sectors	Total allocation 2007-2016	Amount Released (upto Nov 2016) 2007-2016	Expenditure (upto Oct 2014) 2007-2016	% release to allocation	%exp. to release
1	Agriculture & allied sectors (including forest)	1738.76	1115.13	1051.17	60.46	94.26
2	PWD	1547.75	1084.88	877.39	56.69	80.87
3	Rural Development	4092.28	3133.89	2906.33	71.02	92.74
4	Housing	2868.01	2550.14	2397.20	83.58	94.00
5	Irrigation (Major & Minor)	5023.83	3577.75	3398.44	67.65	94.99
6	Power	1511.58	1033.36	857.21	56.71	82.95
7	Industries	338.71	107.42	74.38	21.96	69.25
8	Infrastructure	1523.10	992.92	987.98	64.87	99.50
9	Transport	728.50	552.99	468.26	64.28	84.68
10	Home	158.20	139.26	127.25	80.44	91.38
11	Social Sectors (health & education)	2439.40	1656.21	1403.67	57.54	84.75
12	Labour & Social Welfare	1418.71	838.52	514.79	36.29	61.39
13	Women & Child Development	397.20	302.88	291.00	73.26	96.08
14	Tourism Development	637.58	484.19	436.40	68.45	90.13
15	Urban Development	938.00	246.65	246.65	26.30	100.00
16	Information & Technology	77.00	60.34	47.57	61.78	78.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>25438.61</b>	<b>17876.49</b>	<b>16085.68</b>	<b>63.23</b>	<b>89.98</b>

Source: Special Cell, Planning Department

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 47.62% in 2016-17. These also include the allocations made under district sector schemes. However, this has to increase to 60% as per the recommendations of HPCRRRI Committee. However, this additional resource transfer has promoted development activities in the backward areas.

## B. 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.

### i. Agriculture and Allied Sectors

The major programmes being implemented under this sector include Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (Central Sector Scheme), i).

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY): Under RKVY, Total budget allocation is Rs 200.00 Crores, in this Agriculture – Rs. 66.40, Horticulture – Rs.32.33, Animal Husbandry Rs.40.97, Sericulture – Rs. 4.99, Fisheries – Rs. 0.50 and Agriculture Marketing – Ra. 54.81 Crores Total – Rs 200.00 Crores. In Agriculture RKVY -Mechanization of agriculture is being promoted through supply of various agricultural implements at subsidized rates in 114 backward taluks. This is essential to overcome the growing labour costs and labour shortages and complete the agricultural operations in time. These implements include power tillers (50% subsidy - max. Rs. 50,000), high tech agricultural implements (50% subsidy -max Rs.70000), diesel pumpsets (50% subsidy – maximum Rs.20000) and agro processing units (50% subsidy - max Rs.65000).

### ii. Health

In the health sector, construction and upgradation of primary health centers have been taken up. Action has also been initiated

**Table 14.4- Aggregate Additional Resource Transfer to Backward taluks in Different Categories (Rs. crore)**

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)

for improvement of health facilities by establishing Suvarna Aarogya Suraksha Trust. And action has taken to establish 3 New Medical Institutions in. Chamarajnagar,. Koppal and Kalaburgi an Allocation of Rs 30.00 Crores.

### iii. Education

Dr. 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 Kalburgi, University of Horticulture Sciences at Bagalkot, Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Sciences University at Bidar and Dairy Science College at Kalburgi. 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. In Surva Siksha Abhiyaana Society Rs. 32.00 Crores as allocation total 14403 Lower primary Scholls 36411 Nali-Kali Sets, 13823 Higher Primary Schools 13594 Ganitha Kits and 2nd Set of Uniforms as given to total 470500 Students. Infrastructure facilities like School buildings, drinking water and sanitary facilities as provided, to establish Model high schools amount as benn given model under NABARD Scheme.

**A. Higher Education :** Rs. 50.00 Crores has been allowed for First Grade Colleges Building and Rs. 50.00 crores as been allocated under RUSA

### iv. Housing

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 schem during the period 2016-17 is Rs.400.00 crore.

### v. Infrastructure Development

One of the prime objectives of SDP is to fill up the gaps in infrastructure in the backward taluks and hasten 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, Kalburgi, Vijayapura, Belgaum and Hubli 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 SDP, road development programme is undertaken in rural areas under the schemes districts other Roads. The Programmes are implemented by PWD. The allocation during the year 2016-17 is Rs. 245.00 crores. Under road transport sector, assistance is given to four divisions for construction of new depots, upgradation of existing bus stands, provision of toilet facilities, asphaltting within bus stands and construction of waiting rooms etc. The allocation for road transport is Rs. 100.00 crore and for railway projects, allocation has been Rs. 170.00 crore during 2016-17. The allocation for rural development during 2016-17 is Rs. 600.00 crore.

### vi. Irrigation

Assistance is provided for development of major irrigation in backward taluks. The Dr. 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. 570 crore during 2016-17.

## 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 for the year 2016-17 Rs. 125.00 Crores as been allocated.

The implementation of recommendations of 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 and 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.

### 14.1.5 Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) (2007-2012)

The Backward Region Grant Fund, a more comprehensive programme with wide coverage, has been introduced to redress regional imbalances in development. Along with other objectives, the fund provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows.

The basic objectives of the programme are as follows -

- Provision of additional resource transfer to bridge the local infrastructure gap that is left unfilled due to shortage of resources

**Table 14.5 - Progress achieved under BRGF in Karnataka (Rs. In crore)**

<b>Table 2 Progress achieved under BRGF in Karnataka Year</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Bidar</b>	<b>Gulbarga/ Yadgir</b>	<b>Raichur</b>	<b>Davangere</b>	<b>Chitradurga</b>	<b>ANSIRD</b>
2007-08	Allocation	17.14	28.25	19.56	18.18	20.21	5.00
	Release	17.11	25.34	7.50	16.33	20.21	10.00
	Expenditure	17.11	25.34	7.50	16.33	20.21	10.00
2008-09	Allocation	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
	Release	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
	Expenditure	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
2009-10	Allocation	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
	Release	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
	Expenditure	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
2010-11	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
	Expenditure	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
2011-12	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
	Expenditure	12.25	5.00	17.00	15.25	13.00	2.69

<b>Table 2 Progress achieved under BRGF in Karnataka Year</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Bidar</b>	<b>Gulbarga/ Yadgir</b>	<b>Raichur</b>	<b>Davangere</b>	<b>Chitradurga</b>	<b>ANSIRD</b>
2012-13 (12 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan)	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.44	22.75	21.39	13.19	22.27	3.5
	Expenditure	38.06	30.89	21.12	8.74	22.05	-
2013-14	Allocation	22.75	52.70	26.36	24.27	27.33	6.00
	Release	13.04	13.66	-	20.74	-	-
	Expenditure	18.19	30.55	21.39	22.18	33.67	3.38
	Allocation	20.56	47.62	23.82	21.93	24.69	6.00
2014-15	Release	18.29	12.50	15.74	-	-	-
	Expenditure	11.40	24.55	13.69	13.48	33.83	3.59
	Allocation	18.15*	18.15*	18.15*	18.15*	18.15*	3.09*
2015-16	Release	2.27	34.20	10.62	21.93	28.24	3.09
	Expenditure	8.14	14.83	-	6.26	7.35	-

Source: RDPR Department

\* The 2015-16 allocations are tentative and will probably modify.

and thus reduce the development gap across the regions.

- Involvement of people in Planning Process. Capacity building of local institutions in decision making process, plan preparation, and implementation.
- Provision of expert assistance to local institutions in Plan formulation & implementation.
- Undertaking support activities required for Improving functional delivery of services through Panchayat institutions.

In Karnataka, the programme is being implemented in six backward districts of Kalaburgi, Yadgir Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur and Davanagere. Central assistance has been earmarked on the basis of share in population and share in geographical area. An amount of Rs. 550 Crores has been earmarked for this scheme as a whole for 11th Five year Plan. Similarly an amount of Rs.595.00Crores has been earmarked for this scheme for 12th Five year Plan. Table 2 provides details of the scheme's implementation in Karnataka.

The plan outlay of 2015-16 reflects the compositional shift in the allocations for various Programmes and Schemes. Making his

Budget Speech while presenting the General Budget 2015-16, the Finance Minister said that consequent to this substantially higher devolution; many schemes (like C-Category-Schemes BRGF, RGPSA etc) on the State subjects are to be delinked from Central support. Hence, the State Government has provided Rs.112.00Crores in budget for only works already under implementation to be completed. As such no new action plan or works can be taken under these schemes. In this regard Rs.100.35crores has already released to 6 BRGF and ANSSIRD & PR, Mysore in the Financial year 2015-16. There is no grants will be releasing in 2016-17.

#### **14.2. AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARDS**

Malnad Area Development Board, Shivamogga

Malnad Area Development Board came into existence by the Act Malnad Area Development Act,1991 on 18.5.1993. The main objective of the board is to achieve overall development of the Malnad Area specifically.

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.

**Objectives:**

- Development of infrastructure of road & bridges (foot bridges, hanging bridges)
- Development of Buildings of schools, colleges, hospital and hostels.
- Rural and Urban water supply schemes such as minor irrigation and rural electrification programmes.

The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 56356.768 lakh completing 19428 works.

**Initiatives taken up in 2016-17:**

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 Srikshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (R) Dharmasthala which will share the cost of the installation of the unit.

**Best practices and success stories.**

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 Srikshetra 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.

**Challenges and the futures outlook of the Board:**

The future challenge is in identification of the specific requirement in the hinterland and to supplement the various works carried out by different agencies.

Table-14.6 shows the details of expenditure incurred since inception of the Board.

Table-14.7 shows the physical achievement made since inception of the Board.

**Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga**

The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established in the year 1995 under Karnataka Act No.38 BSDB 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 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 2016-17 (till December-2016), the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 19259.02 lakh completing 5638 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 60% shall be utilized for water and soil conservation works and remaining 40% shall be for other developmental works in Bayaluseeme area.

**Challenges and the futures outlook of the Board:**

The future challenge is in identification of the specific requirement in the hinterland and to supplement the various works carried out by different agencies. Table-14.8 shows the details of expenditure incurred since inception of the Board. Table-14.9 shows the physical achievement made since inception of the Board.

**Table-14.6 Since Inception Financial Progress Statement of MADB, Shivamoga****(Rs. in lakh)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Releases</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
1993-94	3300	3300	1559
1994-95	3500	2400	3806
1995-96	3000	2250	2022
1996-97	3000	2100	1914
1997-98	1570	1570	2736
1998-99	3850	1875	2023
1999-00	3284	2463	2564
2000-01	3400	3256	3010
2001-02	1725	1135	1740
2002-03	1645	1534	1557
2003-04	1250	1350	1382
2004-05	707	707	668
2005-06	1400	1400	1345
2006-07	3355	3355	1433
2007-08	3450	2825	2712
2008-09	2300	1058	2697
2009-10	1600	1597	1052
2010-11	2000	2000	2158
2011-12	3400	3360	3048
2012-13	3400	3400	3233
2013-14	3430	2573	3111
2014-15	3800	3800	3609
2015-16	4000	4000	4543
2016-17 (31.12.2016)	5000	2500	2433.524
<b>Total</b>	<b>67366</b>	<b>55805.81</b>	<b>56356.768</b>

Note: The expenditure incurred in a year includes unspent balance of previous year also.

The expenditure incurred in the year 2016-17 includes administrative expenditure of Rs.109.632 lakh upto



**Table-14.7 Since Inception Physical Progress Statement of MADB, Shivamoga**

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
1999-00	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	2	19	0	0	1621	1283
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 (upto 31.12.2016)	1033	169	51	0	1253	411
<b>Total</b>	<b>16030</b>	<b>4098</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>22814</b>	<b>19428</b>

1. MI: Minor Irrigation
2. GWR: Ground Water Resources

**Table-14.8 Since Inception Financial Progress Statement of BSDB, Chitradurga****(Rs. in lakh)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Releases</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
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 (Upto Dec-16)	4500.00	1125.00	1763.08
<b>Total</b>		<b>28641.00</b>	<b>20114.05</b>	<b>19259.02</b>

Note: The expenditure incurred in a year includes unspent balance of previous year also up to End of December-2016.

**Table-14.9 Since Inception Physical Progress Statement of BSDB, Chitradurga**

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003-04	85	8	111	59	4	267	85	7	111	59	4	266
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	385
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 (upto Dec-16)	118	11	9	404	14	556	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1920</b>	<b>2570</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>7162</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>5638</b>

### Coastal Development Authority, Mangaluru (Karavali Abhivruddhi Pradhikara)

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: ಸೌಇ 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 this financial year (2015-16).

### **Projects taken up in three Coastal Districts of Karnataka since inception**

#### **1. New Proposed High Speed Airport Road between Manipal to Bajpe International Airport.**

- 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. Proposed connectivity road parallel to N.H 66 and beach side through out passing in three Coastal Districts Known as fisheries road.**

- 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)

#### **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 Hyderabad, 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. The construction work of Udupi (Town is under progress).

#### **4. Construction of Foot Bridges/Hanging Bridges in 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 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:

#### **5. Multi Village Water Supply Project.**

The preparation of Preliminary Scheme 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.

### 14.10 Details of proposal submitted to Government of the Construction of Foot Bridges in Coastal Districts

(Rs. in.Crore)

Name/ Place of Work	District	Taluk	Grama Panchayath	Grama	Estimated Cost	Date of Submission of Project Reports to the Govt of Karnataka
Badabagilu	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	Haduvalli		0.37	5.1.2011 (Project has been sanctioned)
Datasala River	Uttara Kannada	Honnavar	Chikkanagodu	Hirebailu	3.00	23.01.2012
Nethravathi River	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	Bandharu	Illanthila Mogru	1.49	23.01.2012
Bolmanaru	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	Pudhuvettu	Bolmanaru	4.50	2.2.2013 (Project has been sanctioned)
Madisalu	Udupi	Udupi	Udupi	Aroor	2.00	19.10.2011 (Project has been sanctioned)

The projects under taken by CDA for the financial year 2015-16 are as mentioned below

Particulars	Foot Bridges	Hanging Bridges	Fish Markets	Parks	Total
Phy No	1	2	7	2	12

The projects under taken by CDA for the financial year 2016-17 are as mentioned below

Particulars	Foot Bridges	Hanging Bridges	Fish Markets	Parks	Sky Walk	Drinking Water	Drains	Anganavadi	Total
Phy No	72	2	8	2	1	1	02	04	92

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 was taken up during the year 2015-16.

#### 6. 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 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 Legislators' Local Area Development Scheme

Government has introduced the Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) in 2001-02 with a budget allocation

**Table 14.11 : Funds Allocated to Coastal Development Authority since inception**

Year	Budget Allocation (in lakh)	Amount Released (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)
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	992.78258
2016-17	1500.00	750.00	447.948 (end of Dec-16)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4400.00</b>	<b>2504.200</b>	<b>1913.081</b>

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.

For effective monitoring of KLLAD Scheme in all 30 districts it is proposed to establish

Facilitation centre and also web based applications as MIS and WORKSOFT software.

#### **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 which Rs 4885.00 lakh to Yadgir district Expenditure Rs.4443.00 lakh and Rs.3284.64 lakh to Chikkaballapur has been released and Expenditure Rs.2173.00 lakh so far.

#### **Naxal Affected Area Development Programmes**

A grant of Rs.500.00 lakh each was provided to naxal affected taluks for taking-up developmental works. Amount released so far to the taluks are as follows:-

#### **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 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 Member of Parliament concerned. Karnataka is represented by 28 Members of Lok Sabha, 12 Members of Rajya Sabha and one

**Table 14.12 : 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	<b>Amount not provided due to drought</b>	
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	600.01	600.01
2016-17	600.00	296.50

**Table-14.13 Amount released through Naxal Affected Area Development Programme  
(Rs. in lakh)**

Sl. No.	District	Taluks	Amount allocated	Releases
1	Tumkur	Pavagada	500.00	468.75
2	Shivamogga	Thirthahalli	500.00	500.00
		Hosanagara	500.00	500.00
3	Chickmagalore	Sringeri	500.00	500.00
		Mudigere	500.00	500.00
		Koppa	500.00	500.00
4	Udupi	Karkala	500.00	500.00
		Kundapura	500.00	500.00
5	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	500.00	500.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>4500.00</b>	<b>4468.75</b>

\*Upto November-2016

**Table 14.14 : Funds allocated and spent under MPLADS since inception (upto December-2016) (Rs. In crore)**

Area	Amount Sanctioned	Released by GOI	% of released over sanctioned	Expenditure Incurred	% of Utilisation over released
Lok Sabha	1507.54	1456.40	96.60	1318.70	90.55
Rajya Sabha	625.82	609.60	97.40	558.88	91.68

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](http://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.

#### **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 then Hyderabad State until 1956. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region comprises of Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppala, Ballary 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 Prof. 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



- Per capita Income of Gulbarga Region during the year 2014-15 at current prices is Rs. 81,677/- as against State per capita Income of Rs. 1,32,880/-.

#### **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 on 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 institution.
- d. The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Hyderabad – Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 – provides for reservation of 70% of available seats.

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. In pursuance to the Article 371(J) Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development Board was formed on 06/11/2013. It was constituted with 28 members on the 23rd January 2014. Sri Qamrul Islam honourable Minister of Municipal Administration, & Walkf and Minorities Welfare has been nominated as the Chairman of the Board. Besides the Chairman, the board consists of 5 official members, 12 nominated members, 4 invited members and 6 experts. At present Dr. Sharana Prakash R. Patil, Hon'ble Minister for Medical Education is the Chairman of the Board. The Board has convened its first meeting of 2016-17 on 22.08.2016.

#### **Action Plan of 2014-15**

The HKRDB finalised the action plan of 2014-15 for Rs. 600 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon. the Governor of Karnataka

during September-2014. Earmarking in the Action Plan is as follows:

- Rs. 96.00 crore for Macro projects
- Rs. 496.80 crore for Micro projects
- Rs. 7.20 crore for administrative expenses

In the action plan of 2014-15, HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 4% of institutional gap allocation.

Rs. 600 crore has been budgeted for 2014-15 against which Rs.300 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 123.35 crore.

### **Action Plan of 2015-16**

The HKRDB finalised the action plan of 2015-16 for Rs. 1000 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon. the Governor of Karnataka during May 2015. Earmarking in the Action Plan is as follows:

- Rs. 235.00 crore for Macro projects
- Rs. 670.73 crore for Micro projects
- Rs. 58.27 crore as Education Fund
- Rs. 36.00 crores for administrative and others

In the action plan of 2015-16, HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 4% of institutional gap allocation.

Rs. 1000 crore has been budgeted for 2015-16 against which Rs.750 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 388.80 crore.

### **Action Plan of 2016-17**

The HKRDB finalised the action plan of 2016-17 for Rs. 1000 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon. the Governor of Karnataka during May 2016. Earmarking in the Action Plan is as follows:

- Rs. 515.01 crore for Macro projects
- Rs. 484.28 crore for Micro projects
- Rs. 71.00 crore as Education Fund and for administrative and others

In the action plan of 2016-17, HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 4% of institutional gap allocation.

Rs. 1000 crore has been budgeted for 2016-17 against which Rs.500 crore has been released. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 621.99 crore as at the end of December 2016.

### **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 persists. This indicates that the barriers to development are still strong enough to retard the development processes. The focus of the Twelfth Five Year Plan viz., faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth implies that people in all the regions of the Country should gain access to development.

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 the State. Therefore to plug the backwardness of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, State has continued the allocation of Rs. 1000 crores to the HKRDB during 2016-17 also. The focus, however, needs to be on education, health and nutrition and skill development along with development of farm and non-farm activities. Therefore, formulation and effective implementation of development programmes tailored to the needs of the region are required to meet the challenges of this region.

#### **1. Training Programme for NEET and CET exams in HK Region**

As per the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Ordinances promulgated by the Central Government on 24.05.2016, NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY CUM ENTRANCE TEST-II (UG), 2016 will be conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi for admission to MBBS/BDS Courses in Medical/Dental Colleges run with the approval of Medical Council of India/Dental Council of India under the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

As per this, Government of Karnataka decided to admit students for Medical/BDS courses through NEET exam instead of CET exam from 2017. Since this is an All India level exam, students across the country will take up this exam and students from Hyderabad Karnataka Region who are also taking up this exam will have to compete at All India level to get the Medical seats.

In order to train the students of HK region for NEET as well as CET exams, Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development Board is proposed to take up training programme and also supplying training materials such as equipments for “Interactive Training and Technology set up” for PU colleges, MIS, Studio upgradation and technical support etc., for an amount of Rs.99.32 lakhs during 2016-17. NEET and CET exams training programme will be implemented through pre-university colleges of Education Department.

## 2. AIR Weekly Magazine Programme

The Board proposes to continue the sponsoring of “Eshanyada Aisiri” programme which is a weekly hour-long magazine programme broadcast through AIR Kalburgi and also “Vijayanagarada Aisiri” through AIR Hospet covering Bellary and Koppal Districts during 2016-17 also.

## Reservation in Education sector and Recruitment in Public Employment under Article 371J of the Constitution of India

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.

In this direction recruitment has been made for about 13,135 posts in different Departments and Boards through direct recruitment. With regard to reservation in the educational institutions for professional courses, there has been a substantial improvement in the cut of ranking during admission in the academic year 2016-17 in respect of professional courses and many of the local persons have benefited.

## 14.15 HKRDB PROGRESS

Sl. No	Year	Financial (Rs.in crore)			Physical (works in nos.)			
		Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Approved works	Completed works	Works under progress	Works under Tender /Adm apprvl, DPR process
1	2013-14	150	30	-	605	565	40	0
2	2014-15	600	300	123.35	1978	1212	706	65
3	2015-16	1000	750	388.80	3252	1152	1644	456
4	Reappropriation				620	41	403	176
5	2016-17*	1000	500	621.99	2727	12	385	2330

\* Upto Dec.2016



# CHAPTER 15

## Evaluation of Government Programmes/Schemes

Karnataka was one of the first States in the Country to come out with an “Evaluation Policy” in the year 2000. After the implementation of the year 2000 Evaluation Policy, introspection was done about its implementation a decade later by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics department of the State. With a view to overcome the shortcomings and lacunae in evaluations of the past and to have a professional, unbiased and independent body with the responsibility of carrying out evaluations, the Government of Karnataka constituted the “Karnataka Evaluation Authority” in the year 2011. The Karnataka Evaluation Authority is a non-profit society registered under the Karnataka Societies Act 1960. It receives funds for evaluation studies from the Government of Karnataka and also some of its departments. It has been exempted from paying Income Tax by the Income Tax department.

### MAIN POINTS OF EVALUATION POLICY OF 2011:

The mission of the Evaluation Policy of 2011 is to have a “transparent, effective and efficient policy of evaluation of its development policies and programmes”. It provides for prescribing standards of evaluation and strives to enhance the technical capacities within the departments of the Government and independent evaluation agencies to undertake and utilize evaluation outputs. This policy includes all departments, urban and rural local bodies, Corporations and industries owned by State Government. The policy envisages two broad types of Evaluation, namely –

**A. External Evaluation:** This is where the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) initiates Evaluation studies that are paid by its own funds. When a scheme is taken up for external evaluation by KEA, it cannot get evaluated by the concerned department. The line department is duty bound to furnish all information to KEA in time, and extend all help in the carrying out the evaluation.

**B. Internal Evaluation:** An evaluation taken up by the line departments from their own resources is referred to as Internal Evaluation. In order to ensure that there is no conflict of interest, it is mandatory for the concerned department to take advice from the KEA on the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the evaluation study, data collection tools, vendor outsourcing, all other technical matters and to follow the rules and procedures prescribed by KEA. The Evaluation Policy has made provision that any evaluation can be handed over to KEA at any stage.

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 and to follow up utilization of evaluation outputs.
- d. To formulate rules and procedures for selection of agency for Evaluation and publication of a training manual on Evaluation.
- e. To disseminate the findings of evaluation studies.

### B. Procedure of evaluation:

Briefly, Evaluation follows the following stages:

A) The department whose scheme or programme is being evaluated prepares a Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the study. These ToRs are discussed between the KEA and the concerned department. A final ToR is prepared jointly by them.

B) A committee has been constituted to frame the appropriate sampling design in the ToRs of various evaluation studies prior to ToRs

sanction. This committee will also prepare/scrutinise the questionnaires prepared by the Consultant Evaluation Organization.

C) The ToR is put before the Technical Committee of KEA. The Committee has academicians and officers of KEA as its members and is headed by the Principal Secretary, Planning. The Technical Committee goes through the contents of the ToR and approves it after making such changes as deemed appropriate.

D) The Evaluation work is outsourced to a Consultant Evaluation Organization. It prepares a Work Plan and submits to the Technical Committee of KEA.

E) The Work Plan is put before the Technical Committee of KEA. The Technical Committee goes through the contents of the Work Plan and approves it after making such changes as deemed appropriate.

F) The Consultant Evaluation Organization does the study and submits a draft report to KEA. This is given to an Independent Assessor of KEA for suggestions, comments and improvements.

G) The Consultant Evaluation Organization complies with the suggestions of the Independent Assessor of KEA and submits the final draft report to the Technical Committee of KEA.

H) The Final draft report is put before the Technical Committee of KEA. The Technical Committee goes through its contents and a presentation made on it by the Consultant Evaluation Organization and approves it as it is or approves it with appropriate changes.

I) The final approved Evaluation report is sent to the Independent Assessor of KEA for rating. This rating has a bearing on the ranking of empanelled Consultant Evaluation Organizations.

In 2016-2017 8 Evaluation Consultant Organizations were empanelled following the procedure prescribed by the Empanelment Manual and 3 Independent Assessors were empanelled for assessment of the evaluation reports and their grading as prescribed by the Empanelment Manual.

#### **TARGETS OF KEA FOR 2016-17:**

1. KEA has a target of completing 30 Terms of Reference to take up evaluation studies of schemes/programmes.
2. KEA has a target of completing 30 evaluation studies of programmes/schemes implemented in various Govt. departments including taking evaluation studies of performance of PSU's.

As an activity ancillary to evaluation, KEA will be empanelling more Consultant Evaluation Organizations and Independent Assessors.

**Table 15.1: Achievement of KEA in conducting Evaluation Studies**

Sl. No.	Work Details	Achievement in	
		2015-16	2016-17 up to December 2016
1.	Approval of Terms of Reference of Evaluation Studies.	22	14
2.	Outsourcing External Studies.	24	11
3.	Completed Evaluation Studies.	16	19

Note:

- 5 external 2 internal evaluation reports which were mentioned as pending for approval in the Economic Survey Report-2015-16 were completed in the months January, 2016 and February, 2016.
- Out of 19 completed evaluation studies, 1 Internal evaluation study is included.

**Table 15.2: Details of schemes taken up for evaluation in 2016-17****(up to December 2016)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name Of The Evaluation Study</b>	<b>Concerned Department</b>
<b>1</b>	Evaluation of “Ksheera Sanjeevini” Project for Socio economic Development of women through dairying implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd. Bengaluru	Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producer’s Federation Limited (KMF)
<b>2</b>	Evaluation of Socio Economic Development of Dairying Women under phase VIII of STEP Scheme of the Government of India in Karnataka	Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producer’s Federation Limited (KMF)
<b>3</b>	Evaluation of RKVY project titled “Establishment of Jaggery Park in Southern Karnataka” of the University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru.
<b>4</b>	Evaluation of the “Composite Housing Scheme in Airport Land (Biddapura) of Kalburgi District” by Karnataka Housing Board, Bengaluru.	Karnataka Housing Board, Bengaluru.
<b>5</b>	Evaluation of the “Residential High Rise Project constructed at Jakkarehonda, Belagavi District” by Karnataka Housing Board, Bengaluru.	Karnataka Housing Board, Bengaluru.
<b>6</b>	Evaluation of Udyogini scheme, implemented in the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women’s Development Corporation, Bengaluru.	Karnataka State Women Development Corporation
<b>7</b>	Evaluation of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme in Karnataka State for the period 2010-11 to 2015-16.	Women & Child Development Dept.
<b>8</b>	Evaluation of Socio-Economic impact on rural people by improvement of roads under NABARD undertaken by Panchayath Raj Engineering Department of Karnataka from 2012-13 to 2014-15.	PRED
<b>9</b>	Evaluation of the performance of Farm Forestry component under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts of Karnataka in the period 2013-14 to 2015-16.	RDPR
<b>10</b>	Evaluation of the Karnataka Legislators Local Area Development Scheme.	Ministry of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics.
<b>11</b>	Study on Utilization Pattern of institutional loan availed by Self Help Groups at Concessional interest rates through Co-op institutions.	Cooperation Department.







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**ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA  
2016-17**

**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 Popula- Tion (per Sq Km) *	% of Urban Population to total Population*	% of State Population to all India Population*	Decennial growth rate of Popula- tion % *	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
<b>India</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>12105.93</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>31.15</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>943</b>

\* 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	67.35	74.77	59.96
Telangana	24.53	83.95	33.45		66.54	75.04	57.99
Arunachal Pradesh	68.8	81.5	6.2	35.4	65.38	72.55	53.52
Assam	19.6	72.6	15.4	22.5	72.19	77.85	63
Bihar	17.2	61.5	52.8	19.1	61.8	71.2	46.4
Jharkhand	38.3	52.1	33.9	29.1	66.41	76.84	52.04
Delhi	16.8	95.0	0.7	10.6	86.21	90.94	68.85
Goa	11.9	82.5	4.6	21.9	88.7	92.65	82.16
Gujarat	21.5	82.2	27.6	23.4	78.03	85.75	63.31
Haryana	20.2	78.7	17.1	17.8	75.55	84.06	56.91
Himachal Pradesh	30.9	57.9	4.9	44.8	82.8	89.53	73.51
Jammu & Kashmir	19.3	61.2	12.7	19.1	67.16	76.75	49.12
Karnataka	24.1	83.9	25.7	31.9	75.36	82.47	66.01
Kerala	10.6	80.3	11.4	18.2	94.00	96.11	100.76
Madhya Pradesh	36.7	71.9	38.6	32.6	69.32	78.73	54.49
Chattisgarh	43.4	67.7	41.8	39.7	70.28	80.27	59.58
Maharashtra	21.2	88.5	27.3	31.1	82.34	88.38	69.87
Manipur	38.9	73.8	9.6	38.6	79.21	86.06	71.73
Meghalaya	86.7	77.7	16.7	32.7	74.43	75.95	71.88
Mizoram	94.5	85.3	8.6	36.2	91.33	93.35	86.72
Nagaland	86.5	76.1	6.5	44.7	79.55	82.75	70.01
Odisha	39.9	61.0	38.4	27.2	72.87	81.59	62.46
Punjab	31.9	85.4	16.0	13.9	75.84	80.44	62.52
Rajasthan	31.3	70.5	16.5	35.1	66.11	79.19	47.76
Sikkim	38.4	74.8	8.4	39.6	81.42	86.55	66.39
Tamil Nadu	21.1	85.0	29.2	31.8	80.09	86.77	73.14
Tripura	49.6	73.3	24.1	23.6	87.22	91.53	78.98
Uttar Pradesh	21.3	67.8	30.3	16.7	67.68	77.28	51.36
Uttarakhand	21.7	74.1	10.4	26.7	78.82	87.4	67.06
West Bengal	29.3	73.9	29.3	18.1	76.26	81.69	66.57
<b>India</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>74.04</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>65.46</b>

\* 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	2014-15	2014-15	2013-14	2013-14
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	17.0	7.3	39	95689	70	31.68	9.28
Telangana	18.0	6.7	35		14	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	19.2	6.6	30	101033	235	18.25	11.50
Assam	22.4	7.2	49	53618	188	19.89	6.95
Bihar	25.9	6.2	42	34856	213	21.00	10.44
Jharkhand	23.8	5.9	34	58344	198	21.81	10.21
Delhi	16.8	3.8	20	252011	178	40.61	15.00
Goa	12.9	6.6	10	274939	135	29.53	11.03
Gujarat	20.6	6.2	35	124358	151	23.70	8.97
Haryana	21.2	6.1	36	150260	156	39.64	8.20
Himachal Pradesh	16.4	6.7	32	119720	140	19.70	17.63
Jammu & Kashmir	16.8	5.1	34	65598	148	19.54	5.35
Karnataka	18.1	6.8	29	130897	137	21.05	6.41
Kerala	14.8	6.6	12	138390	121	25.49	10.91
Madhya Pradesh	25.7	7.8	52	51371	186	20.51	8.61
Chattisgarh	23.4	7.7	43	73758	178	17.17	5.74
Maharashtra	16.5	6.0	22	134081	144	14.20	8.02
Manipur	14.6	4.3	11	NA	198	18.42	9.33
Meghalaya	24.1	7.5	46	71101	255	24.16	10.92
Mizoram	16.4	4.3	32	85359	195	15.09	14.68
Nagaland	15.3	3.1	14	76679	179	21.42	11.24
Odisha	19.4	7.9	49	63108	152	18.20	5.37
Punjab	15.5	6.4	24	114561	145	45.25	8.72
Rajasthan	25.0	6.4	46	76881	175	16.71	5.93
Sikkim	17.1	5.1	19	NA	181	16.47	9.25
Tamil Nadu	15.4	7.0	20	135806	128	31.14	7.52
Tripura	14.9	4.7	21	NA	157	27.72	7.19
Uttar Pradesh	27.0	7.4	48	44197	179	27.10	7.36
Uttarakhand	18.2	6.0	33	139184	169	20.83	8.69
West Bengal	15.6	6.1	28	NA	143	28.11	8.43
<b>India</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>86879</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>

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	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2012-13	2014-15	2012-13	2012-13	2013-14
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Andhra Pradesh	26.6	5.0	801.3	221	237.23	33.52	81.44	617
Telangana	-	-	-	-	231.43	-	-	2134
Arunachal Pradesh	17.9	-	194.6	267	0.00	20.00	75.79	0
Assam	19.2	#	369.7	169	125.08	3.84	66.98	598
Bihar	20.2	-	499.2	153	178.65	39.25	69.45	109
Jharkhand	18.9	-	692.2	138	38.39	12.67	84.85	570
Delhi	40.6	-	-	5	82.25	44.90	44.90	668
Goa	26.6	-	721.3	91	46.85	22.09	80.98	3885
Gujarat	21.0	6.9	547.9	117	132.79	33.60	81.76	2271
Haryana	38.5	7.3	735.2	640	221.44	48.65	55.10	2416
Himachal Pradesh	19.6	#	231.8	216	53.96	11.62	57.34	2835
Jammu & Kashmir	19.1	-	10.0	146	-	27.97	64.11	533
Karnataka	16.2	4.8	902.5	178	176.15	29.12	83.36	1518
Kerala	25.3	#	1002.4	15	40.55	15.28	79.01	1053
Madhya Pradesh	16.0	5.7	434.2	326	78.17	36.96	66.37	445
Chattisgarh	15.2	#	26.0	299	92.07	25.46	82.08	651
Maharashtra	12.1	3.9	820.7	98	125.60	14.83	79.29	1678
Manipur	17.5	-	580.0	131	61.84	15.86	100.00	229
Meghalaya	23.9	#	29.0	89	0.00	19.12	83.82	453
Mizoram	15.1	#	49.1	38	-	12.07	100.00	0
Nagaland	20.2	#	435.2	304	6.34	17.38	77.71	189
Odisha	16.3	4.1	659.1	191	57.49	24.62	86.53	621
Punjab	45.0	7.5	750.0	1029	227.46	52.29	52.73	2173
Rajasthan	13.3	5.6	689.9	268	54.51	31.31	72.97	686
Sikkim	15.8	-	-	174	0.00	9.72	53.47	2090
Tamil Nadu	25.5	4.6	1035.7	78	163.67	51.42	88.40	2837
Tripura	26.8	#	516.7	197	41.15	16.30	69.57	793
Uttar Pradesh	24.8	#	604.5	254	150.45	53.94	64.15	457
Uttarakhand	19.9	-	569.7	181	159.95	30.07	62.81	3834
West Bengal	27.2	#	1142.7	181	150.91	31.85	53.78	707
<b>India</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>705.2</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>128.08</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>71.98</b>	<b>1118</b>

\* 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	2013-14	2013-14	2012	2011	31.03.2013	31.03.2013	31.03.2013
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Andhra Pradesh	2029.86	209.38	14689	86.53	10	46029	50604
Telangana	1407.74	287.70	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	10910	25.74	7	49772	10561
Assam	1755.01	280.73	5791	308.26	5	24167	8884
Bihar	1766.65	186.58	2990	138.74	5	15215	4580
Jharkhand	4592.86	1041.39	9573	29.99	7	30788	9733
Delhi	2010.02	287.57	43781	1999.18	17	433880	423250
Goa	5856.41	1454.92	59356	287.06	36	270557	76193
Gujarat	6810.79	860.81	23849	79.68	10	57716	41664
Haryana	5599.91	842.85	23581	94.38	13	64591	49143
Himachal Pradesh	4132.31	1094.97	10736	86.15	18	64818	22455
Jammu & Kashmir	2649.86	527.66	7312	12.14	10	45337	16629
Karnataka	4419.60	672.56	17857	146.92	12	73794	52655
Kerala	2133.74	248.50	20634	517.77	16	69487	50943
Madhya Pradesh	5006.87	744.95	11213	64.01	7	26662	15371
Chattisgarh	4667.14	1077.05	12151	69.51	7	31501	16723
Maharashtra	4561.48	978.11	17292	133.41	9	154165	136154
Manipur	269.66	44.98	8366	85.70	4	19167	5258
Meghalaya	3632.16	777.55	6673	53.43	8	44831	10503
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	9298	46.53	10	37223	13119
Nagaland	345.28	70.23	14704	205.96	6	32633	9105
Odisha	5101.27	1223.13	8956	166.23	8	33419	15395
Punjab	1752.04	229.45	22575	167.18	17	70556	57150
Rajasthan	2726.59	415.92	13108	70.51	8	24828	22883
Sikkim	10762.17	6416.47	7049	65.25	16	80200	21627
Tamil Nadu	2367.23	373.34	24134	147.89	11	60079	73892
Tripura	244.65	65.15	5553	322.07	8	31556	10247
Uttar Pradesh	3321.50	491.24	7730	161.98	6	24873	10852
Uttarakhand	6673.71	1596.24	12334	92.14	15	63407	22086
West Bengal	3500.69	352.50	4230	337.13	7	46756	28792
<b>India</b>	<b>3530.21</b>	<b>573.60</b>	<b>13175</b>	<b>142.68</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>56380</b>	<b>44028</b>

Note- # Data relates to 2010.

P=Provisional. NA: Not Available. \* excludes Union Territories

**Appendix - 2.1 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CURRENT PRICES**

		(Rs. Crore)					
Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 SRE	2015-16 FRE	2016-17 AE
1	Crops	53395	57495	69924	81572	75177	82120
2	Livestock	13497	15070	16341	18688	21177	22543
3	Forestry and Logging	5935	6049	6586	6931	7207	7457
4	Fishing	2723	3192	3849	5004	4501	5012
5	Mining and Quarrying	4503	4073	6172	8469	4138	4306
6	Manufacturing	97139	108505	117943	129538	141701	148010
7	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply	10829	11478	12756	14258	15029	15801
8	Construction	50331	52339	59401	61048	65867	69401
9	Trade and Repair Services	49570	57749	70078	75237	82341	90645
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10873	11905	13013	14679	16601	16781
11	Railways	2022	2298	2296	2595	3352	3647
12	Road Transport	21957	25330	28701	31946	37821	41187
13	Water Transport	269	253	225	242	239	248
14	Air Transport	374	678	563	1718	2272	3005
15	Services Incidental to Transport	472	398	446	553	620	691
16	Storage	276	315	350	428	482	541
17	Communication	8140	9123	11477	13495	15941	17167
18	Financial Services	28794	32119	36110	40942	44825	47425
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	143668	176957	218561	247664	292297	326413
20	Public Administration	14888	17856	20607	22326	23767	27661
21	Other Services	32561	38374	45016	53082	62670	72844
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552215</b>	<b>631559</b>	<b>740415</b>	<b>830413</b>	<b>918024</b>	<b>1002906</b>
	Product Taxes	70375	82515	98070	110267	128107	148377
	Product Subsidies	18812	22373	20600	18892	19063	18090
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>603778</b>	<b>691700</b>	<b>817886</b>	<b>921788</b>	<b>1027068</b>	<b>1133194</b>
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>98204</b>	<b>111294</b>	<b>130181</b>	<b>145141</b>	<b>159977</b>	<b>174606</b>
	Primary Sector	80051	85880	102872	120663	112199	121439
	Secondary Sector	158299	172323	190100	204844	222597	233211
	Tertiary Sector	313864	373357	447443	504906	583227	648256
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552215</b>	<b>631559</b>	<b>740415</b>	<b>830413</b>	<b>918024</b>	<b>1002906</b>
	I. Agriculture	75549	81806	96701	112194	108061	117132
	II. Industry	162802	176396	196272	213313	226735	237518
	III. Services	313864	373357	447443	504906	583227	648256
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552215</b>	<b>631559</b>	<b>740415</b>	<b>830413</b>	<b>918024</b>	<b>1002906</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second 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 SRE	2015-16 FRE	2016-17 AE
1	Crops	53395	49195	53948	56052	48701	49405
2	Livestock	13497	14078	14515	15200	15780	16204
3	Forestry and Logging	5935	5764	5606	5499	5444	5336
4	Fishing	2723	2659	2777	3107	2955	3058
5	Mining and Quarrying	4503	3920	5596	7339	6168	6297
6	Manufacturing	97139	103557	108793	117137	124688	127099
7	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply	10829	10580	11165	12143	12220	12276
8	Construction	50331	47724	53817	53700	56628	58396
9	Trade and Repair Services	49570	53405	59827	60360	63270	67817
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10873	11013	11131	11792	12768	12567
11	Railways	2022	2296	2131	2247	2775	2941
12	Road Transport	21957	23957	25745	28758	31660	33588
13	Water Transport	269	240	196	201	200	202
14	Air Transport	374	641	492	1428	1902	2451
15	Services Incidental to Transport	472	377	390	460	519	563
16	Storage	276	292	299	344	372	407
17	Communication	8140	8610	10022	11268	13374	14049
18	Financial Services	28794	31697	34865	39144	41765	44522
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	143668	163846	185682	197224	222654	242327
20	Public Administration	14888	16661	17962	18439	18473	20981
21	Other Services	32561	35484	37949	41274	46173	52307
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552215</b>	<b>585995</b>	<b>642909</b>	<b>683115</b>	<b>728490</b>	<b>772795</b>
	Product Taxes	70375	75978	83741	93159	102296	112959
	Product Subsidies	18812	20761	18027	15992	15240	13759
	<b>GSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>603778</b>	<b>641212</b>	<b>708623</b>	<b>760282</b>	<b>815545</b>	<b>871995</b>
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>98204</b>	<b>103170</b>	<b>112790</b>	<b>119711</b>	<b>127030</b>	<b>134360</b>
	Primary Sector	80051	75615	82442	87196	79048	80301
	Secondary Sector	158299	161860	173775	182980	193537	197772
	Tertiary Sector	313864	348519	386692	412939	455905	494722
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552215</b>	<b>585995</b>	<b>642909</b>	<b>683115</b>	<b>728490</b>	<b>772795</b>
	I. Agriculture	75549	71695	76846	79857	72880	74004
	II. Industry	162802	165780	179371	190319	199704	204068
	III. Services	313864	348519	386692	412939	455905	494722
	<b>Total GVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>552215</b>	<b>585995</b>	<b>642909</b>	<b>683115</b>	<b>728490</b>	<b>772795</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates.

**Appendix 2.3 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT -- AT CURRENT PRICES**

		(Rs. Crore)									
Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 SRE	2015-16 FRE	2016-17 AE				
1	Crops	48074	51435	62971	73595	66025	71620				
2	Livestock	13297	14841	16088	18419	20872	22219				
3	Forestry and Logging	5870	5981	6512	6851	7124	7371				
4	Fishing	2403	2845	3444	4505	4053	4512				
5	Mining and Quarrying	3959	3579	5285	7141	3489	3631				
6	Manufacturing	83435	92926	99713	110103	120440	125803				
7	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply	7194	7505	8376	9074	9565	10056				
8	Construction	48016	49654	55792	57351	61878	65198				
9	Trade and Repair Services	47521	55326	67370	72213	78847	86798				
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10424	11405	12329	13887	15896	16069				
11	Railways	1578	1798	1679	1904	2460	2676				
12	Road Transport	19967	23181	26488	29734	34847	37949				
13	Water Transport	245	232	125	153	220	229				
14	Air Transport	340	621	275	1375	2093	2769				
15	Services Incidental to Transport	429	364	386	487	571	637				
16	Storage	237	273	297	363	408	459				
17	Communication	6609	7479	9692	11395	13461	14496				
18	Financial Services	28339	31551	35426	40166	43976	46527				
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	133598	163530	202073	228980	270246	301788				
20	Public Administration	11487	13885	16125	17829	18980	22090				
21	Other Services	28136	33658	39873	47017	55510	64521				
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501157</b>	<b>572070</b>	<b>670318</b>	<b>752544</b>	<b>830961</b>	<b>907419</b>				
	Product Taxes	70375	82515	98070	110267	128107	148377				
	Product Subsidies	18812	22373	20600	18892	19063	18090				
	<b>NSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>552720</b>	<b>632211</b>	<b>747788</b>	<b>843918</b>	<b>940006</b>	<b>1037706</b>				
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900				
	<b>Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>89899</b>	<b>101722</b>	<b>119023</b>	<b>132880</b>	<b>146416</b>	<b>159893</b>				
	Primary Sector	73603	78682	94301	110511	101562	109354				
	Secondary Sector	138645	150086	163881	176528	191884	201057				
	Tertiary Sector	288909	343302	412136	465505	537515	597007				
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501157</b>	<b>572070</b>	<b>670318</b>	<b>752544</b>	<b>830961</b>	<b>907419</b>				
	I. Agriculture	69644	75103	89016	103369	98073	105722				
	II. Industry	142604	153665	169166	183670	195373	204689				
	III. Services	288909	343302	412136	465505	537515	597007				
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501157</b>	<b>572070</b>	<b>670318</b>	<b>752544</b>	<b>830961</b>	<b>907419</b>				

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second Revised Estimates.

**Appendix 2.4 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT - AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. NO	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 SRE	2015-16 FRE	2016-17 AE
1	Crops	48074	43582	48043	49840	42168	42533
2	Livestock	13297	13866	14291	14968	15539	15957
3	Forestry and Logging	5870	5701	5540	5430	5376	5270
4	Fishing	2403	2332	2422	2689	2557	2647
5	Mining and Quarrying	3959	3449	4784	6165	5181	5289
6	Manufacturing	83435	88554	91710	99276	105676	107719
7	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply	7194	6945	7057	7377	7424	7458
8	Construction	48016	45162	50421	50329	53073	54730
9	Trade and Repair Services	47521	51121	57364	57684	60305	64638
10	Hotel and Restaurants	10424	10542	10504	11086	12170	11978
11	Railways	1578	1828	1569	1630	2012	2133
12	Road Transport	19967	21898	23697	26740	29121	30894
13	Water Transport	245	219	103	120	184	186
14	Air Transport	340	586	224	1114	1749	2254
15	Services Incidental to Transport	429	344	333	399	477	518
16	Storage	237	252	251	289	312	342
17	Communication	6609	7005	8303	9335	11079	11639
18	Financial Services	28339	31145	34213	38411	40984	43688
19	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services	133598	151146	170561	181163	204522	222593
20	Public Administration	11487	12845	13781	14342	14369	16319
21	Other Services	28136	30991	33211	36121	40409	45777
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501157</b>	<b>529513</b>	<b>578383</b>	<b>614509</b>	<b>654688</b>	<b>694564</b>
	Product Taxes	70375	75978	83741	93159	102296	112959
	Product Subsidies	18812	20761	18027	15992	15240	13759
	<b>NSDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>552720</b>	<b>584730</b>	<b>644097</b>	<b>691676</b>	<b>741744</b>	<b>793764</b>
	Population ('000)	61482	62151	62827	63510	64201	64900
	<b>Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>89899</b>	<b>94082</b>	<b>102519</b>	<b>108908</b>	<b>115535</b>	<b>122306</b>
	Primary Sector	73603	68930	75080	79093	70822	71696
	Secondary Sector	138645	140660	149188	156981	166172	169907
	Tertiary Sector	288909	319923	354114	378435	417694	452961
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501157</b>	<b>529513</b>	<b>578383</b>	<b>614509</b>	<b>654688</b>	<b>694564</b>
	I. Agriculture	69644	65481	70296	72927	65640	66406
	II. Industry	142604	144110	153973	163147	171354	175196
	III. Services	288909	319923	354114	378435	417694	452961
	<b>Total NSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>501157</b>	<b>529513</b>	<b>578383</b>	<b>614509</b>	<b>654688</b>	<b>694564</b>

AE : Advance Estimates, FRE : First Revised Estimates, SRE : Second 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	1983-94c	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	1055966	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	60377756	60377756	55271995	55271996	89899
53	2012-13g	69170046	64121164	63221125	58473023	101722
54	2013-14g	81788555	70862280	74778844	64409692	119023
55	2014-15g SRE	92178806	76028212	84391835	69167626	132880
56	2015-16g FRE	102706783	81554545	94000562	74174397	146416
57	2016-17g AE	113319364	87199498	103770574	79376434	159893

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 2014-15**

Sl. No	District	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices		Per capita Income (Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) at Current Prices) (in Rs.)
		At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices		
		Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	
1	Bagalkote	24311	22225	19814	18011	113135
2	Bengaluru Urban	312221	286250	259637	236517	286198
3	Bengaluru Rural	14835	13390	12152	10884	129984
4	Belagavi	42209	38668	34179	31126	77825
5	Ballari	32180	29100	26958	24209	114138
6	Bidar	13536	12454	11071	10133	70339
7	Vijayapura	18724	17146	15268	13890	75754
8	Chamarajanagar	11390	10514	9201	8457	99080
9	Chickballapur	12941	11868	10572	9628	90966
10	Chikkamagaluru	21287	19471	17597	16025	164598
11	Chitradurga	15627	14323	12350	11240	83027
12	Dakshina Kannada	54193	48996	46099	41434	225554
13	Davangere	18950	17396	15244	13896	86016
14	Dharwad	23317	21469	19557	17912	111818
15	Gadag	10628	9761	8996	8210	88206
16	Kalaburagi	20766	18964	16787	15224	71085
17	Hassan	21764	20123	17934	16508	108970
18	Haveri	14650	13487	12073	11043	81207
19	Kodagu	6556	6056	4587	4222	105063
20	Kolar	16801	15305	13782	12458	95828
21	Koppal	11897	10923	9703	8843	75598
22	Mandya	24515	22642	20324	18686	120621
23	Mysuru	32555	29822	26726	24316	95591
24	Raichur	16715	15338	13729	12513	76498
25	Ramnagara	15275	13887	12358	11156	123397
26	Shivamogga	26858	24703	21502	19671	135582
27	Tumakuru	35879	32662	29471	26666	117283
28	Udupi	24877	22730	20871	18958	185721
29	Uttara Kannada	17140	15801	13936	12777	105767
30	Yadagiri	9191	8444	7735	7061	69177
	<b>State</b>	<b>921788</b>	<b>843918</b>	<b>760211</b>	<b>691676</b>	<b>132880</b>

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

**Appendix 2.7 Net District income in Karnataka at current and constant (2011-12) prices - 2014-15**

(Provisional) (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	District	NSDP Current Prices				NSDP Constant Prices			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	Bagalkote	4624	5572	9622	19818	3133	4954	7915	16001
2	Bengaluru Urban	2912	52096	200249	255257	2105	46303	161722	210130
3	Bengaluru Rural	1868	4018	6054	11940	1206	3580	4884	9670
4	Belagavi	9018	7866	17597	34481	6291	6976	14386	27654
5	Ballari	6863	5258	13827	25949	5580	4656	11272	21509
6	Bidar	1965	2035	7106	11106	1387	1806	5810	9003
7	Vijayapura	4234	3071	7985	15290	3092	2715	6534	12341
8	Chamarajanagar	2228	1926	5222	9375	1462	1716	4336	7514
9	Chickballapur	2420	2421	5742	10583	1784	2150	4620	8554
10	Chikkamagaluru	2958	5794	8610	17363	1886	5178	7174	14237
11	Chitradurga	3919	2112	6741	12772	2695	1870	5421	9986
12	Dakshina Kannada	4408	18548	20735	43691	3160	16593	17058	36811
13	Davangere	4725	3593	7194	15512	3366	3187	5792	12346
14	Dharwad	2385	5149	11611	19145	1862	4564	9488	15914
15	Gadag	1825	1696	5183	8704	1553	1513	4228	7294
16	Kalaburagi	5623	2472	8815	16911	4180	2197	7148	13526
17	Hassan	3538	3231	11175	17944	2577	2860	9229	14666
18	Haveri	3069	2088	6870	12027	2377	1854	5580	9811
19	Kodagu	1886	893	2621	5400	843	795	2114	3751
20	Kolar	3458	3245	6945	13648	2581	2892	5594	11068
21	Koppal	3066	1823	4851	9740	2315	1612	3930	7856
22	Mandya	4206	4540	11445	20191	2981	4029	9591	16601
23	Mysuru	4630	5137	16826	26593	3416	4571	13616	21603
24	Raichur	3957	2144	7577	13677	3080	1894	6143	11117
25	Ramnagara	2688	3925	5770	12384	1745	3508	4658	9911
26	Shivamogga	4776	5762	11491	22029	3023	5099	9355	17477
27	Tumakuru	5494	9311	14320	29125	3768	8289	11634	23691
28	Udupi	3037	6262	10971	20269	2182	5592	9069	16843
29	Uttara Kannada	2875	3090	8125	14090	1923	2742	6686	11351
30	Yadagiri	1855	1450	4224	7530	1537	1287	3449	6273
	<b>State</b>	<b>110511</b>	<b>176528</b>	<b>465505</b>	<b>752544</b>	<b>79093</b>	<b>156981</b>	<b>378435</b>	<b>614509</b>

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

**Appendix -2.8**  
**Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India**

Base Year : 2004-05=100

Sl.No.	Item group	Weight	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Percentage variation in December over April		
			April	December	April	December	April	December	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Primary Articles	20.12	242.4	244.4	243.6	257.8	251.9	256.3	0.83	5.83	1.75
2	Fuel & Power	14.91	211.8	194.6	184.3	176.8	175.4	192.1	-8.12	-4.07	9.52
3	Manufactured Products	64.97	154.6	154.7	153.9	152.6	155.5	158.0	0.06	-0.84	1.61
All Commodities		100.00	180.8	178.7	176.4	177.4	177.8	182.8	-1.16	0.57	2.81

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
<b>Base year: 1993-94=100</b>				
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
<b>New Base year: 2004-05=100</b>				
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
<b>(April 2016 to December 2016)</b>				
April 2016	251.9	177.8	2.36	1.43
May 2016	257.6	180.2	2.26	1.35
June 2016	265.5	182.9	3.07	1.50
July 2016	270.4	184.2	1.85	0.71
August 2016	269.6	183.3	-0.30	-0.49
September 2016	265.4	183.2	-1.56	-0.05
October 2016	264.0	183.6	-0.53	0.22
November 2016	259.4	183.1	-1.74	-0.27
December 2016	256.3	182.8	-1.20	-0.16

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
<b>(April 2016 to December 2016)</b>		
April 2016	1177	-0.08
May 2016	1185	0.68
June 2016	1198	2.28
July 2016	1212	0.00
August 2016	1206	-0.50
September 2016	1194	-1.00
October 2016	1194	0.00
November 2016	1208	1.17
December 2016	1201	-0.58

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	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Percentage variation in December over April		
			April	December	April	December	April	December	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Cereals	29.89	1121	1100	1122	1196	1205	1267	-1.87	6.60	5.15
2	Pulses	4.92	1113	1502	1533	2275	2011	1662	34.95	48.40	-17.35
3	Oilseeds	17.31	901	898	1059	1102	1173	1069	-0.33	4.06	-8.87
4	Gur & Sugar	14.56	668	634	628	612	649	696	-5.09	-2.55	7.24
5	Fiber	9.64	750	736	746	788	781	821	-1.87	5.63	5.12
6	Condiments and Spices	2.27	1004	1072	993	1139	1128	1135	6.77	14.70	0.62
7	Miscellaneous *	21.41	1527	1854	1859	1677	1494	1636	21.41	-9.79	9.50
<b>All Commodities</b>		100.00	1065	1143	1178	1211	1177	1202	7.32	2.80	2.12

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		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
April	242	256	271	715	749	794
May	244	258	275	720	761	816
June	246	261	277	731	769	824
July	252	263	280	744	773	817
August	253	264	278	745	777	809
September	253	266	277	744	780	809
October	253	269	278	745	786	810
November	253	270	277	752	795	806
December	253	269	275	751	798	808
January	254	269		751	797	
February	253	267		748	787	
March	254	268		746	786	

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	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Percentage variation in December over April		
		April	December	April	December	April	December	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<b>Central Series (Base year: 2001=100)</b>										
1	Bengaluru	247	262	260	277	273	279	6.07	6.54	2.2
2	Belagavi	247	257	258	275	276	279	4.05	6.59	1.09
3	Hubballi-Dharwad	260	272	273	291	290	292	4.62	6.59	0.69
4	Madikere	246	262	260	276	276	283	6.50	6.15	2.54
5	Mysuru	256	262	262	275	277	283	2.34	4.96	2.17
<b>State Series (Base year:1987-88=100)</b>										
6	Ballari	634	659	662	716	722	735	3.94	8.16	1.80
7	Bhadravathi	692	710	711	759	762	772	2.60	6.75	1.31
8	Davanagere	745	774	777	824	822	836	3.89	6.05	1.70
9	Dandeli	688	722	722	761	773	774	4.94	5.40	0.13
10	Kalaburagi	616	646	653	697	700	709	4.87	6.74	1.29
11	Harihar	638	663	668	714	716	725	3.92	6.89	1.26
12	Hassan	684	720	722	767	766	778	5.26	6.23	1.57
13	Mandya	744	774	773	815	815	829	4.03	5.43	1.72
14	Mangaluru	612	641	649	697	700	709	4.74	7.40	1.29
15	Raichur	735	766	772	820	820	823	4.22	6.22	0.37
16	Tumkur	566	597	600	656	658	669	5.48	9.33	1.67

**Appendix - 2.14 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State**

**Base Year: 2001=100**

Year/ Month	BENGALURU		BELAGAVI		HUBBALAI-DHARWAD		MADIKERI		MYSURU	
	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General
<b>Weight →</b>	<b>45.53</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>55.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>
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
<b>(April 2016 to December 2016)</b>										
April 2016	310	273	310	276	304	290	302	276	312	277
May 2016	331	283	321	284	313	296	304	277	333	288
June 2016	337	286	327	287	318	298	316	290	336	289
July 2016	328	283	322	286	310	294	311	287	323	283
August 2016	317	278	315	282	307	293	307	285	318	280
September 2016	320	280	308	278	306	293	306	286	317	280
October 2016	319	281	310	280	302	291	303	285	316	280
November 2016	316	278	311	280	307	293	303	285	317	281
December 2016	316	279	308	279	304	292	299	283	316	283

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK.

**Appendix 2.15 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at selected centres in Karnataka State**

Base Year: 1987-88=100

**STATE SERIESES**

Year/ Month Weights	BALLARI		BADRAVATHI		DAVANAGERE		DANDELI		KALABURAGH		HARIHARA		HASSAN		MANDYA		MANGALURU		RAICHUR		TUMKURU	
	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General
	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
<b>(April 2016 to December 2016)</b>																						
April 2016	885	722	964	761	1023	822	920	773	888	700	877	716	913	766	988	815	855	700	938	820	944	658
May 2016	905	734	986	772	1046	834	943	785	905	709	896	726	931	778	1009	826	873	711	948	827	972	670
June 2016	920	742	999	778	1061	841	955	792	922	717	907	731	945	786	1018	834	882	717	959	832	991	678
July 2016	912	743	987	779	1059	841	950	793	916	719	902	732	942	787	1014	834	878	718	956	833	970	678
August 2016	905	743	983	778	1052	839	940	790	909	716	896	732	937	783	1005	830	876	717	952	833	961	675
September 2016	898	739	976	775	1045	836	928	784	902	713	888	728	925	776	1000	827	870	714	944	828	945	669
October 2016	896	738	974	774	1042	834	922	780	898	711	882	725	921	774	998	826	868	713	938	825	940	666
November 2016	892	736	968	772	1041	833	913	777	896	710	877	722	918	772	991	823	867	712	937	825	933	663
December 2016	891	735	967	772	1046	836	908	774	894	709	881	725	929	778	1003	829	863	709	935	823	947	669

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, G.O.K.

**Appendix - 2.16**

**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers at All India and Karnataka**

Base Year: 1986-87=100

Item	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Percentage variation in December over April			
	April	December	April	December	April	December	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
<b>Karnataka</b>										
i)	Food	827	860	870	974	968	1018	3.99	11.95	5.17
ii)	General	824	871	884	957	962	1006	5.70	8.26	4.57
<b>All-India</b>										
i)	Food	751	782	772	829	817	846	4.13	7.38	3.55
ii)	General	771	807	805	853	848	876	4.67	5.96	3.30

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.

**Appendix - 2.17 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
<b>(April 2016 to December 2016)</b>				
April 2016	817	848	968	962
May 2016	833	860	922	980
June 2016	845	869	1010	993
July 2016	855	877	1025	1002
August 2016	853	876	1018	1003
September 2016	846	873	1009	996
October 2016	849	876	1012	999
November 2016	851	878	1018	1005
December 2016	846	876	1018	1006

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla, GOI.



**Appendix - 2.18 Rural Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka**

**Base Year : 1970=100**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Percentage variation over previous year/month</b>
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	4664	11.33
<b>(April 2016 to December 2016)</b>		
April 2016	4815	1.54
May 2016	4845	0.62
June 2016	4860	0.31
July 2016	4925	1.34
August 2016	4909	-0.32
September 2016	4890	-0.39
October 2016	4884	-0.12
November 2016	4881	-0.06
December 2016	4899	0.37

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

**Appendix - 2.19 Urban Retail Price Index Numbers in Karnataka**

**Base Year : 1970=100**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Percentage variation over previous year/month</b>
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
<b>(April 2016 December 2016)</b>		
April 2016	3164	0.96
May 2016	3200	1.14
June 2016	3218	0.56
July 2016	3227	0.28
August 2016	3212	-0.46
September 2016	3206	-0.19
October 2016	3212	0.19
November 2016	3189	-0.72
December 2016	3206	0.53

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOK.

### Appendix 3.1

#### Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) in Karnataka

(Rs. Crore)

Year	State Plan Outlay			Allocation of Plan Outlay to PRIs			% of PRI Plan Outlay to State Plan Outlays		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1993-94	3025	596	3621	471	322	793	15	54	22
1994-95	3383	792	4175	538	435	973	16	55	23
1995-96	3758	890	4648	620	480	1100	16	54	24
1996-97	4360	951	5311	732	541	1273	17	57	24
1997-98	4545	1090	5635	732	688	1420	16	63	25
1998-99	5353	1160	6513	732	715	1447	14	65	22
1999-00	5888	1199	7087	792	736	1528	13	61	22
2000-01	7274	1232	8506	962	735	1697	13	60	20
2001-02	8588	1017	9605	1083	751	1834	13	74	20
2002-03	8611	911	9522	617	624	1241	7	69	13
2003-04	9780	890	10670	688	614	1302	7	69	12
2004-05	12323	988	13311	1013	655	1668	8	66	13
2005-06	13555	1054	14609	1992	877	2869	15	83	20
2006-07	16166	1640	17806	2176	1256	3432	13	77	19
2007-08	17783	2749	20532	2241	1330	3571	13	48	17
2008-09	25953	2246	28199	2632	1785	4417	10	79	16
2009-10	29500	2931*	32431	2880	1857	4737	10	63	15
2010-11	31000	2764*	33764	3010	1860	4870	10	67	14
2011-12	38070	2802*	40872	3726	2316	6042	10	83	15
2012-13	39764	3208*	42972	4055	3754	7809	10	48	16
2013-14	48450	7243*	55693	4841	4080	8921	10	40	15
2014-15	61844	1143*	62987	9676	804	10480	16	70	17
2015-16	71054	838*	71892	10776	552	11328	15	66	16
2016-17	85375	855*	86230	11945	567	12512	14	66	15

\* Includes Centre's share of allocation under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, Swarna Jayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana, District Rural Development Agency, Integrated Waste Land Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme as per the budget link document.

**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
2005-06	18631.55	4213.42	22844.97	3874.71	30352.05	4401.54	34753.59
2006-07	23301.03	5374.33	28675.36	4098.41	37586.94	6444.85	44031.79
2007-08	25986.76	6779.23	32765.99	3357.66	41151.14	6275.47	47426.61
2008-09	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(RE)	75568.26	23983.35	99551.61	5411.37	117730.87	23354.40	141085.27
2016-17(BE)	83864.43	26978.85	110843.28	6220.45	130758.07	28502.11	159260.18

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

**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
2001-02	14351.59	65.67	7500.27	34.33	21851.86
2002-03	14551.24	60.70	9421.93	39.30	23973.17
2003-04	15483.22	53.22	13607.47	46.78	29090.69
2004-05	19321.24	56.72	14742.56	43.28	34063.80
2005-06	22733.77	65.47	11990.24	34.53	34724.01
2006-07	29952.24	68.30	13899.82	31.70	43852.06
2007-08	33642.14	70.72	13926.45	29.28	47568.59
2008-09	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(RE)	100987.3	71.51	40242.16	28.49	141229.46
2016-17(BE)	114417.38	71.76	45019.98	28.24	159437.36

RE=Revised Estimates, BE=Budget Estimates

**Appendix 3.4**

**Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2014-15 to 2016-17  
revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2014-15 (Accounts)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
<b>I.</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure (A+B)</b>	<b>69337.56</b>	<b>19003.84</b>	<b>563.32</b>	<b>88904.72</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services of which</b>	<b>29971.31</b>	<b>14822.95</b>	<b>193.59</b>	<b>44987.85</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	10562.77	1081.85	4.00	<b>11648.62</b>
2	Rural Development	4988.13			<b>4988.13</b>
3	Special Area Programmes	147.80			<b>147.80</b>
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power	7679.83	8031.31	57.59	<b>15768.73</b>
5	Industries & Minerals	1020.41	239.98	130.00	<b>1390.39</b>
6	Transport & Communication	3231.70	5146.77		<b>8378.47</b>
7	Science and Technology	82.55			<b>82.55</b>
8	General Economic Services	2258.12	323.04	2.00	<b>2583.15</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Services of which</b>	<b>39366.25</b>	<b>4180.89</b>	<b>369.73</b>	<b>43916.88</b>
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	18062.81	317.21		<b>18380.02</b>
2	Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation	6461.46	2010.32	274.90	<b>8746.69</b>
3	Housing and Urban Development	2540.66	446.59	91.53	<b>3078.78</b>
4	Information and Publicity	78.73	4.47		<b>83.20</b>
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	9814.38	1393.63		<b>11208.01</b>
6	Labour & Employment	380.54			<b>380.54</b>
7	Nutrition	1079.77			<b>1079.77</b>
8	Natural calamities	740.52			<b>740.52</b>
9	Other social services	176.52	8.67	3.30	<b>188.49</b>
10	Sec. Social Services	30.87			<b>30.87</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Non-Developmental Expenditure(a+b+c)</b>	<b>34276.73</b>	<b>618.46</b>	<b>2417.64</b>	<b>37312.83</b>
<b>a.</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure under General Services</b>	28265.27			<b>28265.27</b>
	i) Organs of the State	1084.82			<b>1084.82</b>
	ii) Fiscal Services	2126.81			<b>2126.81</b>
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	9403.98			<b>9403.98</b>
	iv) Administrative Services	5505.59			<b>5505.59</b>
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	10144.07			<b>10144.07</b>
<b>b.</b>	<b>Devolution to ULBs</b>	<b>6011.46</b>			<b>6011.46</b>
<b>c.</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		<b>618.46</b>	<b>2417.64</b>	<b>3036.10</b>
	i) General Services		618.46		<b>618.46</b>
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			1625.96	<b>1625.96</b>
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of			778.85	<b>778.85</b>
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			12.82	<b>12.82</b>
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			2407.42	
	<b>Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)</b>	<b>103614.30</b>	<b>19622.30</b>	<b>2980.96</b>	<b>126217.55</b>

**Appendix 3.4 (Contd..)**  
**Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2014-15 to 2016-17**  
**revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2015-16 (RE)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
<b>I.</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure (A+B)</b>	<b>79924.18</b>	<b>20372.98</b>	<b>690.14</b>	<b>100987.31</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services of which</b>	<b>33087.19</b>	<b>15622.87</b>	<b>338.14</b>	<b>49048.20</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	11259.11	1095.32	16.00	<b>12370.43</b>
2	Rural Development	5167.54			<b>5167.54</b>
3	Special Area Programmes	568.47			<b>568.47</b>
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power	9897.33	8222.81	64.41	<b>18184.55</b>
5	Industries & Minerals	1171.17	352.77	255.73	<b>1779.67</b>
6	Transport & Communication	3386.89	5621.00		<b>9007.89</b>
7	Science and Technology	80.57			<b>80.57</b>
8	General Economic Services	1556.12	330.97	2.00	<b>1889.09</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Services of which</b>	<b>46837.00</b>	<b>4750.11</b>	<b>352.00</b>	<b>51939.11</b>
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	19660.18	753.23		<b>20413.41</b>
2	Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation	8513.60	1146.39	347.00	<b>10006.99</b>
3	Housing and Urban Development	4478.63	709.04		<b>5187.67</b>
4	Information and Publicity	88.74	4.67		<b>93.41</b>
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	11389.22	2096.77	5.00	<b>13490.99</b>
6	Labour & Employment	580.59			<b>580.59</b>
7	Nutrition	1337.60			<b>1337.60</b>
8	Natural calamities	592.31			<b>592.31</b>
9	Other social services	158.90	40.00		<b>198.90</b>
10	Sec. Social Services	37.22			<b>37.22</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Non-Developmental Expenditure(A+B+C)</b>	<b>36807.99</b>	<b>760.93</b>	<b>2673.23</b>	<b>40242.15</b>
<b>a.</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure under General</b>	<b>30495.72</b>			<b>30495.72</b>
	i) Organs of the State	1032.39			<b>1032.39</b>
	ii) Fiscal Services	1044.54			<b>1044.54</b>
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts	11487.79			<b>11487.79</b>
	iv) Administrative Services	5639.93			<b>5639.93</b>
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	11291.08			<b>11291.08</b>
<b>b.</b>	<b>Devolution to ULBs</b>	<b>6312.27</b>			<b>6312.27</b>
<b>c.</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		<b>760.93</b>	<b>2673.23</b>	<b>3434.16</b>
	i) General Services		760.93		<b>760.93</b>
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			1738.32	<b>1738.32</b>
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of			776.12	<b>776.12</b>
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			158.79	<b>158.79</b>
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			1273.46	
	<b>Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)</b>	<b>116732.17</b>	<b>21133.91</b>	<b>3363.38</b>	<b>141229.46</b>

**Appendix 3.4 (Contd..)**  
**Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2014-15 to 2016-17**  
**revenue, capital and loans**

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Expenditure		2016-17(BE)			
		Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
<b>I.</b>	<b>Developmental Expenditure (A+B)</b>	<b>89237.34</b>	<b>24598.48</b>	<b>581.56</b>	<b>114417.38</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services of which</b>	<b>38277.08</b>	<b>17704.19</b>	<b>221.56</b>	<b>56202.83</b>
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	11314.65	1331.67	33.15	<b>12679.47</b>
2	Rural Development	6267.48			<b>6267.48</b>
3	Special Area Programmes	608.47			<b>608.47</b>
4	Irrigation & flood control & Power	9500.32	9805.93	76.06	<b>19382.31</b>
5	Industries & Minerals	1254.77	387.92	110.35	<b>1753.04</b>
6	Transport & Communication	3735.53	5655.28		<b>9390.81</b>
7	Science and Technology	75.00			<b>75.00</b>
8	General Economic Services	5520.86	523.39	2.00	<b>6046.25</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Services of which</b>	<b>50960.26</b>	<b>6894.29</b>	<b>360.00</b>	<b>58214.55</b>
1	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	19871.06	841.28		<b>20712.34</b>
2	Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation	9126.22	1120.08	350.00	<b>10596.30</b>
3	Housing and Urban Development	6255.10	2197.49		<b>8452.59</b>
4	Information and Publicity	136.28	19.50		<b>155.78</b>
5	Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs	12882.34	2595.83	10.00	<b>15488.17</b>
6	Labour & Employment	566.63			<b>566.63</b>
7	Nutrition	1404.92			<b>1404.92</b>
8	Natural calamities	508.24			<b>508.24</b>
9	Other social services	176.91	120.11		<b>297.02</b>
10	Sec. Social Services	32.56			<b>32.56</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Non-Developmental</b>	<b>40998.73</b>	<b>1117.42</b>	<b>2903.83</b>	<b>45019.98</b>
<b>a.</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure under General</b>	<b>35018.42</b>			<b>35018.42</b>
	i) Organs of the State	1095.05			<b>1095.05</b>
	ii) Fiscal Services	1083.41			<b>1083.41</b>
	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of	13206.54			<b>13206.54</b>
	iv) Administrative Services	7410.35			<b>7410.35</b>
	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General	12223.07			<b>12223.07</b>
<b>b.</b>	<b>Devolution of ULBs</b>	<b>5980.31</b>			<b>5980.31</b>
<b>c.</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		<b>1117.42</b>	<b>2903.83</b>	<b>4021.25</b>
	i) General Services		1117.42		<b>1117.42</b>
	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)			1895.28	<b>1895.28</b>
	iii) Repayment of loans to Government			964.92	<b>964.92</b>
	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans			43.63	<b>43.63</b>
	v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI			3981.21	
	<b>Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)</b>	<b>130236.07</b>	<b>25715.90</b>	<b>3485.39</b>	<b>159437.36</b>

Source : 1. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 2016-17, Government of Karnataka  
2. Detailed Estimates of Expenditure of (Volume - II), Government of Karnataka

**Appendix 3.5: Plan expenditure, outlays by Minor sectors and programmes**

Head of Developments		2012-13 (Accts)	2013-14 (Accts)	2014-15 (Accts)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Economic Services</b>	<b>22660.34</b>	<b>29713.28</b>	<b>33906.89</b>	<b>36751.63</b>	<b>44360.35</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Services</b>					
1	Crop Husbandry	1351.95	1905.39	2937.38	3274.11	3606.75
2	Soil & Water Conservation	99.96	118.18	203.34	326.61	401.88
3	Animal Husbandry	262.55	399.92	434.59	369.18	484.22
4	Dairy Development	340.86	853.48	819.62	976.27	943.48
5	Fisheries	83.03	121.52	93.43	205.85	233.30
6	Forestry & Wild Life	228.20	286.61	400.57	427.04	422.98
7	Food, Storage & Warehousing	40.00	36.41	0.00	6.00	18.15
8	Agricultural Research & Education	172.45	200.62	200.67	185.56	195.33
9	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
10	Marketing & Quality Control	39.24	150.47	230.41	121.08	86.32
11	Co-operation	1464.72	3085.58	738.70	1022.05	1190.38
	<b>Total (1 to 11)</b>	<b>4086.96</b>	<b>7162.18</b>	<b>6062.71</b>	<b>6918.75</b>	<b>7587.79</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>					
12	Special Programmes for Rural Development	429.51	244.21	507.05	498.42	885.00
13	Land Reforms	7.39	12.27	4.25	16.93	12.56
14	Community Development (Includes Grants to ZPs) + others	830.44	958.55	2671.05	2688.21	2874.77
	<b>Total (12 to 14)</b>	<b>1267.34</b>	<b>1215.03</b>	<b>3182.35</b>	<b>3203.56</b>	<b>3772.33</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Special Area Programmes</b>					
15	Hyderabad Karnataka Development Programmes (Including MADB & BADP)	485.09	853.96	985.80	1553.49	1723.96
	<b>Total (15)</b>	<b>485.09</b>	<b>853.96</b>	<b>985.80</b>	<b>1553.49</b>	<b>1723.96</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>					
16	Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	3831.32	6351.95	9007.15	8186.14	10926.65
17	Minor Irrigation	1082.69	1025.43	1059.25	1278.91	1551.67
18	Command Area Development(CADA)	172.95	177.48	244.97	422.01	430.65
19	Flood Control Projects (including Anti-Sea Erosion, etc.)	67.21	52.68	52.68	36.03	39.23

Head of Developments		2012-13 (Accts)	2013-14 (Accts)	2014-15 (Accts)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
	<b>Total : IV (16 to 19)</b>	<b>5154.17</b>	<b>7607.54</b>	<b>10364.05</b>	<b>9923.09</b>	<b>12948.20</b>
<b>V. Energy</b>						
20	Power Generation (KPC)	2363.00	3395.20	2588.55	1782.00	1900.00
21	Transmission & Distribution (KPTCL)	2003.02	903.74	1626.46	2502.04	2957.35
22	Non-conventional Sources of Energy and Integrated Rural Energy Programme	17.53	13.11	15.15	11.44	13.01
	<b>Total : V (20 TO 22)</b>	<b>4383.55</b>	<b>4312.05</b>	<b>4230.16</b>	<b>4295.48</b>	<b>4870.36</b>
<b>VI. Industry &amp; Minerals</b>						
23	Village & Small Scale Industry	257.18	394.50	528.83	487.04	649.37
24	Major & Medium Industry (Other than SSI) (including KSBPE)	261.26	366.18	390.73	654.25	1011.14
25	Mining: Mineral Exploration	11.81	14.15	36.92	136.10	86.10
	<b>Total : VI (23 to 25)</b>	<b>530.25</b>	<b>774.83</b>	<b>956.48</b>	<b>1277.39</b>	<b>1746.61</b>
<b>VII. Transport</b>						
26	Ports and Lighthouses	15.47	21.37	70.56	101.01	161.34
27	Roads and Bridges	4966.48	5860.52	6203.39	7315.08	8209.21
28	Road Transport	793.66	884.29	613.31	412.71	657.15
a)	Pollution Control	0.58	0.51			
b)	Other Transport Services	14.55	25.03	9.90	14.01	18.70
	<b>Total : VII (26 to 28)</b>	<b>5790.74</b>	<b>6791.72</b>	<b>6897.16</b>	<b>7842.81</b>	<b>9046.40</b>
<b>VIII. Science, Tech &amp; Environment</b>						
29	Scientific Research (Incl. S & T)	59.00	60.17	77.17	67.76	59.52
30	Ecology & Environment	9.08	8.67	13.37	19.80	15.23
31	Information Technology & Bio-technology	142.25	120.39	191.75	195.60	267.54
	<b>Total : VIII (29 to 31)</b>	<b>210.33</b>	<b>189.23</b>	<b>282.29</b>	<b>283.16</b>	<b>342.29</b>
<b>IX. General Economic Services</b>						
32	Secretariat Economic Services	3.42	3.38	17.63	5.89	13.84
33	Tourism	212.20	276.77	311.47	303.91	502.44
34	Survey & Statistics	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.20
35	Other General Economic Services					
a)	Legal Metrology	0.97	0.20	0.58	2.81	2.75



Head of Developments		2012-13 (Accts)	2013-14 (Accts)	2014-15 (Accts)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
b)	Modernization of Administration	0.70				
c)	Infrastructure Development	469.26	500.02	596.54	1117.56	1774.68
d)	Karnataka state Statistical System	1.19	1.53	2.00	5.11	4.00
e)	Evaluation Authority	7.50		2.31	3.00	4.00
f)	Infrastructure for New District Development Yadagir	13.31	16.20	14.00	7.00	15.00
g)	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes	7.99	1.77	0.89	4.92	5.00
h)	Dev. work in Naxal affected Areas	35.00	6.56		3.00	
i)	Result Frame work Document	0.20	0.17	0.31	0.50	0.50
	<b>Total : IX (32 to 35)</b>	<b>751.91</b>	<b>806.74</b>	<b>945.89</b>	<b>1453.90</b>	<b>2322.41</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Services</b>	<b>16360.15</b>	<b>17767.54</b>	<b>27070.70</b>	<b>33441.86</b>	<b>40116.87</b>
<b>X.</b>	<b>Social Services Education, Sports, Art &amp; Culture</b>					
36	General Education	2962.06	3318.53	5251.07	6579.40	7290.66
37	Technical Education	292.19	440.87	448.00	512.57	579.05
38	Art & Culture	220.57	220.46	231.00	325.68	336.96
39	Sports & Youth Services	109.05	91.29	136.30	132.09	150.30
	<b>Total : X (36 to 39)</b>	<b>3583.87</b>	<b>4071.15</b>	<b>6066.37</b>	<b>7549.74</b>	<b>8356.97</b>
<b>XI.</b>	<b>Health</b>					
40	Medical & Public Health	1292.04	1587.35	2857.99	3478.58	3747.77
	<b>Total : XI (40)</b>	<b>1292.04</b>	<b>1587.35</b>	<b>2857.99</b>	<b>3478.58</b>	<b>3747.77</b>
<b>XII.</b>	<b>Water Supply, Housing &amp; Urban</b>					
41	Water Supply	2225.78	1340.00	2775.53	2968.07	3740.43
42	Housing (incl. Police Housing & Sainik Welfare Infrastructure)	1103.26	1327.57	1890.40	3628.31	3980.77
43	Urban Development	2732.87	3452.16	4458.17	5132.86	8005.85
	<b>Total : XII (41 to 43)</b>	<b>6061.91</b>	<b>6119.73</b>	<b>9124.10</b>	<b>11729.24</b>	<b>15727.05</b>
<b>XIII.</b>	<b>Information &amp; Publicity</b>					
44	Information & Publicity	33.31	29.14	33.67	38.70	80.29
	<b>Total : XIII (44)</b>	<b>33.31</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>33.67</b>	<b>38.70</b>	<b>80.29</b>
<b>XIV.</b>	<b>Welfare of SCs, STs &amp; OBCs</b>					
45	Welfare of SCs, STs, Backward Classes and BCMs	2877.01	3380.20	5120.71	6300.05	7741.15
	<b>Total : XIV (45)</b>	<b>2877.01</b>	<b>3380.20</b>	<b>5120.71</b>	<b>6300.05</b>	<b>7741.15</b>

Head of Developments		2012-13 (Accts)	2013-14 (Accts)	2014-15 (Accts)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
<b>XV.</b>	<b>Labour &amp; Labour Welfare</b>					
46	Labour and Labour Welfare	210.70	188.97	254.07	476.98	540.13
	<b>Total : XV (46)</b>	<b>210.70</b>	<b>188.97</b>	<b>254.07</b>	<b>476.98</b>	<b>540.13</b>
<b>XVI.</b>	<b>Social Welfare &amp; Nutrition</b>					
47	Social Security & Welfare	972.36	1384.30	1732.52	1328.94	1375.42
a)	Women and child, Nutrition and Civil supply	1328.95	1006.70	1881.27	2539.63	2548.09
	<b>Total: XVI (47)</b>	<b>2301.31</b>	<b>2391.00</b>	<b>3613.79</b>	<b>3868.57</b>	<b>3923.51</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>General Services</b>	<b>743.11</b>	<b>558.06</b>	<b>866.69</b>	<b>860.83</b>	<b>898.10</b>
48	Fire Protection	6.46	9.43	9.37	24.15	23.14
49	Stationery & Printing	11.41	20.97	28.98	37.00	105.00
50	Public Works –Administrative Buildings	527.57	316.25	454.95	482.78	528.63
51	Training - ATI, Mysore	5.81	5.59	1.33	3.67	3.90
52	Administration of Justice	60.01	27.31	28.74	41.49	46.96
53	Others	131.85	178.51	343.32	271.74	190.47
	<b>Total C: General Services (48 to 53)</b>	<b>743.11</b>	<b>558.06</b>	<b>866.69</b>	<b>860.83</b>	<b>898.10</b>
	<b>Total – State Plan Outlay (A+B+C)</b>	<b>39763.60</b>	<b>48038.88</b>	<b>61844.28</b>	<b>71054.32</b>	<b>85375.32</b>
<b>D.</b>	Irrigation projects pending approval	276.79	264.39	101.69	102.58	192.08
<b>E.</b>	CSS/CPS	3208.00	4234.16	1142.99	838.22	854.98
<b>F.</b>	Western Ghats development	32.10	31.83	2.43	4.05	4.46
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43280.49</b>	<b>52569.26</b>	<b>63091.39</b>	<b>71999.17</b>	<b>86426.84</b>

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source : Draft Annual Plan 2016-17 volume-II, Economic Survey 2015-16, Eleventh Plan Document Volume II

### Appendix 3.6

#### Expenditure on annual plans, centrally sponsored & central plan schemes : irrigation projects pending approval and western ghats development for 2001-02 to 2016-17

(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.)
2001-02	8347.55	818.96	205.93	8.16	9380.50	1634.00
2002-03	8163.91	806.49	200.02	14.96	9185.38	1681.44
2003-04	8619.45	737.56	82.02	15.43	9454.46	1732.27
2004-05	11888.72	766.32	7.83	16.50	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(RE)	71054.32	838.22	102.58	4.05	71999.17	11128.16
2016-17(BE)	85375.32	854.98	192.08	4.46	86426.84	13154.77

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source: Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes, Budget document

**Appendix 3.7**

**Expenditure in Karnataka by Economic Classification of the budget 2001-02 to 2016-17**

Year	Final Outlays					Transfers Payments			Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the Economy	Total Expenditure
	Govt's Consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation	Acquisition of Fixed Assets	Total	Current Transfers	Capital Transfers	Total			
								(Rs. Crore)		
2001-02	4685.29	1970.86	12.34	6667.79	12227.09	418.17	12645.26	1176.46	20489.51	
2002-03	4509.36	1964.41	51.20	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 (RE)	31091.45	21759.04	-324.81	52525.68	49356.95	2589.62	51946.57	9153.42	113625.67	
2016-17 (BE)	35293.95	26842.33	-76.94	62059.34	54225.67	1657.35	55883.02	11497.34	129439.70	

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source : An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget - 2016-17 and earlier Issues, Directorate of Economics & Statistics

**Appendix 3.8**

**Capital formation by the Government of Karnataka 2001-02 to 2016-17**

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Value of Assets Created by		Total	Changes in Stock	Gross Capital Formation
	Departmental Commercial Undertakings	Government Administration			
2001-02	1069.69	890.86	1970.55	-0.39	1970.16
2002-03	1054.43	907.85	1962.28	2.13	1964.41
2003-04	1641.49	445.99	2107.48	1.40	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(RE)	3069.90	18689.13	21759.03	0.01	21759.04
2016-17(BE)	3125.58	23716.75	26842.33	0.00	26842.33

RE: Revised Estimates, BE: Budget Estimates

Source : Reports on An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget - 2016-17 and earlier Issues,, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

**Appendix 4.1 Export Performance of Karnataka State 2007-08 to 2015-16**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Commodity	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Electronics, Computer Software & BT	69518	82153	90735	105351	135660	156000	178000	194020	199822
2	Readymade Garments	4125	5395	5125	6866	8143	7670	8900	9821	14427
3	Petroleum & Petroleum Products	11232	11642	11041	14602	23418	33915	35392	40882	11934
4	Engineering Products	8301	6185	4387	7324	8263	12568	17978	20958	20472
5	Iron Ore & Minerals (incl Granite)	10197	7275	4693	868	1134	1735	739	749	804
6	Silk Products	912	897	702	678	673	654	650	554	478
7	Coffee Products	1308	1579	1423	2184	3173	3534	3598	4973	3096
8	Basic Chemicals , Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	2070	2531	2761	2893	5077	7233	8300	5896	10828
9	Agriculture & Processed Food Products	416	712	663	670	763	1149	1300	1383	5177
10	Gem and Jewellery	9749	10893	17409	19897	23728	24483	24175	21998	32983
11	Cashew and Cashew Kernals	527	638	644	587	882	847	1200	1505	719
12	Handicrafts	428	429	257	293	267	374	516	549	1253
13	Leather Products	201	214	194	202	320	452	450	543	355
14	Chemicals and Allied Products	399	457	311	339	480	491	562	955	480
15	Marine Products	153	236	412	528	605	632	1067	1313	764
16	Plastic Goods	215	266	327	563	604	788	700	377	783
17	Spices	245	479	382	450	700	905	1150	1126	323
18	Wool & Woolwn Products	148	153	144	91	129	151	176	191	6
19	Miscellaneous and Other	2560	2120	1261	1038	4819	4789	5565	5777	20710
	<b>Total</b>	<b>122704</b>	<b>134254</b>	<b>142871</b>	<b>165424</b>	<b>218838</b>	<b>258370</b>	<b>290418</b>	<b>313570</b>	<b>325414</b>

**Appendix 5.1 District wise Households and Houseless families (Rural) as per SECC-Data**

Sl.N o.	District	Houseless										TOTAL
		Total House holds	Grass/ Thatch/ Bamboo	Plastic/ Polythene	Mud/ Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families			
1	Bagalkot	240555	14073	1169	6804	8995	70342	16552	157	118092		
2	Bangalore urban	269172	1157	761	21906	662	2343	131825	299	158953		
3	Bangalore Rural	158426	694	399	30525	834	3665	19145	108	55370		
4	Belgaum	735630	50395	6052	183795	17785	134607	45088	589	438311		
5	Bellary	290257	12690	1111	39163	5878	46686	23378	113	129019		
6	Bidar	240566	6986	4109	29087	6302	69929	5661	32	122106		
7	Bijapur	292629	16812	1570	6865	4596	90761	17802	130	138536		
8	Chamarajanagar	203466	5089	782	71801	5164	6815	6431	24	96106		
9	Chikkaballapura	218901	4106	471	25362	758	8306	10270	272	49545		
10	Chikkamagalur	206997	1404	734	72968	2214	9838	11373	229	98760		
11	Chitradurga	282921	16074	753	50912	2861	35019	12856	194	118669		
12	Dakshina Kannada	276202	864	640	111652	1723	34867	13689	130	163565		
13	Davanagere	278261	6496	1210	77185	2873	27397	15082	147	130390		
14	Dharwad	160538	3445	310	73979	3867	17297	7713	76	106687		
15	Gadag	134976	10129	776	40580	1821	27310	9563	47	90226		
16	Kalaburagi	314651	15479	2797	22758	4845	105350	14990	79	166298		
17	Hassan	348175	1558	907	170573	2519	20784	15877	156	212374		
18	Haveri	257562	12914	1717	108016	2404	41592	14458	115	181216		
19	Kodagu	114715	1001	664	49189	618	2956	11690	180	66298		
20	Kolar	226042	2272	733	41107	2363	9557	9574	164	65770		
21	Koppal	222255	10460	1991	43626	4572	46549	17394	72	124664		
22	Mandya	351462	3191	808	104609	1961	30530	15165	288	156552		
23	Mysore	416354	4014	2334	186903	3369	5441	19598	72	221731		
24	Raichur	267156	52385	6316	51539	4623	39501	12080	151	166595		
25	Ramanagara	195562	2675	2095	49476	1219	4998	13440	59	73962		
26	Shimoga	257688	8929	1221	107671	3660	8087	13241	121	142930		
27	Tumkur	488277	15032	1541	88452	4419	35681	24581	376	170082		
28	Udupi	200232	738	453	52429	798	16673	8501	161	79753		
29	Uttara Kannada	240456	6042	370	81820	2553	27108	11015	54	128962		
30	Yadgir	158580	13702	2324	15334	2194	48551	7817	128	90050		
	<b>Rural Grand Total</b>	<b>8048664</b>	<b>300806</b>	<b>47118</b>	<b>2016086</b>	<b>108450</b>	<b>1028540</b>	<b>555849</b>	<b>4723</b>	<b>4061572</b>		

**Appendix 5.1(a) District wise Households and Houseless families (Urban) as per SECC-Data**

Sl. No.	District	Houseless											TOTAL
		Total House holds	Grass/ Thatch/ Bamboo	Plastic/ Polythene	Mud/ Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families				
1	Bagalkot	107193	1714	744	5381	3299	21963	25596	277	58974			
2	Bangalore urban	2317877	7669	7239	57195	4655	14792	1428897	2724	1523171			
3	Bangalore Rural	51192	46	53	4686	153	290	23327	31	28586			
4	Belgaum	220830	5993	1460	44462	2245	15705	60735	405	131005			
5	Bellary	164110	4992	648	11638	2068	9881	51279	172	80678			
6	Bidar	77833	746	1979	10663	1575	14354	14784	38	44139			
7	Bijapur	85551	512	234	4612	530	17953	22661	143	46645			
8	Chamarajanagar	39499	795	70	8437	371	252	9738	20	19683			
9	Chikkaballapura	54848	641	80	4100	100	642	21550	39	27152			
10	Chikkamagalur	51569	321	38	10408	340	690	20443	46	32286			
11	Chitradurga	61114	2202	210	7138	207	858	22461	88	33164			
12	Dakshina Kannada	146529	472	311	22170	769	12888	32650	447	69707			
13	Davanagere	127595	1306	194	15321	852	2705	52059	86	72523			
14	Dharwad	209344	2131	257	42109	931	5149	68394	223	119194			
15	Gadag	69882	4144	268	17995	773	5231	16483	43	44937			
16	Kalaburagi	155365	1894	1083	5359	2277	21743	52833	134	85323			
17	Hassan	77638	134	119	12460	266	814	34494	140	48427			
18	Haveri	65770	1076	60	18934	622	4064	17598	249	42603			
19	Kodagu	16855	54	56	3223	81	578	6816	19	10827			
20	Kolar	89064	439	316	4925	533	1446	40269	32	47960			
21	Koppal	42430	1387	366	4838	1565	4395	12739	14	25304			
22	Mandya	64825	873	61	7945	267	1453	23461	110	34170			
23	Mysore	232071	1467	701	16397	992	1497	88260	76	109390			
24	Raichur	86973	5594	660	6342	801	5665	21471	27	40560			
25	Ramanagara	51797	489	594	5924	307	230	18523	10	26077			
26	Shimoga	139979	1464	357	27865	885	1633	51989	96	84289			
27	Tumkur	131293	1596	197	12928	334	903	54020	403	70381			
28	Udupi	39495	163	143	5157	355	2466	5994	91	14369			
29	Uttara Kannada	77701	462	125	15060	223	7729	17643	60	41302			
30	Yadgir	34177	898	488	1692	585	6125	9054	138	18980			
	<b>Rural Grand Total</b>	<b>5090399</b>	<b>51674</b>	<b>19111</b>	<b>415364</b>	<b>28961</b>	<b>184094</b>	<b>2326221</b>	<b>6381</b>	<b>3031806</b>			



Appendix 5.2 District/Yearwise Physical achievement made under Rural Ashraya

Sl. No	District Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Total	
		Target	completed	Target	completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bagalkot	7650	5961	7865	5345	6421	3774	21936	15080	5518	2481
2	Ballari	9212	8595	10888	9456	7900	4561	28000	22612	5882	3660
3	Belagavi	14898	24680	13900	19261	10154	8732	38952	52673	11938	9098
4	Bengaluru Rural	1836	2748	1860	2311	2535	1646	6231	6705	2714	1713
5	Bengaluru Urban	1655	1559	1814	1507	1860	1206	5329	4272	2532	1206
6	Bidar	5918	6183	5730	5039	4290	4162	15938	15384	3005	1573
7	Chamarajanagar	3113	3216	3784	4301	3436	2403	10333	9920	3821	2346
8	Chikkaballapura	5707	2894	7806	5817	5868	3320	19381	12031	5630	2341
9	Chikkamagaluru	2569	3904	2576	3484	4037	2762	9182	10150	4003	2026
10	Chitradurga	3530	4330	4010	4609	4902	2850	12442	11789	4989	2894
11	DakshinaKannada	1950	4228	2108	4174	3236	2549	7294	10951	3980	2859
12	Davanagere	9061	11558	10688	8610	9815	4409	29564	24577	8068	3686
13	Dharwad	2315	4971	2182	3521	2421	1860	6918	10352	2305	1806
14	Gadag	4898	4580	5716	5721	3686	2284	14300	12585	4427	2409
15	Hassan	6988	8551	7365	6596	7342	5138	21695	20285	6830	3612
16	Haveri	10355	14481	8649	7882	7459	4652	26463	27015	5864	2860
17	Kalaburagi	5878	5291	7275	4009	7185	5360	20338	14660	4833	2558
18	Kodagu	3040	1846	1620	2160	2003	1174	6663	5180	1675	742
19	Kolar	7496	5403	8935	6974	6071	3157	22502	15534	5224	2663
20	Koppal	5111	6316	5266	5848	3647	2912	14024	15076	2377	2223
21	Mandya	7836	8001	5761	5992	6395	4914	19992	18907	5273	3103
22	Mysuru	6063	6473	8167	8574	7561	4915	21791	19962	6564	4278
23	Raichur	11322	9074	13461	10862	8986	6319	33769	26255	6521	3394
24	Ramanagara	6186	7698	5747	3970	4673	2858	16606	14526	4567	2423
25	Shivamogga	4675	5024	6688	7050	6666	4923	18029	16997	5359	3036
26	Tumakuru	11236	16869	10098	11510	8762	5283	30096	33662	7645	5340
27	Udupi	1668	3740	1696	2511	2762	2399	6126	8650	2377	1882
28	UttaraKannada	4645	6429	3853	4681	4259	3790	12757	14900	3533	2771
29	Vijayapura	6948	7998	7438	7604	6042	5133	20428	20735	4998	2994
30	Yadgiri	6241	4993	7054	5694	4626	3930	17921	14617	2548	1825
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180000</b>	<b>207594</b>	<b>190000</b>	<b>185073</b>	<b>165000</b>	<b>113375</b>	<b>535000</b>	<b>506042</b>	<b>145000</b>	<b>85802</b>

\* Upto Dec-2016

**Appendix 5.3 District/Yearwise Physical achievement  
made under Dr. BR. Ambedkar Housing Plan**

Sl. No	District Name	2016-17	
		Target	Completed
1	2	3	5
1	Bagalkot	1235	94
2	Ballari	2413	141
3	Belagavi	3549	121
4	Bengaluru Rural	713	94
5	Bengaluru Urban	1639	86
6	Bidar	1876	52
7	Chamarajanagar	1567	162
8	Chikkaballapura	1055	49
9	Chikkamagaluru	1160	39
10	Chitradurga	2269	64
11	DakshinaKannada	1279	55
12	Davanagere	2380	220
13	Dharwad	720	3
14	Gadag	990	87
15	Hassan	2396	117
16	Haveri	2144	81
17	Kalaburagi	2249	34
18	Kodagu	795	60
19	Kolar	2708	534
20	Koppal	1549	207
21	Mandya	1074	64
22	Mysuru	3356	121
23	Raichur	2671	68
24	Ramanagara	984	42
25	Shivamogga	1432	83
26	Tumakuru	1893	115
27	Udupi	554	37
28	UttaraKannada	555	18
29	Vijayapura	1369	70
30	Yadgiri	1426	23
	<b>Total</b>	50000	2941

\* Upto Dec-2016

**Appendix 5.4 District/Yearwise Physical achievement made under IAY PMAY (G)**

Sl. No	District Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total			
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed		
1	Bagalkot	7647	4648	5745	4107	5315	3778	18707	12533	4227	2194
2	Ballari	9730	7646	7396	6009	6262	5667	23388	19322	7818	4415
3	Belagavi	14762	11753	9432	12332	7621	8380	31815	32465	8093	6178
4	Bengaluru Rural	112	799	927	1259	1734	1556	2773	3614	2111	1194
5	Bengaluru Urban	731	864	215	819	1489	786	2435	2469	2061	957
6	Bidar	297	2335	3448	4025	4910	4873	8655	11233	5900	3405
7	Chamarajanagar	1281	1745	2347	2599	2824	2661	6452	7005	3318	1934
8	Chikkaballapura	18	1197	2155	2174	3340	2560	5513	5931	4279	2099
9	Chikkamagaluru	46	1480	567	1409	2729	1928	3342	4817	2517	1418
10	Chitradurga	4667	3602	5591	4847	5058	4787	15316	13236	6357	3969
11	DakshinaKannada	110	816	825	1665	2471	2192	3406	4673	2076	1530
12	Davanagere	1583	3359	2847	3717	4322	3849	8752	10925	4794	3109
13	Dharwad	884	3026	448	1634	1711	1648	3043	6308	1592	1384
14	Gadag	1136	1908	1054	1800	1958	1655	4148	5363	1887	1264
15	Hassan	4281	2451	2826	2500	4365	2868	11472	7819	3784	2138
16	Haveri	1189	2989	1601	2704	3523	3289	6313	8982	3414	2319
17	Kalaburagi	1421	2262	2949	4188	6350	4622	10720	11072	4936	2648
18	Kodagu	75	425	246	727	1038	802	1359	1954	1074	631
19	Kolar	192	1275	1294	1873	2752	1920	4238	5068	4062	2123
20	Koppal	7400	5174	5448	6246	4724	4313	17572	15733	2443	2604
21	Mandya	472	2034	393	1266	2669	2245	3534	5545	2165	1450
22	Mysuru	1290	2495	4237	5129	5407	4643	10934	12267	5314	3588
23	Raichur	24865	13167	22365	10969	10054	9350	57284	33486	9615	5298
24	Ramanagara	842	1524	606	1156	2022	1502	3470	4182	1642	951
25	Shivamogga	1136	2517	1091	2464	3211	2315	5438	7296	3112	1686
26	Tumakuru	1366	4987	2713	4736	5038	5051	9117	14774	5225	3791
27	Udupi	32	641	162	891	1072	1100	1266	2632	962	692
28	UttaraKannada	2282	3285	1722	2005	1918	1673	5922	6963	1635	1090
29	Vijayapura	8316	6860	6001	6557	5309	5236	19626	18653	4015	2846
30	Yadgiri	1837	1551	3349	2291	3804	3265	8990	7107	4572	2384
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>98815</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>104098</b>	<b>115000</b>	<b>100514</b>	<b>315000</b>	<b>303427</b>	<b>115000</b>	<b>71289</b>

\*Upto Dec-2016

**Appendix 5.5 District/Yearwise Physical achievement made under Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme**

Sl. No	District Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total		2016-17	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed*
1	Bagalkot	666	384	479	591	912	447	2057	1422	1573	273
2	Ballari	66	76	147	92	85	626	298	794	792	316
3	Belagavi	0	0	119	172	21	480	140	652	1490	402
4	Bengaluru Rural	918	406	549	569	1004	113	2471	1088	233	82
5	Bengaluru Urban	1582	543	952	1135	1171	11	3705	1689	20	3
6	Bidar	417	160	303	484	438	354	1158	998	776	226
7	Chamarajanagar	498	203	329	683	565	120	1392	1006	392	179
8	Chikkaballapura	357	152	221	284	245	675	823	1111	1089	119
9	Chikkamagaluru	435	95	299	150	480	91	1214	336	328	52
10	Chitradurga	189	68	101	65	170	183	460	316	622	114
11	DakshinaKannada	253	19	157	74	375	164	785	257	359	119
12	Davanagere	216	166	128	243	242	261	586	670	799	355
13	Dharwad	420	143	288	473	429	138	1137	754	421	185
14	Gadag	90	289	62	167	254	677	406	1133	2251	465
15	Hassan	1321	530	866	881	1388	86	3575	1497	492	114
16	Haveri	1392	1004	828	649	1279	387	3499	2040	1313	260
17	Kalaburagi	186	73	121	79	299	462	606	614	2615	314
18	Kodagu	453	254	527	638	914	33	1894	925	96	43
19	Kolar	84	75	24	39	70	137	178	251	146	90
20	Koppal	297	210	243	157	267	158	807	525	294	88
21	Mandya	189	148	89	144	196	126	474	418	767	163
22	Mysuru	276	86	262	190	354	260	892	536	807	293
23	Raichur	228	252	171	429	246	841	645	1522	4230	488
24	Ramanagara	2919	277	1845	282	1953	80	6717	639	244	41
25	Shivamogga	126	101	103	124	140	251	369	476	729	224
26	Tumakuru	480	928	191	224	373	284	1044	1436	456	156
27	Udupi	228	152	174	350	256	59	658	561	43	13
28	UttaraKannada	12	27	8	36	39	175	59	238	145	108
29	Vijayapura	57	60	36	49	125	474	218	583	1167	417
30	Yadgiri	645	94	378	225	710	307	1733	626	311	42
<b>Total</b>		<b>15000</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>9678</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>8460</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>25113</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>5744</b>

\*Upto Dec-2016

**Appendix 5.6 District/Yearwise Physical achievement made under Rural House sites**

Sl. No.	District	2013-14		2014-2015		2015-16		2016-17			
		Target	Distributed	Target	Distributed	Target	Distributed	Target	Distributed *		
1	Bagalkot	295	101	301	162	271	171	867	434	330	26
2	Ballari	346	97	346	0	321	58	1013	155	324	0
3	Belagavi	928	0	944	310	921	150	2793	460	877	0
4	Bengaluru Rural	168	0	169	92	160	0	497	92	147	0
5	Bengaluru Urban	154	541	156	826	182	1014	492	2381	203	89
6	Bidar	322	0	332	0	303	0	957	0	289	0
7	Chamarajanagar	217	0	215	226	215	0	647	226	223	103
8	Chikkaballapura	276	0	279	195	255	0	810	195	231	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	380	0	378	618	410	97	1168	715	376	304
10	Chitradurga	343	131	348	42	320	306	1011	479	297	80
11	DakshinaKannada	357	459	358	409	382	474	1097	1342	404	578
12	Davanagere	401	0	399	202	417	111	1217	313	397	100
13	Dharwad	218	86	217	156	216	66	651	308	219	0
14	Gadag	201	1104	196	988	174	435	571	2527	173	185
15	Hassan	443	105	432	4	468	228	1343	337	451	0
16	Haveri	359	31	360	716	361	330	1080	1077	366	106
17	Kalaburagi	392	188	398	171	379	53	1169	412	456	0
18	Kodagu	178	34	175	68	176	0	529	102	174	2
19	Kolar	264	0	260	0	270	0	794	0	228	0
20	Koppal	240	0	240	505	229	0	709	505	277	191
21	Mandya	405	179	405	105	414	0	1224	284	388	0
22	Mysuru	415	128	419	155	410	168	1244	451	450	122
23	Raichur	277	100	283	864	282	659	842	1623	299	236
24	Ramanagara	228	78	231	0	225	0	684	78	204	445
25	Shivamogga	462	268	450	74	471	2681	1383	3023	478	136
26	Tumakuru	564	238	564	290	559	114	1687	642	524	0
27	Udupi	253	385	248	280	269	504	770	1169	263	528
28	UttaraKannada	361	0	356	0	360	14	1077	14	348	0
29	Vijayapura	343	26	334	522	366	203	1043	751	377	0
30	Yadgiri	<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>	207	160	214	185	631	345	227	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>4279</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8140</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8021</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>20440</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>3231</b>

\* Upto Dec- 2016

**Appendix 5.6a District/Yearwise Physical achievement made under Urban House Sites**

Sl. No.	District	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-16		Total		2016-17	
		Target	Distributed	Target	Distributed	Target	Distributed	Target	Distributed	Target	Distributed *
1	Bagalkot	572	0	572	54	548	0	1692	54	465	1063
2	Ballari	500	5323	500	21	488	0	1488	5344	492	231
3	Belagavi	709	166	709	0	668	582	2086	748	752	60
4	Bengaluru Rural	219	0	219	0	210	0	648	0	202	0
5	Bengaluru Urban	356	120	356	0	496	0	1208	120	599	118
6	Bidar	296	19	296	0	261	0	853	19	278	0
7	Chamarajanagar	250	37	250	0	214	0	714	37	233	0
8	Chikkaballapura	296	0	296	0	264	0	856	0	278	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	259	13	259	0	290	0	808	13	211	0
10	Chitradurga	223	0	223	0	227	297	673	297	201	68
11	DakshinaKannada	377	100	377	361	324	57	1078	518	334	0
12	Davanagere	372	61	372	273	306	0	1050	334	373	4031
13	Dharwad	313	0	313	52	311	246	937	298	684	0
14	Gadag	305	64	305	0	384	400	994	464	238	989
15	Hassan	287	0	287	0	332	0	906	0	248	0
16	Haveri	360	0	360	1	379	0	1099	1	323	0
17	Kalaburagi	468	332	468	241	431	54	1367	627	458	0
18	Kodagu	145	0	145	0	182	0	472	0	121	0
19	Kolar	310	1	310	0	299	0	919	1	296	0
20	Koppal	232	0	232	1926	238	7	702	1933	288	439
21	Mandya	255	0	255	0	308	0	818	0	221	0
22	Mysuru	395	200	395	0	391	0	1181	200	348	0
23	Raichur	296	0	296	0	294	163	886	163	336	0
24	Ramanagara	258	0	258	0	211	0	727	0	247	0
25	Shivamogga	413	61	413	0	414	80	1240	141	351	50
26	Tumakuru	473	72	473	0	462	0	1408	72	331	100
27	Udupi	193	85	193	0	178	0	564	85	182	60
28	UttaraKannada	438	0	438	0	434	0	1310	0	397	0
29	Vijayapura	251	0	251	0	282	0	784	0	287	0
30	Yadgiri	179	0	179	0	174	95	532	95	226	42
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10000</b>	<b>6654</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>2929</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>11564</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>7251</b>

\*Upto Dec-2016

## Appendix 6.1

### District- wise Urbanisation in Karnataka 2011

Sl. No	Districts	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	Tumkuruu	22
28	Udupi	28
29	Uttara Kannada	29
30	Yadagiri	19
<b>Karnataka</b>		<b>39</b>

Source:2011 Census

## Appendix 6.2 Construction of Houses in Various Schemes

District/ Year	Ashraya Housing Scheme		Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Grameena Housing Scheme		Indira Awas Housing Scheme	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2010-11</b>	<b>48422</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>3692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95311</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>69529</b>	<b>4071</b>	<b>4722</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26769</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>158422</b>	<b>8985</b>	<b>5938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108493</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2012-13</b>						
Bagalkote	3863	1330	105	0	4316	0
Bangaluru	1674	0	33	0	1002	0
Bangaluru (Rural)	2791	64	37	0	1331	0
Belagavi	17237	229	840	0	11310	0
Ballari	6019	1050	154	0	8007	0
Bidar	3899	18	307	0	2393	0
Vijayapura	9922	455	631	0	6377	0
Chamarajanagar	3498	189	497	0	1880	0
Chikkaballapura	2066	193	176	0	1541	0
Chikkmagaluru	3438	76	87	0	2288	0
Chitradurga	3742	301	215	0	5625	0
Dakshina Kannada	4123	258	32	0	1012	0
Davanagere	9662	388	226	0	6183	0
Dharawad	4032	168	75	0	3872	0
Gadag	2496	735	57	0	2487	0
Kalaburagi	7976	457	762	0	4959	0
Hassan	5772	138	144	0	1533	0
Haveri	11065	318	170	0	2868	0
Kodagu	1400	44	13	0	1247	0
Kolar	3062	77	53	0	1227	0
Koppal	4355	165	213	0	5375	0
Mandya	5438	89	92	0	2020	0
Mysuru	6202	657	187	0	2888	0
Raichur	3812	94	96	0	10107	0
Ramanagar	7105	70	63	0	1736	0
Shivamogga	2838	351	65	0	2855	0
Tumkuru	11434	569	365	0	7288	0
Udupi	2200	130	4	0	737	0
Uttara Kannada	3870	119	17	0	1915	0
Yadagiri	3431	253	222	0	2114	0

Note: Inclusion of SC/ ST and others Source: RGRHCL



**Appendix 6.3 Authorized & Unauthorized Slums in various Districts in Karnataka**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Authorized Slums</b>	<b>Unauthorized Slums</b>	<b>Total Slums</b>
1	Bagalkote	64	0	64
2	Bangaluru (Rural)	31	1	32
3	Bangaluru Urban	387	210	597
4	Belagavi	99	28	127
5	Ballari	152	50	202
6	Bidar	66	1	67
7	Vijayapura	71	0	71
8	Chamarajanagar	62	0	62
9	Chikkaballapura	31	20	51
10	Chikkmagaluru	50	0	50
11	Chitradurga	74	0	74
12	Dakshina Kannada	18	0	18
13	Davanagere	85	16	101
14	Dharawad	90	28	118
15	Gadag	88	1	89
16	Kalaburagi	116	0	116
17	Hassan	109	0	109
18	Haveri	57	6	63
19	Kodagu	11	0	11
20	Kolar	53	0	53
21	Koppal	47	0	47
22	Mandya	55	0	55
23	Mysuru	104	30	134
24	Raichur	72	1	73
25	Ramanagar	39	0	39
26	Shivamogga	172	9	181
27	Tumkuru	96	6	102
28	Udupi	26	0	26
29	Uttara Kannada	33	0	33
30	Yadagiri	39	0	39
<b>Total</b>		<b>2397</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2804</b>

Source: Karnataka Slum Development Board

Appendix 6.4 Use of Energy for Cooking in ULBs of Various Districts in Karnataka- 2011

Districts	Firewood	Crop Residue	Cow-pat	Coal/ Lignite	Kerosene	LPG/PNG	Electricity	Bio-Gas	Other Sources	Non Cooking Items
Bagalkote	60.42	1.31	0.15	0.10	2.74	34.00	0.07	0.72	0.07	0.42
Bangaluru	4.10	0.31	0.07	0.06	15.85	77.89	0.18	0.80	0.09	0.66
Bangaluru (Rural)	16.38	0.54	0.07	0.05	19.97	61.54	0.21	0.70	0.06	0.49
Belagavi	26.24	1.33	0.23	0.15	5.62	64.77	0.14	0.93	0.19	0.39
Ballari	41.15	1.07	0.13	0.16	9.00	46.77	0.24	0.86	0.07	0.56
Bidar	47.95	5.11	0.41	0.33	6.99	37.42	0.15	0.78	0.46	0.41
Vijayapura	41.60	2.22	0.20	0.61	6.48	47.38	0.08	1.01	0.08	0.35
Chamarajanagar	41.99	1.35	0.05	0.06	11.43	42.79	0.06	1.54	0.43	0.30
Chikkaballapura	32.42	0.90	0.06	0.05	16.71	48.50	0.20	0.70	0.04	0.42
Chikkmagaluru	20.71	0.42	0.05	0.10	7.34	69.67	0.08	0.87	0.04	0.72
Chitradurga	33.77	1.18	0.10	0.10	8.00	55.36	0.09	0.98	0.02	0.40
Dakshina Kannada	27.90	0.29	0.04	0.05	2.91	68.03	0.06	0.31	0.11	0.31
Davanagere	35.80	2.37	0.08	0.05	4.28	55.89	0.10	0.92	0.03	0.48
Dharawad	27.07	1.54	0.22	0.13	7.75	61.69	0.10	0.65	0.38	0.47
Gadag	58.94	2.75	0.11	0.21	2.77	33.19	0.09	1.48	0.17	0.30
Kalaburagi	42.34	2.90	0.24	0.64	7.87	44.63	0.13	0.78	0.10	0.37
Hassan	16.85	0.38	0.05	0.04	15.42	65.44	0.11	1.17	0.07	0.48
Haveri	51.84	4.08	0.03	0.20	2.04	40.82	0.06	0.56	0.10	0.27
Kodagu	17.12	0.64	0.06	0.02	3.00	77.53	0.04	1.22	0.03	0.36
Kolar	30.52	1.09	0.13	0.10	19.51	47.29	0.29	0.53	0.06	0.47
Koppal	58.45	1.04	0.07	0.04	3.87	34.89	0.35	0.71	0.04	0.53
Mandya	27.41	0.83	0.05	0.06	18.21	51.90	0.21	0.73	0.15	0.43
Mysuru	11.45	0.36	0.09	0.05	15.62	71.23	0.11	0.65	0.08	0.38
Raichur	52.55	2.27	0.21	0.13	3.77	36.44	2.34	1.22	0.48	0.60
Ramanagar	31.79	0.88	0.24	0.15	21.95	43.34	0.21	0.82	0.07	0.55
Shivamogga	23.07	0.71	0.07	0.16	10.58	63.59	0.49	0.74	0.10	0.49
Tumkuru	26.58	0.56	0.05	0.08	12.79	58.03	0.14	1.30	0.04	0.42
Udupi	37.31	0.40	0.04	0.15	0.98	59.90	0.03	0.79	0.08	0.32
Uttara Kannada	36.28	0.57	0.11	0.04	2.85	58.72	0.53	0.37	0.04	0.49
Yadagiri	58.67	2.02	0.11	0.11	2.17	35.83	0.28	0.35	0.06	0.41
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>21.23</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>64.33</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.52</b>

Source:2011 Census

### Appendix 6.5 List of number of Slums in Karnataka as per 2011 Census

District Name	Total Houses in Slums	Total Number of Population	Share of Slums Population in the State	Grade
Bangaluru	167551	722290	21.94	1
Dharwad	41169	204340	6.21	2
Ballari	41049	200499	6.09	3
Shivamogga	39393	170891	5.19	4
Tumkuru	37412	164368	4.99	5
Kalaburagi	26550	141951	4.31	6
Belagavi	29392	141515	4.30	7
Raichur	23224	122034	3.71	8
Mysuru	27093	117232	3.56	9
Bidar	19713	107117	3.25	10
Davanagere	21358	104092	3.16	11
Bagalkote	20504	103611	3.15	12
Kolar	21888	101713	3.09	13
Hassan	20730	87875	2.67	14
Chitradurga	18525	84013	2.55	15
Koppal	15560	79835	2.43	16
Chikkaballapur	15971	72508	2.20	17
Chamarajanagar	14807	65076	1.98	18
Gadag	13212	64730	1.97	19
Yadgiri	11437	63356	1.92	20
Haveri	11518	56235	1.71	21
Vijayapur	10564	55087	1.67	22
Mandya	12192	53938	1.64	23
Uttara Kannada	11230	50902	1.55	24
Bangaluru (R)	9559	42037	1.28	25
Chikkmagaluru	9067	38423	1.17	26
Ramanagar	8341	37199	1.13	27
Ududpi	3667	17095	0.52	28
Dakshina Kannada	2758	12523	0.38	29
Kodagu	2228	8949	0.27	30
State Total	<b>707662</b>	<b>3291434</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Census 2011

Appendix 6.6a SECC-Data[Rural]

Dist	Total Households	Houseless								TOTAL
		Grass/Thatch/Bamboo	Plastic/Polythene	Mud/Unburnt bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families		
02-Bagalkot	240555	14073	1169	6804	8995	70342	16552	157	118092	
18-Bangalore	269172	1157	761	21906	662	2343	131825	299	158953	
29-Bangalore Rural	158426	694	399	30525	834	3665	19145	108	55370	
01-Belgaum	735630	50395	6052	183795	17785	134607	45088	589	438311	
11-Bellary	290257	12690	1111	39163	5878	46686	23378	113	129019	
04-Bidar	240566	6986	4109	29087	6302	69929	5661	32	122106	
03-Bijapur	292629	16812	1570	6865	4596	90761	17802	130	138536	
24-Chamarajanagar	203466	5089	782	71801	5164	6815	6431	24	96106	
28-Chikkaballapura	218901	4106	471	25362	758	8306	10270	272	49545	
16-Chikmagalur	206997	1404	734	72968	2214	9838	11373	229	98760	
12-Chitradurga	282921	16074	753	50912	2861	35019	12856	194	118669	
21-Dakshina Kannada	276202	864	640	111652	1723	34867	13689	130	163565	
13-Davanagere	278261	6496	1210	77185	2873	27397	15082	147	130390	
08-Dharwad	160538	3445	310	73979	3867	17297	7713	76	106687	
07-Gadag	134976	10129	776	40580	1821	27310	9563	47	90226	
25-Gulbarga(Kalaburagi)	314651	15479	2797	22758	4845	105350	14990	79	166298	
20-Hassan	348175	1558	907	170573	2519	20784	15877	156	212374	
10-Haveri	257562	12914	1717	108016	2404	41592	14458	115	181216	
22-Kodagu	114715	1001	664	49189	618	2956	11690	180	66298	
27-Kolar	226042	2272	733	41107	2363	9557	9574	164	65770	
06-Koppal	222255	10460	1991	43626	4572	46549	17394	72	124664	
19-Mandya	351462	3191	808	104609	1961	30530	15165	288	156552	
23-Mysore	416354	4014	2334	186903	3369	5441	19598	72	221731	
05-Raichur	267156	52385	6316	51539	4623	39501	12080	151	166595	
30-Ramanagara	195562	2675	2095	49476	1219	4998	13440	59	73962	
14-Shimoga	257688	8929	1221	107671	3660	8087	13241	121	142930	
17-Tumkur	488277	15032	1541	88452	4419	35681	24581	376	170082	
15-Udupi	200232	738	453	52429	798	16673	8501	161	79753	
09-Uttara Kannada	240456	6042	370	81820	2553	27108	11015	54	128962	
26-Yadgir	158580	13702	2324	15334	2194	48551	7817	128	90050	
<b>Rural Grand Total</b>	<b>8048664</b>	<b>300806</b>	<b>47118</b>	<b>2016086</b>	<b>108450</b>	<b>1028540</b>	<b>555849</b>	<b>4723</b>	<b>4061572</b>	

Appendix 6.6b SECC-Data(Urban)

Dist	Total Households	Houseless							TOTAL
		Grass/ Thatch/ Bamboo	Plastic/ Polythene	Mud/Unburn t bricks	Wood	Stone not packed with mortar	Rented	Houseless families	
02-Bagalgot	107193	1714	744	5381	3299	21963	25596	277	58974
18-Bangalore Urban	2317877	7669	7239	57195	4655	14792	1428897	2724	1523171
29-Bangalore Rural	51192	46	53	4686	153	290	23327	31	28586
01-Belgaum	220830	5993	1460	44462	2245	15705	60735	405	131005
11-Bellary	164110	4992	648	11638	2068	9881	51279	172	80678
04-Bidar	77833	746	1979	10663	1575	14354	14784	38	44139
03-Bijapur	85551	512	234	4612	530	17953	22661	143	46645
24-Chamarajanagar	39499	795	70	8437	371	252	9738	20	19683
28-Chikkaballapura	54848	641	80	4100	100	642	21550	39	27152
16-Chikmagalur	51569	321	38	10408	340	690	20443	46	32286
12-Chitradurga	61114	2202	210	7138	207	858	22461	88	33164
21-Dakshina Kannada	146529	472	311	22170	769	12888	32650	447	69707
13-Davanagere	127595	1306	194	15321	852	2705	52059	86	72523
08-Dharwad	209344	2131	257	42109	931	5149	68394	223	119194
07-Gadag	69882	4144	268	17995	773	5231	16483	43	44937
25-Kalaburagi	155365	1894	1083	5359	2277	21743	52833	134	85323
20-Hassan	77638	134	119	12460	266	814	34494	140	48427
10-Haveri	65770	1076	60	18934	622	4064	17598	249	42603
22-Kodagu	16855	54	56	3223	81	578	6816	19	10827
27-Kolar	89064	439	316	4925	533	1446	40269	32	47960
06-Koppal	42430	1387	366	4838	1565	4395	12739	14	25304
19-Mandya	64825	873	61	7945	267	1453	23461	110	34170
23-Mysore	232071	1467	701	16397	992	1497	88260	76	109390
05-Raichur	86973	5594	660	6342	801	5665	21471	27	40560
30-Ramanagara	51797	489	594	5924	307	230	18523	10	26077
14-Shimoga	139979	1464	357	27865	885	1633	51989	96	84289
17-Tumkur	131293	1596	197	12928	334	903	54020	403	70381
15-Udupi	39495	163	143	5157	355	2466	5994	91	14369
09-Uttara Kannada	77701	462	125	15060	223	7729	17643	60	41302
26-Yadgir	34177	898	488	1692	585	6125	9054	138	18980
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5090399</b>	<b>51674</b>	<b>19111</b>	<b>415364</b>	<b>28961</b>	<b>184094</b>	<b>2326221</b>	<b>6381</b>	<b>3031806</b>

Appendix 6.7a Rural Ashraya Financial yearwise achievement

Sl. No	District Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bagalkot	7650	5961	7865	5345	6421	3774	21936	15080
2	Ballari	9212	8595	10888	9456	7900	4561	28000	22612
3	Belagavi	14898	24680	13900	19261	10154	8732	38952	52673
4	Bengaluru Rural	1836	2748	1860	2311	2535	1646	6231	6705
5	Bengaluru Urban	1655	1559	1814	1507	1860	1206	5329	4272
6	Bidar	5918	6183	5730	5039	4290	4162	15938	15384
7	Chamarajanagar	3113	3216	3784	4301	3436	2403	10333	9920
8	Chikkaballapur	5707	2894	7806	5817	5868	3320	19381	12031
9	Chikkamagaluru	2569	3904	2576	3484	4037	2762	9182	10150
10	Chitradurga	3530	4330	4010	4609	4902	2850	12442	11789
11	DakshinaKannada	1950	4228	2108	4174	3236	2549	7294	10951
12	Davanagere	9061	11558	10688	8610	9815	4409	29564	24577
13	Dharwad	2315	4971	2182	3521	2421	1860	6918	10352
14	Gadag	4898	4580	5716	5721	3686	2284	14300	12585
15	Hassan	6988	8551	7365	6596	7342	5138	21695	20285
16	Haveri	10355	14481	8649	7882	7459	4652	26463	27015
17	Kalaburagi	5878	5291	7275	4009	7185	5360	20338	14660
18	Kodagu	3040	1846	1620	2160	2003	1174	6663	5180
19	Kolar	7496	5403	8935	6974	6071	3157	22502	15534
20	Koppal	5111	6316	5266	5848	3647	2912	14024	15076
21	Mandya	7836	8001	5761	5992	6395	4914	19992	18907
22	Mysuru	6063	6473	8167	8574	7561	4915	21791	19962
23	Raichur	11322	9074	13461	10862	8986	6319	33769	26255
24	Ramanagara	6186	7698	5747	3970	4673	2858	16606	14526
25	Shivamogga	4675	5024	6688	7050	6666	4923	18029	16997
26	Tumakuru	11236	16869	10098	11510	8762	5283	30096	33662
27	Udupi	1668	3740	1696	2511	2762	2399	6126	8650
28	UttaraKannada	4645	6429	3853	4681	4259	3790	12757	14900
29	Vijayapura	6948	7998	7438	7604	6042	5133	20428	20735
30	Yadgiri	6241	4993	7054	5694	4626	3930	17921	14617
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180000</b>	<b>207594</b>	<b>190000</b>	<b>185073</b>	<b>165000</b>	<b>113375</b>	<b>535000</b>	<b>506042</b>
								<b>145000</b>	<b>85802</b>

Appendix 6.7b Rural Ambedkar Financial yearwise achievement

Sl. No	District Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Dece-2016
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
1	Bagalkot	154	130	0	42	0	27	154	199
2	Ballari	235	249	0	80	0	107	235	436
3	Belagavi	725	359	0	101	0	334	725	794
4	Bengaluru Rural	14	20	0	11	0	14	14	45
5	Bengaluru Urban	91	41	0	6	0	64	91	111
6	Bidar	41	339	0	175	0	65	41	579
7	Chamarajanagar	473	306	0	172	0	118	473	596
8	Chikkaballapur	95	73	0	63	0	161	95	297
9	Chikkamagaluru	42	47	0	25	0	15	42	87
10	Chitradurga	197	61	0	201	0	223	197	485
11	DakshinaKannada	12	32	0	46	0	27	12	105
12	Davanagere	203	152	0	80	0	172	203	404
13	Dharwad	11	67	0	5	0	11	11	83
14	Gadag	134	29	0	41	0	23	134	93
15	Hassan	341	175	0	122	0	77	341	374
16	Haveri	71	146	0	96	0	57	71	299
17	Kalaburagi	130	175	0	151	0	18	130	344
18	Kodagu	14	23	0	14	0	10	14	47
19	Kolar	49	6	0	23	0	102	49	131
20	Koppal	150	239	0	313	0	39	150	591
21	Mandya	133	63	0	64	0	27	133	154
22	Mysuru	329	165	0	413	0	188	329	766
23	Raichur	252	69	0	135	0	147	252	351
24	Ramanagara	104	30	0	27	0	45	104	102
25	Shivamogga	24	54	0	37	0	15	24	106
26	Tumakuru	98	201	0	76	0	146	98	423
27	Udupi	4	5	0	6	0	6	4	17
28	Uttarakannada	43	53	0	4	0	18	43	75
29	Vijayapura	671	595	0	621	0	355	671	1571
30	Yadgiri	160	197	0	163	0	93	160	453
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>4101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2704</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>10118</b>

Appendix 6.7c

Sl. No	District Name	IAY/PMAY(G) Financial yearwise achievement											
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Total		2016-17	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Dece-2016
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>		
1	Bagalkot	7647	4648	5745	4107	5315	3778	18707	12533	4227	2194		
2	Ballari	9730	7646	7396	6009	6262	5667	23388	19322	7818	4415		
3	Belagavi	14762	11753	9432	12332	7621	8380	31815	32465	8093	6178		
4	Bengaluru Rural	112	799	927	1259	1734	1556	2773	3614	2111	1194		
5	Bengaluru Urban	731	864	215	819	1489	786	2435	2469	2061	957		
6	Bidar	297	2335	3448	4025	4910	4873	8655	11233	5900	3405		
7	Chamarajanagar	1281	1745	2347	2599	2824	2661	6452	7005	3318	1934		
8	Chikkaballapur	18	1197	2155	2174	3340	2560	5513	5931	4279	2099		
9	Chikkamagaluru	46	1480	567	1409	2729	1928	3342	4817	2517	1418		
10	Chitradurga	4667	3602	5591	4847	5058	4787	15316	13236	6357	3969		
11	DakshinaKannada	110	816	825	1665	2471	2192	3406	4673	2076	1530		
12	Davanagere	1583	3359	2847	3717	4322	3849	8752	10925	4794	3109		
13	Dharwad	884	3026	448	1634	1711	1648	3043	6308	1592	1384		
14	Gadag	1136	1908	1054	1800	1958	1655	4148	5363	1887	1264		
15	Hassan	4281	2451	2826	2500	4365	2868	11472	7819	3784	2138		
16	Haveri	1189	2989	1601	2704	3523	3289	6313	8982	3414	2319		
17	Kalaburagi	1421	2262	2949	4188	6350	4622	10720	11072	4936	2648		
18	Kodagu	75	425	246	727	1038	802	1359	1954	1074	631		
19	Kolar	192	1275	1294	1873	2752	1920	4238	5068	4062	2123		
20	Koppal	7400	5174	5448	6246	4724	4313	17572	15733	2443	2604		
21	Mandya	472	2034	393	1266	2669	2245	3534	5545	2165	1450		
22	Mysuru	1290	2495	4237	5129	5407	4643	10934	12267	5314	3588		
23	Raichur	24865	13167	22365	10969	10054	9350	57284	33486	9615	5298		
24	Ramanagara	842	1524	606	1156	2022	1502	3470	4182	1642	951		
25	Shivamogga	1136	2517	1091	2464	3211	2315	5438	7296	3112	1686		
26	Tumakuru	1366	4987	2713	4736	5038	5051	9117	14774	5225	3791		
27	Udupi	32	641	162	891	1072	1100	1266	2632	962	692		
28	UttaraKannada	2282	3285	1722	2005	1918	1673	5922	6963	1635	1090		
29	Vijayapura	8316	6860	6001	6557	5309	5236	19626	18653	4015	2846		
30	Yadgiri	1837	1551	3349	2291	3804	3265	8990	7107	4572	2384		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>98815</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>104098</b>	<b>115000</b>	<b>100514</b>	<b>315000</b>	<b>303427</b>	<b>115000</b>	<b>71289</b>		



Appendix 6.7d Vajapayee Urban Housing Scheme - Financial yearwise achievement

Sl. No	District Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total		2016-17	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Dece-2016
1	Bagalkot	666	384	479	591	912	447	2057	1422	1573	273
2	Ballari	1582	543	952	1135	1171	626	3705	2304	792	316
3	Belagavi	918	406	549	569	1004	480	2471	1455	1490	402
4	BengaluruRural	66	76	147	92	85	113	298	281	233	82
5	BengaluruUrban	0	0	119	172	21	11	140	183	20	3
6	Bidar	417	160	303	484	438	354	1158	998	776	226
7	Chamarajanagar	357	152	221	284	245	120	823	556	392	179
8	Chikkaballapur	435	95	299	150	480	675	1214	920	1089	119
9	Chikkamagaluru	189	68	101	65	170	91	460	224	328	52
10	Chitradurga	253	19	157	74	375	183	785	276	622	114
11	a	216	166	128	243	242	164	586	573	359	119
12	Davanagere	420	143	288	473	429	261	1137	877	799	355
13	Dharwad	90	289	62	167	254	138	406	594	421	185
14	Gadag	1321	530	866	881	1388	677	3575	2088	2251	465
15	Hassan	186	73	121	79	299	86	606	238	492	114
16	Haveri	453	254	527	638	914	387	1894	1279	1313	260
17	Kalaburagi	1392	1004	828	649	1279	462	3499	2115	2615	314
18	Kodagu	84	75	24	39	70	33	178	147	96	43
19	Kolar	297	210	243	157	267	137	807	504	146	90
20	Koppal	189	148	89	144	196	158	474	450	294	88
21	Mandya	276	86	262	190	354	126	892	402	767	163
22	Mysuru	228	252	171	429	246	260	645	941	807	293
23	Raichur	2919	277	1845	282	1953	841	6717	1400	4230	488
24	Ramanagara	126	101	103	124	140	80	369	305	244	41
25	Shivamogga	480	928	191	224	373	251	1044	1403	729	224
26	Tumakuru	228	152	174	350	256	284	658	786	456	156
27	Udupi	12	27	8	36	39	59	59	122	43	13
28	UttaraKannada	57	60	36	49	125	175	218	284	145	108
29	Vijayapura	498	203	329	683	565	474	1392	1360	1167	417
30	Yadgiri	645	94	378	225	710	307	1733	626	311	42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>9678</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>8460</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>25113</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>5744</b>

**Appendix 6.7e**

<b>Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Nivas Scheme - Financial year wise achievement</b>			
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	
		<b>Target</b>	<b>Completed Upto Dece-2016</b>
1	Bagalkot	1235	94
2	Ballari	2413	141
3	Belagavi	3549	121
4	BengaluruRural	713	94
5	BengaluruUrban	1639	86
6	Bidar	1876	52
7	Chamarajanagar	1567	162
8	Chikkaballapur	1055	49
9	Chikkamagaluru	1160	39
10	Chitradurga	2269	64
11	a	1279	55
12	Davanagere	2380	220
13	Dharwad	720	3
14	Gadag	990	87
15	Hassan	2396	117
16	Haveri	2144	81
17	Kalaburagi	2249	34
18	Kodagu	795	60
19	Kolar	2708	534
20	Koppal	1549	207
21	Mandya	1074	64
22	Mysuru	3356	121
23	Raichur	2671	68
24	Ramanagara	984	42
25	Shivamogga	1432	83
26	Tumakuru	1893	115
27	Udupi	554	37
28	UttaraKannada	555	18
29	Vijayapura	1369	70
30	Yadgiri	1426	23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>2941</b>

**Appendix 6.7f Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme - Financial year wise achievement**

Sl. No	District Name	2015-16		2016-17	
		Target	Completed	Target	Completed Upto Dece-2016
1	Bagalkot	301	185	309	175
2	Ballari	117	278	1570	1061
3	Belagavi	90	525	1796	2081
4	BengaluruRural	64	119	2113	939
5	BengaluruUrban	3	5	88	9
6	Bidar	893	506	893	395
7	Chamarajanagar	47	160	766	476
8	Chikkaballapur	377	259	564	449
9	Chikkamagaluru	89	35	194	85
10	Chitradurga	243	357	818	553
11	DakshinaKannada	16	2	19	2
12	Davanagere	90	166	225	197
13	Dharwad	14	24	20	27
14	Gadag	174	128	159	58
15	Hassan	50	51	684	309
16	Haveri	516	358	1543	797
17	Kalaburagi	60	184	322	162
18	Kodagu	14	6	4	4
19	Kolar	47	48	42	32
20	Koppal	405	361	120	117
21	Mandya	9	16	21	8
22	Mysuru	98	102	314	192
23	Raichur	298	283	455	191
24	Ramanagara	23	43	303	216
25	Shivamogga	21	6	21	10
26	Tumakuru	390	209	980	748
27	Udupi	2	67	225	133
28	UttaraKannada	0	1	25	24
29	Vijayapura	401	176	166	121
30	Yadgiri	148	94	241	71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>4754</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>9642</b>

S.N o.	District	2013-2014				2014-2015				2015-2016				2016-2017	
		Target		Sites Distributed	Target		Sites Distributed	Target		Sites Distributed	Target		Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed Up to Dece-2016
1	Bagalkot	572	0	54	548	0	1692	54	465	1063					
2	Ballari	500	5323	21	488	0	1488	5344	492	231					
3	Belagavi	709	166	0	668	582	2086	748	752	60					
4	Bengaluru Rural	219	0	219	210	0	648	0	202	0					
5	Bengaluru Urban	356	120	0	496	0	1208	120	599	118					
6	Bidar	296	19	0	261	0	853	19	278	0					
7	Chamarajanagar	250	37	0	214	0	714	37	233	0					
8	Chikkaballapura	296	0	296	264	0	856	0	278	0					
9	Chikkamagaluru	259	13	0	290	0	808	13	211	0					
10	Chitradurga	223	0	223	227	297	673	297	201	68					
11	DakshinaKannada	377	100	361	324	57	1078	518	334	0					
12	Davanagere	372	61	273	306	0	1050	334	373	4031					
13	Dharwad	313	0	52	311	246	937	298	684	0					
14	Gadag	305	64	0	384	400	994	464	238	989					
15	Hassan	287	0	287	332	0	906	0	248	0					
16	Haveri	360	0	360	379	0	1099	1	323	0					
17	Kalaburagi	468	332	241	431	54	1367	627	458	0					
18	Kodagu	145	0	145	182	0	472	0	121	0					
19	Kolar	310	1	310	299	0	919	1	296	0					
20	Koppal	232	0	1926	238	7	702	1933	288	439					
21	Mandya	255	0	255	308	0	818	0	221	0					
22	Mysuru	395	200	0	391	0	1181	200	348	0					
23	Raichur	296	0	296	294	163	886	163	336	0					
24	Ramanagara	258	0	258	211	0	727	0	247	0					
25	Shivamogga	413	61	413	414	80	1240	141	351	50					
26	Tumakuru	473	72	473	462	0	1408	72	331	100					
27	Udupi	193	85	193	178	0	564	85	182	60					
28	UttaraKannada	438	0	438	434	0	1310	0	397	0					
29	Vijayapura	251	0	251	282	0	784	0	287	0					
30	Yadgiri	179	0	179	174	95	532	95	226	42					
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>6654</b>	<b>2929</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>11564</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>7251</b>					

Appendix 6.7h Rural Housesites

Sl. No.	District	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		Total		2016-17	
		Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed	Target	Sites Distributed Upto Dece-2016
1	Bagalkot	295	101	301	162	271	171	867	434	330	26
2	Ballari	346	97	346	0	321	58	1013	155	324	0
3	Belagavi	928	0	944	310	921	150	2793	460	877	0
4	Bengaluru Rural	168	0	169	92	160	0	497	92	147	0
5	Bengaluru Urban	154	541	156	826	182	1014	492	2381	203	89
6	Bidar	322	0	332	0	303	0	957	0	289	0
7	Chamarajanagar	217	0	215	226	215	0	647	226	223	103
8	Chikkaballapura	276	0	279	195	255	0	810	195	231	0
9	Chikkamagaluru	380	0	378	618	410	97	1168	715	376	304
10	Chitradurga	343	131	348	42	320	306	1011	479	297	80
11	DakshinaKannada	357	459	358	409	382	474	1097	1342	404	578
12	Davanagere	401	0	399	202	417	111	1217	313	397	100
13	Dharwad	218	86	217	156	216	66	651	308	219	0
14	Gadag	201	1104	196	988	174	435	571	2527	173	185
15	Hassan	443	105	432	4	468	228	1343	337	451	0
16	Haveri	359	31	360	716	361	330	1080	1077	366	106
17	Kalaburagi	392	188	398	171	379	53	1169	412	456	0
18	Kodagu	178	34	175	68	176	0	529	102	174	2
19	Kolar	264	0	260	0	270	0	794	0	228	0
20	Koppal	240	0	240	505	229	0	709	505	277	191
21	Mandya	405	179	405	105	414	0	1224	284	388	0
22	Mysuru	415	128	419	155	410	168	1244	451	450	122
23	Raichur	277	100	283	864	282	659	842	1623	299	236
24	Ramanagara	228	78	231	0	225	0	684	78	204	445
25	Shivamogga	462	268	450	74	471	2681	1383	3023	478	136
26	Tumakuru	564	238	564	290	559	114	1687	642	524	0
27	Udupi	253	385	248	280	269	504	770	1169	263	528
28	UttaraKannada	361	0	356	0	360	14	1077	14	348	0
29	Vijayapura	343	26	334	522	366	203	1043	751	377	0
30	Yadgiri	210	0	207	160	214	185	631	345	227	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>4279</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8140</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8021</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>20440</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>3231</b>

**APPENDIX- 7.1 (a)**  
**Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal & Actual Rainfall with percentage Departure from normal From January to May 2016**

Sl. No.	District Name	January 2016			February 2016			March 2016			April - 2016			May -2016			Pre-Monsoon Cumulative Rainfall Pattern 2016 (1st Jan to 31st May)		
		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	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP
<b>South Interior Karnataka</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>190.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-92.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-78.5</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>-25</b>
1	BENGALURU URBAN	2.1	7.3	245	7.3	0.1	-99	8.7	8.9	2	37.6	7.7	-79	105.1	132.8	26	160.8	156.8	-2
2	BENGALURU RURAL	1.5	5.1	237	5.1	0.0	-99	6.6	7.3	10	34.5	4.9	-86	91.9	133.2	45	139.6	150.5	8
3	RAMANAGARA	0.9	1.6	80	4.8	0.1	-98	9.7	5.2	-47	47.6	15.8	-67	119.9	108.6	-9	182.9	131.3	-28
4	KOLAR	2.7	8.7	222	4.8	0.0	-99	10.4	8.2	-21	29.4	2.4	-92	76.0	131.5	73	123.3	150.8	22
5	CHIKKABALLAPURA	2.2	6.4	189	4.6	0.2	-96	8.2	4.7	-43	26.6	0.6	-98	68.5	136.5	99	110.1	148.3	35
6	TUMAKURU	2.1	8.5	304	3.2	0.2	-94	7.2	1.1	-84	32.8	8.5	-74	86.8	89.1	3	132.1	107.4	-19
7	CHITRADURGA	1.2	4.2	247	1.2	0.1	-93	3.8	0.3	-93	25.6	4.9	-81	67.2	64.8	-4	99.0	74.2	-25
8	DAVANAGERE	0.9	2.1	128	1.0	0.6	-43	4.1	0.9	-79	36.0	6.9	-81	74.7	63.8	-15	116.7	74.1	-37
9	CHAMARAJANAGARA	2.3	5.4	134	5.7	0.1	-99	12.7	7.9	-38	67.4	15.4	-77	142.1	105.2	-26	230.2	134.0	-42
10	MYSURU	2.1	3.5	64	4.5	0.6	-86	12.9	6.7	-48	61.9	15.0	-76	128.0	94.7	-26	209.4	120.4	-42
11	MANDYA	2.0	4.3	117	4.6	1.4	-70	8.8	3.1	-65	49.5	11.4	-77	118.7	75.8	-36	183.6	96.0	-48
<b>North Interior Karnataka</b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-52.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-66.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>-57.3</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>-20.4</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>-31</b>
1	BALLARI	1.3	3.9	202	1.3	0.1	-92	2.8	0.4	-86	25.2	4.4	-82	64.5	55.7	-14	95.1	64.5	-32
2	KOPPALA	1.0	1.7	72	0.5	0.2	-70	2.8	1.5	-48	22.5	1.0	-95	54.6	55.3	1	81.4	59.6	-27
3	RAICHUR	1.5	1.9	28	1.5	0.1	-93	4.2	0.5	-88	18.5	2.7	-85	41.6	35.3	-15	67.3	40.5	-40
4	KALABURAGI	4.1	0.2	-96	3.6	0.5	-86	6.6	15.2	130	19.3	14.1	-27	37.6	47.3	26	71.2	77.2	8
5	YADGIR	4.0	0.3	-92	2.8	0.1	-96	5.1	0.4	-92	20.2	6.3	-69	37.0	32.6	-12	69.1	39.7	-43
6	BIDAR	5.9	0.5	-92	6.1	5.8	-4	10.7	17.1	59	19.8	24.2	22	31.1	28.8	-7	73.6	76.4	4
7	BELAGAVI	0.8	0.3	-63	0.6	0.7	18	5.4	5.9	8	28.4	12.6	-56	72.1	45.0	-38	107.3	64.4	-40
8	BAGALKOTE	1.3	0.5	-58	1.4	0.0	-98	4.2	3.4	-19	23.1	10.3	-56	56.3	42.6	-24	86.3	56.8	-34
9	VIJAYAPURA	2.5	0.2	-93	2.7	0.1	-96	4.9	7.3	50	19.9	12.9	-35	45.6	28.1	-38	75.6	48.6	-36
10	GADAG	1.1	1.1	3	1.3	0.1	-94	4.3	2.7	-38	34.0	9.9	-71	71.6	59.0	-18	112.3	72.8	-35
11	HAVERI	0.3	1.3	330	0.5	0.2	-64	4.0	2.6	-36	42.7	10.3	-76	79.7	52.9	-34	127.2	67.3	-47
12	DHARWAD	1.9	0.9	-51	2.9	0.5	-83	6.8	3.7	-46	44.4	24.1	-46	84.6	59.1	-30	140.6	88.3	-37
<b>Mainad</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-67.5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>-73.3</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>-36</b>
1	SHIVAMOGGA	0.7	1.8	159	0.7	0.4	-49	5.8	1.3	-78	39.7	4.1	-90	99.7	73.6	-26	146.6	81.1	-45
2	HASSAN	2.2	1.9	-13	2.7	0.8	-71	10.5	4.9	-54	54.8	24.2	-56	106.0	89.2	-16	176.2	120.9	-31
3	CHIKKAMAGALURU	1.7	1.7	2	2.4	1.0	-60	12.2	1.7	-86	58.4	19.1	-67	104.9	102.9	-2	179.6	126.3	-30
4	KODAGU	3.3	0.9	-74	4.0	0.5	-87	19.9	5.7	-71	86.9	14.9	-83	155.9	137.7	-12	270.0	159.7	-41
<b>Coastal</b>		<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>420.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-89.0</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>-30.6</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-42</b>
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	2.5	2.0	-20	0.7	0.5	-26	9.7	0.6	-94	50.3	8.4	-83	168.6	156.6	-7	231.8	168.1	-27
2	UDUPI	1.0	0.9	-11	0.4	0.6	43	4.0	1.4	-65	28.4	1.8	-94	167.8	120.5	-28	201.6	125.1	-38
3	UTTARA KANNADA	0.3	2.0	553	0.1	0.6	450	2.7	1.0	-63	22.2	1.5	-93	107.1	54.1	-49	132.4	59.1	-55
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>-31</b>

Source: KSNDDMC, Bengaluru.

**APPENDIX- 7.1 (b)**

**Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal & Actual rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Southwest monsoon 2016**

Sl. No.	District Name	June 2016			July 2016			August 2016			September 2016			South West Monsoon 2016 (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
	<b>South Interior Karnataka</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>-13</b>
1	BENGALURU URBAN	71	154	115	95	213	124	120	45	-62	174	42	-76	460	454	-1
2	BENGALURU RURAL	68	152	123	91	234	157	115	35	-70	167	50	-70	441	471	7
3	RAMANAGARA	70	79	12	81	182	125	101	65	-35	178	30	-83	430	356	-17
4	KOLARA	63	88	39	76	177	133	94	49	-48	154	31	-80	387	345	-11
5	CHIKKABALLAPURA	63	105	68	86	184	113	100	17	-83	150	40	-73	399	346	-13
6	TUMAKURU	62	124	101	70	152	116	81	32	-60	148	37	-75	361	345	-5
7	CHITRADURGA	50	79	59	57	77	35	60	18	-70	109	39	-64	276	213	-23
8	DAVANAGERE	76	156	105	99	106	6	84	40	-52	114	65	-43	373	367	-2
9	CHAMARAJANAGARA	52	74	43	56	89	60	66	22	-67	131	21	-84	305	206	-32
10	MYSURU	89	114	28	124	105	-15	80	32	-60	102	23	-78	395	274	-31
11	MANDYA	54	73	36	53	121	129	63	61	-2	134	41	-69	304	297	-2
	<b>North Interior Karnataka</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>-6</b>
1	BALLARI	69	138	98	72	75	3	83	38	-54	128	59	-54	352	310	-12
2	KOPPALA	73	129	77	72	72	-1	87	52	-40	145	64	-55	376	317	-16
3	RAICHUR	81	111	38	103	106	3	115	53	-53	151	134	-12	450	405	-10
4	KALABURAGI	113	172	52	152	221	46	161	51	-68	189	267	42	614	711	16
5	YADGIR	111	127	15	148	172	17	158	62	-61	176	175	0	592	536	-9
6	BIDAR	128	176	38	187	212	14	196	84	-57	174	429	146	684	901	32
7	BELAGAVI	138	111	-20	223	217	-3	137	123	-10	115	68	-41	612	519	-15
8	BAGALKOTE	78	103	32	72	85	17	70	33	-53	130	82	-37	350	302	-14
9	VIJAYAPURA	93	100	7	90	115	28	90	43	-52	155	125	-19	428	383	-10
10	GADAG	86	88	3	76	71	-6	82	40	-51	138	74	-47	382	273	-28
11	HAVERI	111	142	28	165	108	-35	109	64	-41	100	46	-54	485	359	-26
12	DHARWAD	114	129	13	157	115	-27	105	74	-29	122	51	-58	498	369	-26
	<b>Mainad</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>1504</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>-29</b>
1	SHIVAMOGGA	450	402	-11	781	432	-45	478	306	-36	180	124	-31	1889	1263	-33
2	HASSAN	144	196	36	248	206	-17	159	118	-26	124	60	-51	673	580	-14
3	CHIKKAMAGALURU	302	311	3	537	356	-34	355	222	-38	155	107	-31	1349	996	-26
4	KODAGU	622	545	-13	905	530	-41	598	345	-42	220	137	-38	2345	1557	-34
	<b>Coastal</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>2396</b>	<b>-21</b>
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	940	882	-6	1281	892	-30	895	606	-32	325	247	-24	3441	2627	-24
2	UDUPI	1127	1225	9	1457	990	-32	1048	663	-37	439	283	-36	4071	3161	-22
3	UTTARA KANNADA	646	684	6	992	654	-34	597	483	-19	222	201	-9	2457	2022	-18
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>-18</b>

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

**APPENDIX- 7.1 (c)**  
**Statement showing District-wise & Month-wise Normal & Actual rainfall with percentage Departure from normal during Northeast monsoon 2016**

Sl. No.	District Name	October 2016			November - 2016			December 2016			North East Monsoon Rainfall 2016 Pattern		
		Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	%DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	% DEP
	<b>South Interior Karnataka</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-68</b>
1	BENGALURU URBAN	160	34	-79	57	5	-92	17	68	307	234	106	-55
2	BENGALURU RURAL	161	34	-79	54	8	-86	14	60	336	229	101	-56
3	RAMANAGARA	169	32	-81	53	5	-91	16	56	257	238	93	-61
4	KOLARA	151	23	-85	62	4	-94	23	80	244	236	107	-55
5	CHIKKABALLAPURA	155	8	-95	53	8	-84	15	60	304	222	76	-66
6	TUMAKURU	147	22	-85	47	5	-90	10	36	255	204	63	-69
7	CHITRADURGA	117	17	-85	34	1	-98	9	17	95	160	34	-79
8	DAVANAGERE	121	12	-90	44	3	-94	8	8	-4	173	23	-87
9	CHAMARAJANAGARA	166	36	-78	67	6	-91	24	34	42	257	76	-70
10	MYSURU	146	19	-87	51	8	-85	14	30	111	211	56	-73
11	MANDYA	165	40	-76	51	8	-84	17	45	170	233	93	-60
	<b>North Interior Karnataka</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-81</b>
1	BALLARI	107	5	-95	32	2	-95	11	9	-21	150	16	-89
2	KOPPALA	108	16	-85	27	0	-99	8	2	-77	142	18	-87
3	RAICHUR	114	13	-88	23	0	-100	6	3	-52	143	16	-89
4	KALABURAGI	101	35	-65	21	3	-87	5	2	-57	127	40	-68
5	YADGIR	121	22	-82	23	3	-86	6	1	-89	150	26	-83
6	BIDAR	91	99	9	19	0	-98	6	3	-60	116	102	-12
7	BELAGAVI	116	20	-83	31	6	-80	6	0	-95	153	27	-83
8	BAGALKOTE	111	9	-92	26	0	-99	7	0	-98	144	10	-93
9	VIJAYAPURA	110	19	-83	25	1	-95	6	1	-87	141	21	-85
10	GADAG	121	6	-95	34	0	-99	8	4	-50	162	10	-94
11	HAVERI	118	8	-93	43	13	-69	7	3	-59	168	24	-86
12	DHARWAD	114	16	-86	39	9	-76	6	1	-91	159	26	-84
	<b>Mainad</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-68</b>
1	SHIVAMOGGA	146	36	-75	46	26	-44	10	5	-49	202	67	-67
2	HASSAN	159	23	-86	54	14	-75	12	34	175	225	71	-69
3	CHIKKAMAGALURU	159	29	-82	56	15	-73	13	26	96	228	70	-69
4	KODAGU	201	31	-84	70	21	-70	18	47	163	288	99	-66
	<b>Coastal</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>-57</b>
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	261	53	-80	89	55	-38	16	13	-22	367	120	-67
2	UDUPI	213	82	-61	70	16	-77	16	8	-47	299	106	-64
3	UTTARA KANNADA	143	93	-35	44	15	-66	10	2	-80	198	111	-44
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-78</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-71</b>

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.



APPENDIX- 7.1 (d)

Statement showing Number of Districts/Taluku/Hoblis under different rainfall category from January to May 2016

Rainfall Classification	January			February			March			April			May		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
Excess	17	98	374	2	19	80	3	23	117	1	5	23	5	31	158
Normal	4	21	96	2	9	29	4	16	59	0	7	35	14	64	234
Deficit	3	20	85	3	13	40	10	42	104	6	30	121	11	74	306
Scanty	6	30	141	23	111	316	13	92	391	23	131	545	0	7	49
Nil Rainfall	0	7	51	0	24	282	0	3	76	0	3	23	0	0	0

Statement showing Number of Districts/Taluku/Hoblis under different rainfall category during Southwest monsoon 2016

Rainfall Classification	June			July			August			September			Cumulative Rainfall Pattern		
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
Excess	18	110	499	11	78	329	0	3	22	2	12	70	1	11	78
Normal	11	54	178	11	41	203	3	17	75	4	23	80	18	92	377
Deficit	1	12	69	8	55	198	18	101	382	14	70	286	11	73	286
Scanty	0	0	1	0	2	17	9	55	268	10	71	311	0	0	6
Nil Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement showing Number of Districts/Taluku/Hoblis under different rainfall category during Northeast monsoon 2016

Rainfall Classification	October			November			December			Northeast monsoon (No. of Dist./Taluk/Hobli)					
	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli	Dist.	Taluk	Hobli
Excess	0	4	20	0	0	4	13	73	343	0	0	4	0	0	4
Normal	1	4	19	0	3	20	1	13	50	1	7	30	1	7	30
Deficit	1	10	44	2	17	64	8	26	90	4	27	126	4	27	126
Scanty	28	158	664	28	154	598	8	62	245	25	142	587	25	142	587
Nil Rainfall	0	0	0	0	2	61	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: KSNDMC, Bengaluru.

**Appendix 7.2**  
**Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka State 2015-16 & 2016-17**

Unit: Lakh Tonnes, Cotton in Lakh bales

Crops	KHARIF		RABI		SUMMER		ANNUAL	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Rice	26.42	23.83	0.71	0.54	3.08	3.14	30.21	27.51
Jowar	1.19	1.15	6.67	5.13	0.10	0.07	7.96	6.35
Ragi	11.15	7.85	0.61	0.22	0.12	0.07	11.88	8.14
Maize	29.83	28.98	2.58	1.78	0.69	0.28	33.10	31.04
Bajra	1.07	1.97	-	-	0.04	0.01	1.11	1.98
Wheat	-	-	1.56	-	-	-	1.56	1.10
Minor Millets	0.10	0.07	-	1.10	-	-	0.10	0.07
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>69.76</b>	<b>63.85</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>85.92</b>	<b>76.19</b>
Tur (Red gram)	2.42	7.32	-	-	-	-	2.42	7.32
Bengal gram (Gram)	-	-	5.52	3.90	-	-	5.52	3.90
Horse gram	0.25	0.08	0.54	0.19	-	-	0.79	0.27
Black gram	0.21	0.28	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.30
Green gram	0.41	1.00	0.02	0.01	0.009	0.01	0.44	1.02
Avare	0.67	0.28	0.07	0.02	-	-	0.74	0.30
Cowpea & other pulses	0.29	0.23	0.054	0.023	0.02	0.02	0.36	0.273
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>4.153</b>	<b>0.049</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>13.38</b>
<b>Total Food grains</b>	<b>74.01</b>	<b>73.04</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>12.92</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>96.44</b>	<b>89.57</b>
Groundnut	2.74	3.33	0.07	0.67	1.14	0.54	3.95	4.54
Sesamum	0.24	0.18	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.18
Sunflower	0.51	0.62	0.61	0.29	0.09	0.07	1.21	0.98
Castor	0.05	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.03
Niger seed	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01
Mustard	0.003	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.01
Soyabean	1.40	2.21	-	-	-	-	1.40	2.21
Safflower	-	-	0.21	0.13	-	-	0.21	0.13
Linseed	-	-	0.01	0.006	-	-	0.01	0.006
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>8.09</b>
Cotton	11.00	9.84	0.5	0.31	0.02	0.02	11.52	10.16
Sugarcane (Harvested)	363.14	334.40	-	-	-	-	363.14	334.40
Tobacco	0.49	0.73	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.73

Source: 2015-16 Final Estimates ,2016-17 Second Advance Estimates by DE&S,

**Appendix 7.3**  
**Area of Principal Crops in Karnataka State- 2015-16 & 2016-17 Unit: Area in Lakh Hectares**

Crops	KHARIF		RABI		SUMMER		ANNUAL	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Rice	9.77	9.40	0.29	0.24	1.04	1.00	11.10	10.64
Jowar	1.05	0.98	9.94	8.30	0.05	0.05	11.04	9.33
Ragi	6.62	5.90	0.36	0.20	0.07	0.05	7.05	6.15
Maize	10.91	12.20	1.04	0.75	0.25	0.10	12.20	13.05
Bajra	1.63	2.30	-	-	0.03	0.01	1.66	2.31
Wheat	-	-	1.74	1.55	-	-	1.74	1.55
Minor Millets	0.28	0.18	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.18
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>30.26</b>	<b>30.96</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>45.07</b>	<b>43.21</b>
Tur (Red gram)	6.57	11.00	-	-	-	-	6.57	11.00
Bengal gram (Gram)	-	-	14.20	10.25	-	-	14.20	10.25
Horse gram	0.54	0.25	1.12	0.50	-	-	1.66	0.75
Black gram	0.82	0.80	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.91	0.85
Green gram	3.40	4.00	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	3.48	4.05
Avare	0.49	0.45	0.10	0.05	-	-	0.59	0.50
Cowpea & other pulses	0.70	0.61	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.90	0.72
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>12.52</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>28.31</b>	<b>28.12</b>
<b>Total Food grains</b>	<b>42.78</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>29.01</b>	<b>21.96</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>73.38</b>	<b>71.33</b>
Groundnut	4.06	5.00	0.04	1.00	1.60	0.63	5.70	6.63
Sesamum	0.51	0.35	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.35
Sunflower	1.25	1.30	1.94	1.00	0.11	0.10	3.30	2.40
Castor	0.09	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.08
Niger seed	0.07	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.05
Mustard	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
Soyabean	2.58	3.10	-	-	-	-	2.58	3.10
Safflower	-	-	0.54	0.35	-	-	0.54	0.35
Linseed	-	-	0.05	0.03	-	-	0.05	0.03
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>13.01</b>
Cotton	5.99	4.40	0.42	0.25	0.01	0.01	6.42	4.66
Sugarcane (Harvested)	4.50	4.40	-	-	-	-	4.50	4.40
Sugarcane (Planted)	0.92	1.30	0.40	-	0.20	-	1.52	1.30
Tobacco	0.84	0.88	-	-	-	-	0.84	0.88

Source: 2015-16 Final Estimates ,2016-17 Second Advance Estimates by 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
2010-11	110.8	252.0	151.6
2011-12	101.1	218.8	148.5
2012-13	95.6	208.0	140.7

**Appendix 7.4**  
**(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 crops			Total Oil seeds		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
2010-11	91.7	198.7	139.2	179.4	494.8	131.1	109.9	236.5	138.0	111.7	133.6	120.2
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

Source: Directorate of Economics and statistics

**Appendix 7.5**  
**Area Under Principal Crops in Karnataka**

Lakh Hectares

<b>CROP</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>	<b>2015-2016</b>
Rice	13.40	13.26	11.10
Ragi	6.71	7.08	7.05
Jowar	11.39	10.47	11.04
Bajra	2.80	2.34	1.66
Maize	13.77	13.37	12.20
Wheat	2.09	1.98	1.74
Minor millets	0.24	0.23	0.28
<b>Total cereals and Minor Millets</b>	<b>50.40</b>	<b>48.73</b>	<b>45.07</b>
Tur	8.24	7.28	6.57
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>25.06</b>	<b>23.20</b>	<b>28.31</b>
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>75.46</b>	<b>71.93</b>	<b>73.38</b>
Groundnut	6.55	6.54	5.70
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>14.10</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>12.86</b>
Sugarcane	4.20	4.80	4.50
Cotton	6.62	8.75	6.42
Arecanut (processed)	2.18	2.36	2.48
Coconut	4.30	4.40	4.41
Dry chillies	0.90	0.95	1.02
Tobacco	1.09	0.94	0.84
Pepper	0.28	0.33	0.35
Cardamom	0.19	0.18	0.18

Note: Figures for 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are based on Final Advance estimates.

**Appendix 7.6**  
**Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Rice	40.53	40.25	30.21
Ragi	12.57	12.98	11.88
Jowar	13.17	11.74	7.96
Bajra	3.31	2.48	1.11
Maize	43.56	42.14	33.10
Wheat	2.10	2.61	1.56
Minor millets	0.13	0.12	0.10
<b>Total cereals and Minor Millets</b>	<b>115.37</b>	<b>112.32</b>	<b>85.92</b>
Tur	7.57	4.74	2.42
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<b>10.52</b>
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>133.10</b>	<b>126.22</b>	<b>96.44</b>
Groundnut	5.65	5.02	3.95
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>11.62</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>7.09</b>
Sugarcane	379.05	437.76	363.14
Cotton (1)	18.78	23.12	11.52
Arecanut (processed)	4.57	4.36	4.86
Coconut (2)	3417.79	3931.01	3688.82
Dry Chillies	1.14	1.18	1.03
Tobacco	0.90	0.67	0.49
Pepper (3)	0.69	1.92	2.68
Cardamom	0.01	0.01	0.01

1) Lakh bales of 170 Kgs, each in lint form. (2) Million nuts (3) Interms of lakh quintals

Note: Figures for 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are based on Final Estimates

**Appendix 7.7**  
**Average Yield of Selected Crops - India and Karnataka, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 Final estimates, Kgs/Hect.**

Crop	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	India**	Kar	India** (Provisional)	Kar	India**	Kar
Rice	2416	3184	2390	3195	<b>Not Available</b>	2865
Ragi	1661	1972	1662	1930		1774
Jowar	957	1217	953	1180		759
Wheat	3145	1057	2872	1385		947
Maize	2676	3330	2557	3318		2856
Bajra	1184	1243	1272	1117		704
Tur	813	967	750	685		387
Groundnut	1764	908	1400	808		729
Cotton(lint)	510	508	461	395		321
Sugarcane*	70	95	70	96		85

\* Tonnes per hectare

Source: DES Karnataka and \*\* Ministry of Agriculture & co-operation, GOI

**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
2012-13	1729	1692	3421	4007	117.1	1268	1.4	11748	34.1
2013-14	1733	1823	3556	4112	115.6	1258	1.4	12267	33.5
2014-15	1781	1808	3589	4186	116.6	1289	1.4	12247	34.2

Note:\* including borewells, \*\* Including Canals, Tanks, Lift irrigation and Other sources.

**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 area sown	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Gross cropped area	Cropping Intensity
2012-13	19050	3073	1436	787	413	908	283	1822	535	9793	1955	11748	119.96
2013-14	19050	3073	1444	787	411	906	281	1670	525	9923	2344	12267	123.62
2014-15	19050	3073	1461	787	409	904	277	1582	523	10044	2203	12247	121.93

**Appendix 7.9 (b) Land utilisation Statistics (lakh hectares)**

Classification	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	190.5	190.5	190.5
1. Forest	30.73	30.73	30.73
<b>2. Not available for cultivation</b>			
a. Land put to non agriculture use	14.36	14.44	14.61
b. Barren and uncultivable land	7.87	7.87	7.87
<b>3. Cultivable waste</b>	4.13	4.11	4.09
<b>4. Uncultivated land excluding fallow land</b>			
a. Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	9.08	9.06	9.04
b. Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included under net area sown	2.83	2.81	2.77
<b>5. Fallow land</b>			
a. Current fallow	18.22	16.70	15.82
b. Other fallow	5.35	5.25	5.23
<b>6. Net area sown</b>	97.93	99.23	100.44
<b>7. Total cropped Area</b>	117.48	122.67	122.47
<b>8. Area sown more than once</b>	19.55	23.44	22.03
Cropping Intensity	119.96	123.62	121.93

**Appendix 7.10 Cropping Pattern in Karnataka, Area in Lakh Hectares**

Sl.No.	Crops	Year		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Rice	13.26	11.10	10.64
2	Jowar	10.47	11.04	9.33
3	Ragi	7.08	7.05	6.15
4	Maize	13.37	12.20	13.05
5	Bajra	2.34	1.66	2.31
6	Wheat	1.98	1.74	1.55
7	M. Millets	0.23	0.28	0.18
	<b>Total Cereals:</b>	<b>48.73</b>	<b>45.07</b>	<b>43.21</b>
1	Tur	7.28	6.57	11.00
2	Bengal gram	9.39	14.20	10.25
3	Horse gram	1.81	1.66	0.75
4	Black gram	0.70	0.91	0.85
5	Green gram	2.63	3.48	4.05
6	Cowpea & other Pulses	0.80	0.90	0.72
7	Avare	0.59	0.59	0.50
	<b>Total Pulses:</b>	<b>23.20</b>	<b>28.31</b>	<b>28.12</b>
	<b>Total Food grains:</b>	<b>71.93</b>	<b>73.38</b>	<b>71.33</b>
1	Groundnut	6.54	5.70	6.63
2	Sesamum	0.44	0.51	0.35
3	Sunflower	3.56	3.30	2.40
4	Castor	0.12	0.09	0.08
5	Nigerseed	0.11	0.07	0.05
6	Mustard	0.02	0.02	0.02
7	Soyabean	2.56	2.58	3.10
8	Safflower	0.33	0.54	0.35
9	Linseed	0.05	0.05	0.03
	<b>Total Oilseeds:</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>13.01</b>
	<b>Annual Crops:</b>			
1	Cotton	8.75	6.42	4.66
2	Sugarcane (H)	4.80	4.50	4.40
3	Tobacco	0.94	0.84	0.88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.15</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>94.28</b>

Note: Figures for 2014-15, 2015-16 Final Estimates, 2016-17 Second Advance Estimates by DE&S

**Appendix - 7.11 Fertilizer Consumption and HYV Coverage in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	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	45.445	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	46.30#	9.63	4.91	3.01	17.57
2014-15	44.84#	10.01	4.98	3.32	18.32
2015-16	41.88#	9.30	4.93	2.88	17.11
2016-17	40.18#	6.85	3.70	1.85	12.40 @
# Provisional , *Anticipated Achievement @ up to end of Dec.2016					

Source: Department of Agriculture.

**Appendix- 7.12**

**MSP announced by GOI for the year 2016-17 Minimum support price for different Kharif & Rabi crops for the year 2016-17 is as follows, (Rs per quintal)**

Commodity	2016-17
<b>KHARIF:</b>	
Paddy Common	1470
Paddy (F)Grade' A #	1510
Jowar-Hybrid	1625
Jowar-Maldandi	1650
Bajra	1330
Ragi	1725
Maize	1365
Tur (Arhar)	5050
Moong	5225
Urad	5000
Groundnut	4220
Sunflower Seed	3950
Soyabean Black	2775
Soyabean Yellow	2775
Sesamum	5000
Nigerseed	3825
Medium Staple Cotton (24.5-25.5 mm)	3860
Long Staple Cotton (29.5-30.5 mm)	4160
<b>RABI -2016-17: (Marketing season 2017-18)</b>	
Wheat	1625
Barley	1325
Gram	4000
Lentil (Masur)	3850
Rapeseed/mustard	3700
Safflower	3700

Source: Agriculture Department. CACP Website

**Appendix - 7.13 Area and production of selected fruit crops**

crops	2000-01		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.	Area	prodn.
Mango	119172	1098547	140490	1607595	153875	1694051	162048	1762531	168723	1693462	170308	1656191	173080	1641165	174032	1686209
Banana	53377	1217169	75892	1890785	104436	2132320	87238	2239540	92718	2409166	97823	2548223	101532	2581752	99610.2	2464232.74
Citrus Fruits	15524	326324	15651	274249	15122	312541	17824	388993	17497	387386	16792	368197	17564	389797	18944.382	430917.687
Gauva	9087	157102	6882	132699	7168	138810	6944	132461	6690	132268	6306	140577	6558	139770	6542.2	129963.58
Sapota	20216	193737	27541	309740	29313	359828	28909	355896	29862	352210	29401	344952	29373	360805	28782.68	342633.91
Grapes	8509	150334	15461	278560	17356	317643	16286	278912	19058	310388	19764	292653	20353	391155	21732.91	417742.09
Pineapple	4873	272475	2909	180515	2857	177238	2228	130007	2631	164379	2642	155643	2452	153516	2471.26	156264.25
Pomogranate	10803	112241	14996	140682	13187	138488	14688	147312	14649	145914	16137	130270	18488	198676	23545.28	272815.89
Jack	7855	236524	5995	235144	5825	213817	5421	204204	5341	204759	5339	189867	5368	200748	5409.52	203221.23
Papaya	4889	332858	5117	419951	5830	419254	5829	422509	6333	442472	6495	457415	7225	504016	7295.45	511838.066
Ber	1023	26580	621	13713	392	10647	860	25065	905	25922	663	19014	638	18129	579.8	16423.155
Fig	352	2868	1498	13643	1179	12907	1167	13099	1192	14594	1262	8551	1247	14044	1443.9	15915.96
Sectaphal	2031	15975	1899	14405	1651	13868	1706	12892	1677	13306	1426	11931	1426	10976	1781.5	14756.09
Others	3022	21878	2641	22526	2054	21245	1980	19949	2004	21479	2230	23636	2052	21542	2087.28	22017.04
<b>Total</b>	260733	4164612	317593	5534207	360245	5962657	353728	6133370	369279	6317704	376588	6347120	387356	6626091	394258.36	6684950.69

Source : Department of Horticulture

**Appendix 7.14 Financial progress achieved under NHM**

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance	Releases			Accrued Interest	Total available Grants (3+6+7)	Grants utilized	Closing Balance
			GOI 85%	GOI 15%	Total				
			4	5	6				
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
1	2005-06	-	4455.17	0	4455.17	-	4455.17	56.49	4398.68
2	2006-07	4398.68	8448.25	0	8448.25	75.76	12922.69	4450.59	8472.10
3	2007-08	8472.10	8571.04	1499.90	10070.94	413.43	18956.47	17064.13	1892.34
4	2008-09	1892.34	12536.88	1000.00	13536.88	218.49	15647.71	10953.65	4694.06
5	2009-10	4694.06	8001.67	1499.00	9500.67	228.47	14423.20	13117.09	1306.11
6	2010-11	1306.11	9325	2611.38	11936.38	168.00	13410.49	12522.02	888.47
7	2011-12	888.47	9970.85	1954.58	11925.43	246.36	13060.26	12574.46	485.80
8	2012-13	485.80	11303.81	2026.20	13330.01	246.31	14062.12	10556.14	3505.98
9	2013-14	4283.33	6974	1868.85	8842.85	-	13126.18	11351.18	1769.23
10	2014-15	1899.66	9608.13	1692.59	11300.72	-	13200.38	12400.02	800.15
			<b>GOI 60%</b>	<b>GOI 40%</b>					
11	2015-16	1299.45	6769.29	4434.63	11203.92		12503.37	12176.52	326.90
12	*2016-17	326.90	6717.00	4478.01	11195.01		11195.01	5122.81	
<b>Total</b>		<b>29946.9</b>	<b>102681.09</b>	<b>23065.14</b>	<b>125746.27</b>	<b>1596.82</b>	<b>156963.07</b>	<b>122345.18</b>	<b>28539.82</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

\*Programme and progress for 2016-17 up to the end of December - 2016 and Opening Balance (OB) yet to be release from Government

Source : Department of Horticulture



**Appendix 7.15: Year wise Livestock Population**  
(in Nos.)

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
(Provisional)								
% of variation over the previous year 2007	-9.43	-19.83	0.19	-22.1	8.95	-34.98	-11.81	25.94

Source: Animal Husbandry

**Appendix 7.16 Target and Estimate of Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat Production from 2013-14 to 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Year	Milk (in'000 tonnes)		% of Acievements	Egg ( in lakhs)		% of Acievements
		Target	Production		Target	Production	
1	2013-14	5836	5997	102.36	40473	41223	101.85
2	2014-15	6040	6123	101.37	43711	43948	100.54
3	2015-16	6337	6344	100.11	47208	47661	100.96
4	2016-17 (upto Dec 2016)	6534	5490	84.02	49091	41800	85.15
Sl. No.	Year	Wool(in tonnes)		% of Achievement	Meat(in tonnes)		% of Achievement
		Target	Production		Target	Production	
1	2013-14	8414	7755	92.17	150941	169894	112.56
2	2014-15	8750	8822	100.82	157000	181312	115.49
3	2015-16	9100	8191	90.01	188000	196600	104.57
4	2016-17 (upto Dec 2016)	7363	5681	77.16	198000	179932	90.87

Source: Animal Husbandry

**Appendix 8.1**

**Trends in Irrigation in Karnataka Cumulative Potential Created**

**(Lakh hectares)**

<b>End of Plan/year</b>	<b>Major and Medium Projects</b>	<b>Minor (surface)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>VII Plan (1985-1990)</b>			
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
<b>Annual Plan</b>			
1990-91	13.36	8.95	22.31
1991-92	13.80	9.00	22.80
<b>VIII Plan</b>			
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
<b>IX Plan</b>			
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
<b>X Plan</b>			
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
<b>XI Plan</b>			
2007-08	23.64	9.69	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
<b>XII Plan</b>			
2012-13	26.03	10.51	36.54
2013-14	26.97	10.89	37.86
2014-15	27.85	10.97	38.82
2015-16	28.68	11.12	39.80
2016-17 (Anticipated)	29.40	11.35	40.75

**Appendix 8.2 Public Investment in Irrigation in Karnataka (Rs. in crores)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Major and Medium projects</b>	<b>Minor Irrigation works</b>	<b>Total</b>
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	986.32	8993.66
2014-15	10000.90	1041.71	11042.61
2015-16(RE)	9913.29	1205.64	11118.93
2016-17(BE)	12620.92	475.95	13096.87

### Appendix 8.3

#### Details of Progress achieved in the Projects in Upper 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 3/2016	Expected Expt. During 2016-17	Planned Potential	Potential created upto 3/2016	Anticipated Potential to be created in 2016-17
1	Bennithora	60024.00	47808.00	7300.00	20234	19978	-
2	Bhadra Modernisation	140000.00	121270.00	2500.00	-	-	-
3	Bhima Lift	67800.00	59798.00	1800.00	24292	22048	2244
4	Dudhganga	30980.00	18637.00	300.00	15167	4800	-
5	Ghataprabha III	241900.00	214672.00	8000.00	171440	168943	-
6	Hipparagi	333023.00	178798.00	2000.00	74742	74212	-
7	TBLBC Modn.*	215250.00	194893.00	10000.00	-	-	-
8	Malaprabha	186010.00	168949.00	7000.00	220028	213537	-
9	Markandeya	50957.00	36542.00	900.00	19105	14383	-
10	Ramthal Lift (Marol)- 1 <sup>st</sup> stage	24000.00	23932.00	20.00	14728	14493	-
11	Singatlur	576804.00	148857.00	8000.00	107380	52427	20000
12	Upper Tunga	256188.00	218071.00	25003.00	80494	71058	9436
13	Upper Bhadra Stage-I	1234000.00	140366.00	65000.00	225515	-	-
14	Modified Sonthi LIS	67390.00	28679.00	100.00	16000	7401	3000
15	Timmapura LIS	16000.00	15734.00	500.00	20100	16916	-
16	Amarja	28000.00	26941.00	800.00	8903	8729	-
17	Basapur Lift	2696.00	2407.00	200.00	2267	890	1377
18	Gandhorinala	40000.00	32862.00	100.00	8094	7943	-
19	Lower Mullamari	24000.00	23763.00	350.00	9713	9400	-
20	Harinala	9431.00	7629.00	-	3480	3480	-
21	Hirehalla	39600.00	33979.00	200.00	8206	8206	-
22	Kenchanagudda LIS	1360.00	-	100.00	-	-	-
23	Y-Kaggal	6325.00	225.00	300.00	-	-	-
24	Itagi Sasalwad Lift	2589.00	2589.00	-	1983	1983	-
25	Thimmapur LIS	13300.00	12255.00	1500.00	20100	16833	-
26	Bhakrihalla	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Javalahalla	500.00	463.00	-	-	-	-
28	Bellarynala Lift	57601.00	19198.00	1900.00	8200	-	-
29	Guddadamallapur	11540.00	11062.00	100.00	5261	5261	-
30	Srirameshwar LIS	50702.00	42058.00	800.00	13800	13800	-
31	Hiranyakeshi LIS	3000.00	1889.00	200.00	-	-	-
32	Bennihalla, Kolchi & Konnur	2573.00	2513.00	200.00	-	-	-
33	Ubrani Amrutapur	13000.00	12842.00	300.00	-	-	-
34	Sanyasikoppa	1500.00	1107.00	-	1791	1350	441
35	Shiggaon LIS	53100.00	27763.00	1700.00	13500	9900	1000
36	Dandavathi	27200.00	1176.00	200.00	3642	-	-
37	Tiluvalli LIS	3400.00	1917.00	1000.00	1011	600	411
38	Kalluvaddahalla Tank	2042.00	-	25.00	-	-	-
39	Teggi-Siddapur LIS	5000.00	4960.00	500.00	3000	3000	-
40	Sonna & Ronnimannikeri LIS	3200.00	3200.00	-	3500	3500	-
41	Rajanakollur LIS	1334.00	1334.00	-	1100	1100	-
42	Bhima Barrages	11243.00	11067.00	-	8375	8375	0
43	Manjra Barrages	28145.00	28145.00	-	12672	12672	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3942707</b>	<b>1930350</b>	<b>148898</b>	<b>1147823</b>	<b>797218</b>	<b>37909</b>

Source: Water Resources Department

**Appendix 9.1**  
**Sector-wise Growth in Index of Industrial Production (IIP): 2005-06 to 2014-15**

Sector	Weight	Base year: 2004-05											CAGR**
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
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	-3.2
			(-0.94)	(17.81)	(7.40)	(-9.12)	(1.09)	(-61.97)	(-26.85)	(45.66)	(9.22)	(19.74)	
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	6.2
			(7.83)	(7.77)	(5.51)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.56)	(2.92)	(2.93)	(2.34)	
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	6.3
			(12.81)	(6.64)	(0.08)	(15.79)	(1.15)	(15.47)	(5.70)	(11.49)	(1.91)	(-4.41)	
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	5.7
			(7.95)	(7.93)	(4.95)	(12.22)	(7.96)	(0.47)	(7.41)	(4.79)	(2.80)	(1.83)	

\* 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 2015-16**

Sl. No	Industry Group	Weight	Base year: 2004-05											CAGR**
			2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	
	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	6.07
				(19.34)	(13.57)	(2.39)	(1.23)	(5.25)	(-6.64)	(15.86)	(3.65)	(1.91)	(1.66)	
2	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	6.96
				(4.42)	(6.60)	(-5.85)	(15.47)	(5.06)	(39.22)	(1.39)	(3.22)	(1.70)	(2.60)	
3	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	7.81
				(1.16)	(4.72)	(3.83)	(15.77)	(9.48)	(28.40)	(12.46)	(4.07)	(1.54)	(2.48)	
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	4.86
				(7.87)	(7.88)	(7.41)	(14.20)	(10.31)	(-10.98)	(4.05)	(1.15)	(5.83)	(2.66)	
	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	2.00
				(7.46)	(7.65)	(19.57)	(1.94)	(6.52)	(18.08)	(-36.63)	(3.30)	(1.48)	(1.76)	
	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	5.23
				(8.01)	(7.96)	(3.36)	(18.45)	(8.43)	(-13.28)	(10.44)	(5.42)	(3.22)	(2.76)	
	<b>Manufacturing Index*</b>	811.3591	105.89	114.18	123.05	129.83	146.90	161.18	165.15	179.19	184.44	189.85	194.29	6.22
				(7.83)	(7.77)	(5.51)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.57)	(2.93)	(2.93)	(2.34)	

\* 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 2015-16**

Sl. No	NIC Code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within divn.	Base Year: 2004-05										
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
15	29	Manufacture of Machinery Equipments	50.4417	95.49	103.15	110.22	110.00	116.17	120.32	196.39	213.73	218.76	227.10	236.69
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
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
18	32	Manufacture of Television and other Communication equipments	25.2076	112.09	132.13	147.41	144.99	163.62	182.61	194.96	198.43	203.04	206.40	211.85
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
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
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
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
		<b>Manufacturing Index*</b>	<b>811.3591</b>	105.89	114.18	123.05	129.83	146.90	161.18	165.05	179.19	184.44	189.85	194.29
				(7.83)	(7.77)	(5.51)	(13.15)	(9.72)	(2.40)	(8.56)	(2.93)	(2.93)	(2.34)	

\* 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 2013-14**

Sl. No.	Industrial Group (NIC-2008)	Value of Output (Rs. lakh)	Percentage
1.	Agriculture and related activities (01)	1201106	2.70
2.	Manufacture of Food Products (10)	5046250	11.35
3.	Manufacture of Beverages (11)	496618	1.12
4.	Manufacture of Tobacco Products (12)	309114	0.70
5.	Manufacture of Textiles (13)	381054	0.86
6.	Manufacture of Wearing Apparels (14)	3414609	7.68
7.	Manufacture of Leather and Related Products (15)	153497	0.35
8.	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products (16)	79453	0.18
9.	Manufacture of paper & Paper Products (17)	466267	1.05
10.	Manufacture of Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media (18)	301013	0.68
11.	Manufacture of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products (19)	7700695	17.32
12.	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products (20)	1349510	3.03
13.	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical and Botanical products (21)	1259122	2.83
14.	Manufacture of Rubber products (22)	1337519	3.01
15.	Manufacture of other non metallic mineral products (23)	1028282	2.31
16.	Manufacture of basic metals (24)	5752519	12.94
17.	Manufacture of Fabricated metal products (25)	846005	1.90
18.	Manufacture of Computer, electronic & optical products (26)	1100599	2.47
19.	Manufacture of electrical equipment (27)	1650643	3.71
20.	Manufacture of machinery & equipment (28)	2169888	4.88
21.	Manufacture of motor vehicle, trailers & semi trailers (29)	2936457	6.60
22.	Manufacture of other transport equipment (30)	432747	0.97
23.	Manufacture of furniture (31)	111537	0.25
24.	Manufacture of other manufacturing materials (32)	2617046	5.88
25.	Manufacture of repair & installation of machinery (33)	2743	0.01
26.	Manufacture of waste collection treatment of disposal activities (38)	5975	0.01
27.	Others	2319710	5.22
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>44469978</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Central Statistics Office (IS Wing), Kolkata

**Appendix 9.5**

**Registration of Small-Scale Industrial units in Karnataka (Cumulative)**

Item	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
No. of SSI Units set up	298148	310368	321606	334386	346966	361950	377655	394850	413284	434305	458511	484549	513291	538947
Investment (Rs. in lakh)	616374	653428	691969	735616	782158	894817	996434	1119250	1239873	1399514	1616365	1901082	2180373	2674965
Employment ('000s)	1723	1780	1830	1888	1946	2069	2174	2285	2396	2524	2680	2846	3022	3243

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

**Appendix 9.6**

**Scheme wise details of Plan and Expenditure (XI & XII Five Year Plan)**

(Rs.lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Annual Plan	Actual Expenditure	Revised Annual Plan	Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan	Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan	Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan	Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan	Actual Expenditure
Composite Scheme	250.00	143.44	1500	998.44	272.00	227	449.55	347.00	Scheme shifted to Non-plan	0	Scheme shifted to Non-plan	0
Training of Officers and Staff	5.00	0.81	250.29	203.46	5.00	4.85	5.00	4.85	5.00	4.84	5	0
Scheme for Establishment of Publication Wing in the Department	5.00	2.97	5.00	2.12	5.00	4.66	5.00	4.13	5.00	3.86	5	2.1
Creation of Mineral Conservation Cell of the Department	5.00	0.00	5.00	1.83	5.00	3.60	5.00	4.07	1000 (Re appropriation to modernization scheme)	0	700	17.51
Environmental Geological Wing of the Department	15.00	0.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	3.75	305.00	303.94	500	0.39	6100	1767.06
Modernization	800	270.84	5.00	0.00	1395.56	1183.77	3205.56	3046.95	5100 + 1000	5520	1800	153.84
Filling up of Stone Quarry Pits 2853-02-102-0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	994	1500	627.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>418.06</b>	<b>1770.29</b>	<b>1207.85</b>	<b>1687.56</b>	<b>1428.13</b>	<b>3975.11</b>	<b>3711.00</b>	<b>7610</b>	<b>6523.09</b>	<b>10110</b>	<b>2568.11</b>

Source: Planning section, Department of Mines and Geology

**Appendix 9.7**

**Departmental Target and Achievements (XI five year plan)**

**1- Iron & Steel**

Sl. No	Year	Targets		Achievement	
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)
1	2009-10	15000	5400	18696	6723
2	2010-11	25000	10000	20502	8924
3	2011-12	27500	12600	19095	8671
4	2012-13	18500	8982	13795	6452
5	2013-14	15000	7283	11664	5396
6	2014-15	13800	6624	11267	4852
7	2015-16	12000	5650	8429	3398
8	2016-17	12000	4560	7575 (Up to Dec-16)	3097

Source: KSSIDC

**2 - Coal**

Sl No	Year	Targets		Achievement		Remarks
		Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	Sales (MTs)	Value (Rs Lakhs)	
1	2009-10	39665	693	39665	693	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	2010-11	36582	685	36582	685	
3	2011-12	40000	985	32404	759	
4	2012-13	40000	985	39021	1056	
5	2013-14	40000	1150	35415	969	
6	2014-15	27340	714	25872	707	
7	2015-16	27300	737	0	0	
8	2016-17	0	0	0 (Up to Dec-16)	0	

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 (Up to Dec-16)	01

Source: KSSIDC.

**Appendix 9.8**

**Achievements made by KIADB in XI five year plan**

Particulars	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements
Land acquired	Acres	7723.25	10012.20	5497.47	5922.50	1733.80	737.38
Expenditure incurred on acquisition	Rs. in Crores	98,210.00	1731,00.00	118,021.00	140,919.92	150,576.65	112,694.00
Expenditure incurred on development	Rs. in Crores	15,575.00	31,260.00	52,894.00	36,758.08	54,644.57	39,340.00
Total Expenditure	Rs. in Crores	1137,85.00	204,360.00	170,915.00	177,678.00	205,221.22	152,034.00
No. of Entrepreneurs	Nos.	458	481	369	241	451	260

Source: Karnataka State Industrial Areas Development Board, Bangalore

**Appendix 9.9**  
**Registered Factories by Industries**

NIC GROUP 2008	Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
					(Up to December)
01	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning & Baling	358	320	445	505
11	Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages	2190	1800	1952	2144
12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	52	45	47	50
13	Manufacture of Textiles	357	191	208	281
14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	439	849	1018	1021
15	Tanning and dressing of Leather; Manufacture of Luggage, Handbags, Saddlery, Harness and Footwear	73	60	77	143
16	Manufacture wood and of Products of wood & cork, Except Furniture; Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1032	998	1025	875
17	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	317	275	289	231
18	Printing, Publishing & allied Industries	450	410	432	304
19	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear Fuel	285	275	277	295
20	Manufacture of Chemicals & Chemical Products	601	597	616	625
22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products	616	600	632	644
23	Manufacture of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	365	350	387	601
24	Basic Metal metals	565	550	576	850
25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products & Parts, Except machinery & Transport Equipments	2128	1950	1985	1665
28	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment NEC*	439	190	307	368
27	Manufacture of Electrical, Machinery & Apparatus NEC	567	570	595	463
26	Manufacture of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	194	190	192	143
29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles Trailers & Semi Trailers	133	130	132	141
30	Manufacture of other Transport Equipments	58	50	56	63
31	Manufacture of Furniture Manufacturing NEC	122	110	124	144
35	Electricity Gas Steam and Hot Water Supply	59	50	58	141
36	Collection Purification and Distribution of Water	37	35	48	91
45	Sale Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles; retail sale of Automotive Fuel	725	697	788	900
46	Wholesale Trade and Commission Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles;	6	5	5	7
49	Land Transport; transport Via pipelines	4	6	7	3
	OTHERS	2801	2600	3150	3499
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15973</b>	<b>13903</b>	<b>15428</b>	<b>16197</b>

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 (April - Dec 16)	
	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	727	52378
Disbursements	-	38392	-	43439	-	58041	-	59708	-	73470	-	70747	-	55362	-	56636	-	44003

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation.

**Appendix 9.11 Departmental Target and Achievements**

PARTICULARS	FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
<b>SOURCES:</b>												
Opening Balance of Cash/Bank	12237.36	12139.37	17156.02	17156.02	18945.32	18945.32	12353.33	12353.33	13457.60	13457.60	18704.27	18701.45
Increase in CRPS	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Structured Obligation to GOK(HUDCO)	1090.32	1090.43	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	553.26	553.01
Government of Karnataka/BIAP cell	1525	5025	25.00	25.00	25	6034.61	25	300	1645.34	1046.76	1427.00	10932.00
Bank loans/Int. accrued but not due	844.53	892.53	840.00	831.33	402.42	411.3	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds Subscription	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projects	523	637.45	3691.44	3192.03	7848.82	431.02	6410.26	1844.64	890.00	190.15	2190.00	245.00
KITVEN fund	50	12.5	137.50	150.00	37.5	37.5	0	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.46
Government of India-Interest Arrears	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	9.48	0.00	0.00
Recovery from Staff Advance	60	62.17	50.00	55.12	50	45.87	40	39.08	35.00	28.01	28.00	37.10
Recovery from Operations	4924.64	5157.29	4376.5	4049.18	3276.5	2185.99	1786.91	5148.95	1375.05	1705.66	1075.55	839.59
Revenue Receipts	4881	5156.12	4605.5	5384.46	4954.21	4523.61	5645.5	6283.1	5363.76	7634.75	6683.66	5457.70
Income tax refund	188.75	184.39	422.00	516.98	0	0	0	0	0.00	106.64	1211.76	1524.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>26338.33</b>	<b>30370.98</b>	<b>32408.01</b>	<b>32464.17</b>	<b>36643.82</b>	<b>33719.27</b>	<b>27365.05</b>	<b>27173.15</b>	<b>23870.80</b>	<b>25269.37</b>	<b>31873.50</b>	<b>38704.43</b>
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>												
Investments	1790	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KITVEN fund	725	126	224	125	125	125	325	424	0.00	56.13	2202.00	331.11
Repayments to HUDCO	1090.32	1090.43	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	1090.32	553.26	10434.60
Repayments to Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redemption of Bonds	7740	520	4430.00	4430.00	9550	9550	5940	5940	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Staff Advances	40	39.23	40.00	32.05	35	27.37	30	19.97	1060.00	18.49	20.00	29.24
Discharge of other liabilities	2674.5	4943.74	3965	3709.58	2115	1589.74	1075.34	2981.3	2291.34	2333.29	3021.76	7477.49
Capital Expenditure	60	11	20	16.31	20	5504.86	20	2.32	20.00	26.43	1108.00	47.54
Project expenditure/Deployment	2420.09	2872.73	3847.94	941.45	9909.78	702.29	5804.92	195.09	2963.55	165.31	2215.00	573.42
Current Assets	75	166.66	100.00	208.16	200	354.83	400	900.43	400.00	433.53	400.00	436.09
Income Tax/Sales Tax/FBT	0	231.13	200.00	192.79	184	353.18	300	863.34	300.00	1258.68	431.00	634.05
Revenue payments	3011.83	2924.04	3118.83	2772.69	2478.77	2068.35	1208.99	1298.78	1116.52	1182.92	1222.18	3079.96
Closing Balance of Cash/Bank	6711.59	17156.02	15371.92	18945.32	10935.95	12353.33	11170.48	13457.6	14629.07	18704.27	20700.30	15660.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>26338.33</b>	<b>30370.98</b>	<b>32408.01</b>	<b>32464.17</b>	<b>36643.82</b>	<b>33719.27</b>	<b>27365.05</b>	<b>27173.15</b>	<b>23870.80</b>	<b>25269.37</b>	<b>31873.50</b>	<b>38704.43</b>

CRPS = Cumulative redeemable preference shares, 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 (up to Nov 16)*
Letter of Intent Issued	5	4	3	-	-	9	10	12	-	8	3	-	9	6	13	-
Industrial Licenses issued	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) \* (December 2016)



**Appendix 10.1 :Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2015-2016 (Dec)**

State:KARNATAKA

S.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=(4+5+6+7+8+9+10+13) (11+12)
1	BAGALKOTE	-5.99	-5.96	0	0	0	5732.56	0	0	0	0	0	5726.60
2	BANGALORE	379.97	379.97	0	0	0	225.06	0.01	0	0	0	0	605.04
3	BANGALORE RURAL	219.14	219.24	0	0	0	1909.31	0	0	0	0	0	2128.55
4	BELGAUM	-26.56	-25.53	0	0	0	20197.43	0.01	0	0	0	0	20171.91
5	BELLARY	158.27	159.16	0	0	0	7251.98	0	0	0	0	0	7411.14
6	BIDAR	87.77	87.69	0	0	0	4287.51	0	0	0	0	0	4375.20
7	BIJAPUR	70.79	70.94	0	0	0	8536.8	0	0	0	0	0	8607.74
8	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	28.58	29.18	0	0	0	5132.44	0	0	0	0	0	5161.62
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	160.95	160.95	0	0	0	5125.86	0	0	0	0	0	5286.81
10	CHIKMAGALUR	11.04	64.35	0	0	0	5449.14	0.02	0	0	0	0	5513.51
11	CHITRADURGA	-81.75	-46.67	0	0	0	9822.44	0	0	0	0	0	9775.78
12	DAKSHINA KANNADA	58.78	58.06	0	0	0	3410.08	0.72	0	0	0	0	3468.86
13	DAVANAGERE	58.39	59.1	0	0	0	10468.66	0.03	0	0	0	0	10527.78
14	DHARWAR	30.82	26.37	0	0	0	5954.35	0	0	0	0	0	5980.72
15	GADAG	7.38	5.32	0	0	0	7599.06	0	0	0	0	0	7604.37
16	GULBARGA	234.56	234.7	0	0	0	7136.69	0	0	0	0	0	7371.39
17	HASSAN	55.47	55.55	0	0	0	10943.64	0.06	0	0	0	0	10999.26
18	HAVERI	89.93	90.02	0	0	0	8529.42	0	0	6.38	0	0	8613.07
19	KODAGU	90.07	90.07	0	0	0	639.74	0	0	0	0	0	729.82
20	KOLAR	78.52	79.41	0	0	0	6189.49	0	0	0	0	0	6268.90
21	KOPPAL	84.5	80.45	0	0	0	7137.66	0	0	0	0	0	7218.11
22	MANDYA	-8.72	-8.07	0	0	0	5451.24	0.02	0	0	0	0	5443.19
23	MYSORE	38.07	38.07	0	0	0	7061.85	3	0	0	0	0	7102.92
24	RAICHUR	131.44	131.44	0	0	0	12242.35	0.04	0	0	0	0	12373.84
25	RAMANAGARA	52.63	68.49	0	0	0	14809.75	0	0	0	0	0	14878.24
26	SHIMOGA	46.97	55.33	0	0	0	5733.85	0.36	0	0	0	0	5789.55
27	TUMKUR	247.34	247.33	0	0	0	9609.09	0.32	0	0	0	0	9856.74
28	UDUPI	116.72	116.76	0	0	0	948.96	0.88	0	0	0	0	1066.60
29	UTTARA KANNADA	140.76	140.81	0	0	0	3971.2	0.23	0	0	0	0	4112.24
30	Yadgir	577.49	577.68	0	0	0	5293.59	0	0	0	0	0	5871.27
<b>All District Total</b>		<b>3133.3</b>	<b>3240.22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>206801.19</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>210040.75</b>
<b>State EFMS A/C Avail.</b>													<b>-73695.54</b>
<b>State Fund</b>		<b>5569.27</b>	<b>5569.27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>638.49</b>
<b>Grand Total of State</b>		<b>8702.57</b>	<b>8809.49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207181.19</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141278.05</b>

Appendix 10.1: Contd:Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial Year 2015-16

S.No	District	Cumulative LB Expenditure upto Reporting months	Actual Expenditure						Cumulative Expenditure				%age Utilization	Balance	Payment due**					
			Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage			Material			Tax	Rec Exp	Adm. Exp				Total	On Unskilled Wage	On Semi-skilled and Skilled Wage	On Material	Tax	Total
			Unskilled Wage	Semi-skilled Wage	Skilled Wage	Material	Tax	Non-Rec Exp			Total Adm. Exp									
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22=20+21	23=16+17+18+19+22	24=(23/14)*100	25=14-23	26	27	28	29	30=26+27+28+29			
1	BAGALKOTE	0	3965.48	59.07	1508.96	27.93	178.87	0.1	178.98	5740.42	100.24	-13.82	127.57	12.74	615.32	6.57	762.2			
2	BANGALORE	0	196.54	0	35.21	0.04	0	0	0	231.8	38.31	373.25	22.89	0	25.43	0.02	48.34			
3	BANGALORE RURAL	0	1374.98	0	387.6	30.79	122.05	2.2	124.24	1917.61	90.09	210.94	55.19	0	190.29	14.53	260.01			
4	BELGAUM	0	14540.65	403.35	4592.79	196.31	518.21	0.04	518.25	20251.36	100.39	-79.45	323.76	30.07	1357.63	50.92	1762.38			
5	BELLARY	0	5340.18	0	1534.42	50.05	317.78	0.09	317.87	7242.52	97.72	168.62	185.14	0	455.63	9.67	650.44			
6	BIDAR	0	2968.45	0.02	1070.97	79.36	157.04	0	157.04	4275.85	97.73	99.34	130.31	0	548.39	39.03	717.73			
7	BJAPUR	0	5793.23	0	2554.32	0	163.15	0.98	164.13	8511.68	98.88	96.06	139.98	0	823.64	0	963.62			
8	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	0	3217.01	0.34	1729.45	0	196.56	0.29	196.85	5143.64	99.65	17.98	85.58	0	108.04	0.1	193.72			
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	0	3560.61	0	1367.69	59.68	133.33	4.59	137.92	5125.9	96.96	160.91	209.22	0	631.33	34.64	875.19			
10	CHIKMAGALUR	0	3784.39	0.05	1455.23	9.23	212.26	0.22	212.48	5461.37	99.05	52.14	127.15	0.01	926.68	8.9	1062.74			
11	CHITRADURGA	0	6805.61	0	2578.59	0	417.69	0.08	417.78	9801.98	100.27	-26.2	263.25	0	1446.27	0.18	1709.7			
12	DAKSHINA KANNADA	0	2448.37	30.66	824.39	2.98	113.11	0.1	113.21	3819.6	98.58	49.25	58.89	4.2	503.42	2.99	569.5			
13	DAVANAGERE	0	6492.12	0.24	3521.52	0	391.71	0.02	391.73	10405.61	98.84	122.18	190.91	0.23	1901.73	0.01	2092.88			
14	DHARWAR	0	3856.73	227.29	1684.67	0.21	171.53	0.35	171.88	5940.78	99.33	39.94	57.41	31.67	724.37	0.45	813.9			
15	GADAG	0	5595.74	0	1842.28	0	155	0	155	7593.02	99.85	11.35	112.51	0	639.11	0	751.62			
16	GULBARGA	0	5959.21	176.24	644.13	20.77	245	24.5	269.5	7069.85	95.91	301.54	137.22	3.87	379.59	15.59	536.27			
17	HASSAN	0	7386.2	2.25	3254.39	2.79	292.83	2.09	294.92	10940.56	99.47	58.7	261.77	0.06	1252.78	0.44	1515.05			
18	HAVERI	0	6128.12	0.69	2166.42	55.13	197.58	0.31	197.9	8548.26	99.25	64.8	181.99	0.39	1228.94	33.02	1444.34			
19	KODAGU	0	501.51	0	136.81	10.86	9.7	0.71	10.41	659.59	90.38	70.22	33.49	0	64.94	5.87	104.3			
20	KOLAR	0	4244.17	0	1759.76	120.23	57.17	0.13	57.29	6181.46	98.61	87.45	143.21	0	618.94	39.9	802.05			
21	KOPPAL	0	4734.41	5.49	2041.87	113.58	235.08	0	235.08	7130.43	98.79	87.68	115.03	0.14	336.42	20.21	471.8			
22	MANDYA	0	4233.28	2.05	1053.02	38.85	128.52	0.3	128.82	5456.01	100.24	-12.82	219.63	0.06	743.02	29.45	992.16			
23	MYSORE	0	4655.89	16.99	2301.25	4.85	106.12	0.1	106.22	7085.2	99.75	17.72	132.63	10.22	1073.64	0.3	1216.79			
24	RAICHUR	0	10457.97	101.01	1364.49	115.86	178	2	180	12219.33	98.75	154.51	255.08	12.64	1172.29	88.67	1528.68			
25	RAMANAGARA	0	9936.76	4.47	4559.72	121.36	172.12	0.58	172.7	14795.01	99.44	83.24	184.96	0.76	4052.08	68.61	4306.41			
26	SHIMOGA	0	4292.27	155.38	989.16	77.19	216.23	0.17	216.41	5730.41	98.98	59.13	87.73	14.92	413.05	31.61	547.31			
27	TUMKUR	0	6688.95	279.79	2261.46	38.36	241.5	0	241.5	9510.07	96.48	346.67	249.29	17.12	1650.41	50.06	1966.88			
28	UDUPI	0	875.11	0.95	54.87	0.59	37.2	1.36	38.56	970.07	90.95	96.53	19.61	0	38.32	0.28	58.21			
29	UTTARA KANNADA	0	3117.81	4.19	585.4	0.26	259.72	1.02	260.74	3968.41	96.5	143.83	59.08	0.9	270.07	0.02	330.07			
30	Yadgir	0	3607.08	2.55	1383.35	52.62	130	0	130	5175.6	88.15	695.67	118.87	4.05	591.96	21.92	736.8			
<b>All District Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>146758.83</b>	<b>1473.05</b>	<b>51244.21</b>	<b>1229.9</b>	<b>5755.08</b>	<b>42.33</b>	<b>5797.41</b>	<b>206503.4</b>	<b>98.32</b>	<b>3537.36</b>	<b>4289.35</b>	<b>24783.73</b>	<b>573.96</b>	<b>29791.09</b>			
<b>State EFMS A/C Avail.</b>																				
<b>State Fund</b>																				
<b>Grand Total of State</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>146758.83</b>	<b>1473.05</b>	<b>51244.21</b>	<b>1229.9</b>	<b>5755.08</b>	<b>43.83</b>	<b>6641.5</b>	<b>207347.49</b>	<b>146.17</b>	<b>-66069.43</b>	<b>4289.35</b>	<b>24783.73</b>	<b>573.96</b>	<b>29791.09</b>			

\*Status of State Fund:

• OB of State Fund= 5592.7425 • Releases by Centre to State Fund in current FY=16340.88731 • Releases by State as State share against centre release in the current FY= 8145.58  
 • Misc (if any) 0 • Total Availability at State Fund= 17725.74156 • Refund From SEGF= 18876.52 • Balance of State Fund= 5926.7 • Fund in Transfer= 73380.19

Note: These Figures are Cumulatively Display. Col.3: OB-CB of last FY as per MIS Col.4: OB-OB entered manually in the MIS Col.5: Payment due means MR.Bills/Vouchers that have been entered but payment date has not been entered in the MIS

Appendix 10.1: Financial Performance Under MGNREGA during the Financial year 2015-16 (contd...) (Up to December -16)

1	2 District	3					4 Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	5 LB: HHs Projected upto the month	6 Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	7 No. of HH working under MREGA during the reporting month	8 LB: Projected Persondays upto the month	9					10 Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)	11 No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/IAY	12 No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals
		a	b	c		d						a	b	c	d	e			
				STs	Others														
1	BAGALKOTE	23890	9317	129228	162435	0	37648	5663	1725199	1323144	1612064	751334	3230	301	135				
2	BANGALORE	13281	1350	26836	41467	0	2509	379	83338	49163	84355	41390	29	185	12				
3	BANGALORE RURAL	12940	3688	51182	67810	0	13510	3274	615464	448933	576436	270276	248	144	43				
4	BELGAUM	47528	29244	407106	483878	0	127742	17324	6338643	330885	5160116	2899638	12615	2095	568				
5	BELLARY	46620	47253	129752	233625	0	56583	10175	2326195	494304	2303064	1109660	2994	1158	313				
6	BIDAR	35889	18982	83209	138080	0	34923	3643	1210202	309498	1134802	555732	1225	509	159				
7	BIJAPUR	30385	2366	160768	193719	0	46607	2334	2473192	297845	2169350	973692	4039	378	205				
8	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	29239	11484	104863	145586	0	30586	2998	1422763	297095	1281436	603965	443	111	96				
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	36767	22365	107483	166615	0	36701	5837	1686900	311610	1033989	1547152	640	294	149				
10	CHIKMAGALUR	29868	6042	97987	133897	0	37540	6159	1680213	275280	1537630	710347	410	1905	210				
11	CHITRADURGA	46437	42327	139466	228230	0	64403	8095	2821226	550103	2602569	1219386	579	4631	334				
12	DAKSHINA KANNADA	6605	5093	74600	86298	0	23238	6960	1119285	72713	889299	1031691	425	561	85				
13	DAVANAGERE	44798	30276	143410	218484	0	49810	8274	2556352	492292	1454343	2322372	655	1016	168				
14	DHARWAR	9020	5763	111320	126103	0	33601	5158	1479985	101704	1178114	1340996	2429	151	120				
15	GADAG	16406	7154	95419	118979	0	48606	4513	2232718	270449	1645381	2039055	3711	1826	396				
16	GULBARGA	41695	2979	145277	189951	0	53916	2539	2480764	530932	1766906	2326816	4048	201	173				
17	HASSAN	39655	4032	187915	231602	0	68819	12382	3343439	450292	2660181	3168312	960	494	197				
18	HAVERI	23742	17416	137906	179064	0	56993	7259	2708002	318817	1914411	2505261	1707	1647	233				
19	KODAGU	6791	4605	53603	64999	0	5796	1258	215022	26835	170912	208675	47	120	26				
20	KOLAR	49758	11509	131786	193053	0	41363	8202	1784743	399687	98818	1126172	359	155	245				
21	KOPPAL	28770	20914	146184	195868	0	47138	7165	2059397	273594	1388231	1904815	2938	1401	391				
22	MANDYA	26603	1883	220907	249393	0	54153	11068	1997596	198693	14968	1741548	246	132	152				
23	MYSORE	38458	23486	132883	194827	0	42860	6150	2068337	392459	256353	1841584	876	1168	131				
24	RAICHUR	27834	32781	94605	155220	0	89445	17739	4729332	788040	2789339	4619313	8352	2026	426				
25	RAMANAGARA	19963	3241	130192	153396	0	67489	11502	4365470	452331	54256	4060542	3260	1421	159				
26	SHIMOGA	37217	8423	149368	195008	0	68706	9886	1789437	368290	95727	1254332	140	1078	312				
27	TUMKUR	52434	24703	249809	326946	0	65729	14155	2962966	408240	238727	2166913	878	795	298				
28	UDUPI	4248	3864	44380	52492	0	10374	1760	369465	31621	24983	292947	132	600	28				
29	UTTARA KANNADA	10836	4523	136953	152312	0	38602	6825	1321054	97086	56732	1248094	153	577	126				
30	Yadgir	25064	12757	93031	130852	0	30831	395	1503879	288728	154428	1361617	1648	58	140				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>862941</b>	<b>419820</b>	<b>3917428</b>	<b>5200189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1386221</b>	<b>209071</b>	<b>63470578</b>	<b>5322237</b>	<b>44417062</b>	<b>59104326</b>	<b>59416</b>	<b>27138</b>	<b>6030</b>				

Appendix 10.2

Progress achieved Under MGNRES Since inception (Up to December -2016)  
Progress achieved under MGNRES (Up to December -2016)

SI No	Name of District	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Persondays generated (No)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (No)	Works		
					No. of Works Undertaken (No)	Completed (No)	Under Progress
1	BAGALKOTE	5740.42	1612064	37648	28600	8115	20485
2	BANGALORE URBAN	231.8	84355	2509	4932	227	4705
3	BANGALORE RURAL	1917.61	576436	13510	15220	2284	12936
4	BELGAUM	20251.36	6028320	127742	77138	10201	66937
5	BELLARY	7242.52	2303064	56583	41679	5065	36614
6	BIDAR	4275.85	1134802	34923	22667	4739	17928
7	BIJAPUR	8511.68	2169350	46607	39703	7082	32621
8	CHAMARAJA NAGARA	5143.64	1281436	30586	16837	2033	14804
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	5125.9	1547152	36701	35897	4152	31745
10	CHIKMAGALUR	5461.37	1537630	37540	32066	4152	27914
11	CHITRADURGA	9801.98	2602569	64403	28790	8116	20674
12	DAKSHINA KANNADA	3419.6	1031691	23238	23036	3342	19694
13	DAVANAGERE	10405.61	2322372	49810	25418	3317	22101
14	DHARWAR	5940.78	1340996	33601	29674	5438	24236
15	GADAG	7593.02	2039055	48606	26092	7503	18589
16	GULBARGA	7069.85	23226816	53916	29573	8818	20755
17	HASSAN	10940.56	3168312	68819	59739	7467	52272
18	HAVERI	8548.26	2505261	56993	27524	4473	23051
19	KODAGU	659.59	208675	5796	6210	802	5408
20	KOLAR	6181.46	1624677	41363	31003	4068	26935
21	KOPPAL	7130.43	1904815	47138	35012	5811	29201
22	MANDYA	5456.01	1741548	54153	54505	6433	48072
23	MYSORE	7085.2	1841584	42860	40106	5430	34676
24	RAICHUR	12219.33	4619313	89445	39519	10256	29263
25	RAMANAGARA	14795.01	4060542	67489	56023	13411	42612
26	SHIMOGA	5730.41	1718349	68706	30029	8387	21642
27	TUMKUR	9510.07	2813880	65729	63673	9963	53710
28	UDUPI	970.07	349551	10374	9113	1280	7833
29	UTTARA KANNADA	3968.41	1248094	38602	19506	3355	16151
30	YADGIR	5175.6	1361617	30831	26423	13982	12441
<b>District Total</b>				<b>1386221</b>	<b>975707</b>	<b>179702</b>	<b>796005</b>
<b>State Fund</b>							
<b>State as a unit</b>		<b>207347.49</b>	<b>59104326</b>	<b>1386221</b>	<b>975707</b>	<b>179702</b>	<b>796005</b>

**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
2000-01	4525.14	21119	6621	35.50	17867
2001-02	4411.54	19214	7609	35.86	18639
2002-03	4699.03	18105	9043	31.95	19888
2003-04	4713.90	18032	13178	30.88	21526
2004-05	5836.00	22677	14375	29.44	23173
2005-06	6278.71	24070	11453	29.38	24463
2006-07	6563.08	30719	11174	29.68	28454
2007-08	7278.94	30344	11634	25.16	29988
2008-09	8524.28	30188	11600	24.03	32020
2009-10	8685.91	31566	11009	22.07	33810
2010-11	11366.00	30474	16798	21.27	37216
2011-12	12056.00	43726	13202	20.20	42356
2012-13	13934.00	41296	17489	20.09	45658
2013-14	14029.00	45767	14826	19.07	46849
2014-15	14816.73	60544.5	14340.31	18.52	49400.57
2015-16	15760.88	61602.00	15203.77	17.10	51070.85
2016-17*	17110.34	29657.96	17033.02	17.23	39260.50

\*Up to December, 2016, Source: KPTCL

**Appendix 11.2 Progress of Rural Electrification in Karnataka, (Lakhs)**

End of Year	Pumpsets energised ( cumulative)
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	20.50
2013-14	21.49
2014-15	22.03
2015-16	23.33
2016-17(A)	23.69

(A):Anticipated, Source: KPTCL

**Appendix 11.3 Investment in Power Development in Karnataka, (Rs. in crore)**

Year	Power Corporation	Power Transmission Corporation
2000-01	354	892.50
2001-02	437	946.89
2002-03	301	1082.16
2003-04	429	959.01
2004-05	534	1199.73
2005-06	696	1320.70
2006-07	1063	869.55
2007-08	717	1755.12
2008-09	1238	1808.93
2009-10	952	1334.00
2010-11	1026	1094.69
2011-12	1206.00	1132.00
2012-13	2363.2	747.00
2013-14	2808.00	1250.00
2014-15	2588.55	797.86
2015-16	2343.76	684.51
2016-17 Up to Dec -2016	1092.42	984.00

Source:KPTCL & KPCL

**Appendix 11.4 Road length in Karnataka**

(in Kms)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Municipal Roads	Other Roads including Village Roads	All Roads (2 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000-01	3728	9829	28247		8366	104034	154204
2001-02	3728	9829	28247		8366	104034	154204
2002-03	3728	9829	28247		8366	104034	154204
2003-04	3967	9590	28247		8366	94034	144204
2004-05	3973	17228	30760		8366	115574	175901
2005-06	3958	17405	32572		8366	146713	209014
2006-07	3958	18642	37671		8366	147212\$	215849
2007-08	3958	20739	47763		8366	147212\$	228038
2008-09	3982	20905	47836		8366	147212\$	228301
2009-10	4490	20528	50436		8366	147212\$	231032
2010-11	4490	20528	50436		8366	147212\$	231032
2011-12	4490	20770	49959		8366	148412\$	231997
2012-13	4490	20770	49959		8366	148412\$	231997
2013-14	4688	20773	49683		8366	155545\$	239055
2014-15	6572	19720	49928		8366	155545\$	240131
2015-16	6572	19582	49909		8366	155545\$	239974

Note: 1. Source: Public Works Department and RDPR Department

2. \$ includes ODR and village roads

**Appendix 11.5 Operational Performance Statistics of KSRTC**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15 upto (31-03-15)	2014-15 upto (30-09-14)	2015-16 upto (30-09-15)	2016-17 upto (31-12-16)	% Change to 2015-16 (upto Dec.)
1	No. of buses as at the end of the year	8227	8286	8173	8348	2.6
2	%over aged buses	4.2	4.7	8.3	22.0	--
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	5929	5907	5924	5787	-2.3
4	Route length at the end of the year.(in kms)	5.62	5.70	5.57	5.29	-6.0
5	Avg. eff. Kms. operated /day ( in lakh)	27.07	27.08	26.27	26.65	1.1
6	Avg. pass. carried/day( in lakh)	28.35	27.56	26.25	26.18	-2.0
7	Avg. number of buses held	8321.5	8266.3	8159.8	8161.5	0.2
8	Avg. number of buses on road	7572.4	7581.1	7392.3	7372.6	-0.2
9	% Fleet utilization	91.5	91.7	90.6	90.3	-0.4
10	Avg. vehicle utilization (in kms.)	357	357	355	361	1.1
11	Crew duty (in kms.)	101	99	101	100	-1.0
12	Total traffic receipts(Rs. in crores)	3204.69	1622.32	1545.88	2285.76	-2.4
13	Avg. seating capacity.	51.4	51.9	51.4	51.4	--
14	% Load factor	69.8	73.9	71.2	67.3	-2.5
15	Bus staff ratio (on sch.)	4.85	4.97	4.80	4.78	-0.6
16	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles)	9012	8645	8288	8798	5.3

**Appendix 11.6 Financial Performance of KSRTC (Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15 upto (31-03-15)	2014-15 upto (30-09-14)	2015-16 upto (30-09-15)	2016-17 upto (31-12-16)	% Change to 2015-16 (upto Dec.)
1	Total receipts	3204.69	1622.32	1545.87	2285.76	-2.4
2	Total expenses (Ex. Taxes)					
	a) Operating expenses	3147.96	1600.47	1522.14	2169.80	4.2
	b) Non-operating expenses	100.22	45.45	46.28	58.59	-16.2
3	Profit/loss before taxes	--	--	--	--	--
4	Total taxes					
	a) Passenger / other taxes	1.31	--	--	--	--
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	156.61	80.86	79.54	114.81	-2.5
5	Total expenses	3248.18	1645.92	1522.14	2343.20	3.2
6	Net profit/loss	-43.49	-23.60	23.73	-57.44	--
7	Prior period adjustment (profit/loss)	--	--	--	--	--
8	Total profit/loss (Rs. Crore)	-43.49	-23.60	23.73	-57.44	--

**Appendix 11.7 Operational performance Statistics of BMTC**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto 31-12-16	2015-16 upto 31-12-15	% change
1	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	2435	2424	2319	2420	-4.2
2	Route length at the end of the year. (Lakh Kms.)	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.58	-1.7
3	Average Effective kms. Operated per day (Lakhs)	12.90	12.21	11.47	12.22	-6.1
4	Avg. number of pass. carried/day ( in lakh)	53.06	50.74	50.74	51.30	-1.1
5	Avg. number of buses held	6655.7	6439.4	6311.2	6447.5	-2.1
6	Avg. number of buses on road	6017.6	5856.4	5575.2	5856.2	-4.8
7	% Fleet utilization	90.5	90.9	88.3	90.8	-2.8
8	Avg. Vehicle utilization (in kms.)	214.4	208.5	205.8	208.7	-1.4
9	Total traffic receipts(Rs. in crore)	1994.11	1918.03	1346.84	1460.25	-7.8
10	Avg. seating capacity.	42.1	37.9	37.9	42.1	-10.0
11	Average seat capacity utilization (Rs. in crore)	788.30	701.86	528.84	593.93	-10.9
12	Bus staff ratio	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	-3.4
13	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicle) (Nos.)	6972	6521	6408	6521	-17

**Appendix 11.8 Financial Performance of BMTC**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto 31-12-16	2015-16 upto 31-12-15	% Vari.
1	Total receipts	2256.84	2207.48	1556.70	1641.03	-5.1
	Traffic revenue	1994.11	1918.03	1346.84	1460.24	-7.8
	Non Traffic revenue	262.73	289.45	209.86	180.79	16.1
2	Total expenses (Ex. Taxes)	2210.66	2086.84	1636.84	1496.06	9.4
	Operating expenses	2100.83	1991.53	1577.54	1539.02	2.5
	Non-Operating expenses	109.83	95.31	59.29	38.08	55.7
3	Profit before taxes	46.18	120.64	-606.58	144.96	--
4	Total taxes			--	--	--
	Passenger tax	0.40	0.46	74.08		
	Motor vehicle & other taxes	110.68	106.45		81.04	-8.6
5	Total expenses	2321.74	2193.75	1636.84	1577.10	3.8
6	Net profit/loss (inc. subsidy)	(-) 64.90	13.73	-80.14	63.93	--
7	Prior period adjustment (profit/loss)	--	--	--	--	--
8	Total profit/loss (Rs. Crore)	(-) 64.90	13.73	-80.14	63.93	

**Appendix 11.9 Operational Performance Statistics of NWKRTC**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2015-16 (up to 31-12-2015)	2016-17 (up to 31-12-2016)	% Variation
1	No. of buses at the end of the period	4768	4747	4753	4861	2.3
2	% over aged buses	31.6	41.0	37.4	48.0	
3	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	3926	3988	3978	3990	0.3
4	Route length at the end of the year (in lakhs)	3.84	3.85	3.85	3.88	0.8
5	Avg. Eff. Kms operated/ day (in lakhs)	15.71	15.95	15.95	15.85	-0.6
6	Avg. passengers carried / day (in lakhs)	22.75	22.60	22.70	22.65	-0.2
7	Avg. number of buses held	4738.4	4736.5	4735.7	4750.0	0.3
8	Avg. number of buses on road	4507.0	4558.0	4555.2	4518.8	-0.8
9	% Fleet utilisation	95.1	96.2	96.2	95.1	
10	Avg. Vehicle Utilisation (in Kms.)	349	350	350	351	0.3
11	Total Traffic receipts (Rs. In Crores)	1512.78	1504.46	1143.7	1125.27	-1.6
12	Avg. Seating capacity.	52	52	51	51	0.0
13	% Load Factor	60.9	60.0	60.7	60.1	
14	Bus Staff Ratio (on schedules)	4.93	5.16	5.20	5.11	
15	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles held)	5126	4997	4970	5062	1.9

**Appendix 11.10 Financial Performance of NWKRTC**

**(Rs. in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2015-16 (up to 31-12-2015)	2016-17 (up to 31-12-2016)	% Variation
1	Total Receipts	1728.57	1733.80	1234.27	1258.83	2.0
2	Total Expenses (Excl. Taxes)					
	a) Operating Expenses	1636.49	1633.96	1176.98	1231.68	4.6
	b) Non Operating expenses	70.43	64.37	46.52	35.85	-22.9
3	Profit before taxes	21.64	35.47	10.77	-8.69	
4	Total Taxes					
	a) Passenger tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	74.72	74.26	59.84	59.23	-1.0
5	Total expenses	1781.65	1772.58	1283.34	1326.75	3.4
6	Net profit/ loss	-53.08	-38.78	-49.07	-67.92	
7	Prior period adjustment (profit / loss)	---	---	---	---	
8	Total profit / loss	-53.08	-38.78	-49.07	-67.92	

**Appendix 11.11 Operational Performance Statistics of NEKRTC**

Sl No	Item	2014-15 up to 31-03-15	2014-15 up to 30-09-14	2015-16 up to 30-09-15	2016-17 up to 31-12-16	% Var.
1	Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	3706	3578	3706	3745	1.1
2	Routes length at the end of the year (Lakh Km.)	3.69	3.73	3.69	3.77	2.2
3	Average Effective Kms. operated per day (Lakhs)	12.46	12.64	13.06	13.18	1.0
4	Average Number of passengers carried per day (Lakhs)	13.40	13.35	13.45	13.50	0.4
5	Average number of buses held per day (No.)	4319.8	4368.5	4447.5	4389.1	-1.3
6	Average number of buses on-road per day (No.)	3794.7	3835.3	3972.8	3950.9	-0.6
7	Average Fleet utilisation (% age)	87.8	87.8	89.3	90.0	0.8
8	Avg. Vehicle Utilisation (in Kms)	328	330	329	334	1.5
9	Total traffic receipts (Rs. in Crores)	1296.22	680.24	996.02	994.68	-0.1
10	Average seating capacity	52.0	51.2	54.0	52.0	-3.7
11	Average seat capacity utilisation buses on road (Load factor) (% age)	64.3	73.1	62.4	62.0	-0.6
12	Bus Staff ratio (on schedule as on 31st March)	4.64	4.94	5.06	5.13	1.3
13	Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles as on 31st March) (No.)	4760	4568	4670	4527	-3.1
14	% age of old age Vehicles	27.00	21.20	25.6	22.4	-12.5

**Appendix 11.12 Financial Performance of NEKRTC, (Rs. In Lakhs)**

Sl No	Item	2014-15 up to 31-03-15	2014-15 up to 30-09-14	2015-16 up to 31-12-15	2016-17 up to 31-12-16	% Variation.
1	Total receipts	1458.34	731.94	1072.92	1093.30	1.9
	a) Operating Revenue	1296.13	680.24	1000.15	994.68	-0.5
	b) Non-Operating Revenue	162.21	51.70	72.77	98.62	35.5
2	Total expenses (Excl. taxes)	1405.83	719.43	1089.27	1107.22	1.6
	a) Operating expenses	1062.73	555.04	780.41	813.22	4.2
	b) Non-Operating expenses	343.10	164.39	308.86	294.00	-48
3	Profit before taxes	52.51	12.51	-16.35	-13.92	
4	Total taxes	67.63	35.57	52.10	51.66	-0.8
	a) Passenger-tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
	b) Motor vehicle & other taxes	67.63	35.57	52.10	51.66	-0.8
5	Total expenses	1473.46	755.00	1141.37	1158.88	1.5
6	Net profit /loss	-15.12	-23.06	-68.45	-65.58	
7	Prior period adjustment (Profit /Loss)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	Total Profit /Loss	-15.12	-23.06	-68.45	-65.58	



**Appendix: 11.13 Number of Post Offices**

District/Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bangalore(Urban)	294	289	251	184	289	222	275	271
Bangalore(Rural)	181	171	180	203	133	201	142	142
Ramanagara	290	290		172	181	181	180	181
Chitradurga	294	293	320	308	317	317	317	317
Davanagere	172	172		152	262	325	202	261
Kolar	223	223	274	401	218	269	218	218
Chikkaballapura	198	198		210	198	147	198	198
Shivamogga	475	475	357	471	355	355	355	355
Tumakuru	569	559	566	562	560	559	558	558
Chikkamagaluru	310	310		300	302	302	301	301
Dakshina Kannada	562	562	549	424	473	472	471	471
Udupi	258	254		286	334	334	334	334
Hassan	420	420	421	418	419	418	414	415
Kodagu	220	220		212	216	216	216	213
Mandya	364	364	364	350	352	352	352	351
Mysuru	285	285	282	436	392	388	183	384
Chamarajanagar	321	320		161	205	204	204	205
<b>South Karnataka</b>	<b>5436</b>	<b>5405</b>	5264	<b>5250</b>	<b>5206</b>	<b>5262</b>	<b>4920</b>	<b>5175</b>
Belagavi	545	541		719	727	728	730	732
Vijayapur	419	419	419	410	401	405	405	405
Bagalakote	430	430		327	339	335	335	335
Dharawad	218	218	217	210	213	213	213	213
Gadag	171	171	171	169	170	171	170	170
Haveri	259	260		257	259	259	259	260
Uttara kannada	496	490	496	489	491	491	491	491
Bellary	454	454		444	446	384	384	447
Bidar	304	304	305	304	305	305	304	304
Kalaburagi	622	620		411	333	428	429	427
Yadagiri			202	210	291	195	195	197
Rayachuru	290	290	290	286	287	286	287	287
Koppala	218	218		217	218	219	218	218
<b>North Karnataka</b>	<b>4426</b>	<b>4415</b>	<b>4508</b>	<b>4453</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>4419</b>	<b>4420</b>	<b>4486</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>9862</b>	<b>9820</b>	<b>9772</b>	<b>9703</b>	<b>9686</b>	<b>9681</b>	<b>9340</b>	<b>9661</b>

Source: Chief Post Master General Karnataka Circle

**Appendix-11.14 Number of Telephone Exchanges**

District/Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bangalore(Urban)	159	169	183	183	196	199	212	311
Bangalore(Rural)	58	93	103	102	92	92	93	
Ramanagara				12	12	12	10	
Chitradurga	82	82	129	81	82	82	81	130
Davanagere				48	48	49	87	
Kolar	144	143	143	73	73	73	73	143
Chikkaballapura				70	70	70	68	
Shivamogga	118	117	140	140	140	140	140	140
Tumakuru	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
Chikkamagaluru	148	148		148	148	148	148	146
Dakshina Kannada	147	148	250	147	147	146	145	249
Udupi	103	103		103	103	103	104	
Hassan	107	104	104	104	103	103	103	103
Kodagu	76	76		76	76	76	76	76
Mandya	65	65	64	64	63	63	63	63
Mysuru	97	100	141	100	98	99	100	141
Chamarajanagar	41	41		41	41	41	41	
<b>South Karnataka</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>1501</b>	1593	<b>1604</b>	<b>1604</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>1656</b>	<b>1614</b>
Belagavi	190	189		189	189	190	190	190
Vijayapur	111	110	192	192	109	108	108	183
Bagalakote	82	82		81	82	82	82	
Dharawad	51	50	171	53	55	55	64	173
Gadag	63	63	64	63	63	48		
Haveri	55	56	152	55	55	55	59	
Uttara kannada	152	152		152	152	152	152	152
Bellary	116	116	81	117	117	117	117	114
Bidar	80	81		81	81	81	81	80
Kalaburagi	160	160	148	125	125	119	119	158
Yadagiri			13	35	35	39		
Rayachuru	72	72	135	72	72	72	66	129
Koppala	62	62		63	63	63	63	
<b>North Karnataka</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1280</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>1179</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>2651</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>2789</b>	<b>2884</b>	<b>2802</b>	<b>2806</b>	<b>2844</b>	<b>2793</b>

Source: General Manager, Karnataka Telecom Circle

**Appendix 11.15 Number of Telephones**

<b>District/Year</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Bangalore(Urban)	859281	917290	872095	868968	713963	666476	626909	601406
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
Davanagere	37858	37719		24651	23472	16080	22944	19912
Kolar	35967	52437	56402	26187	24229	19371	15979	14033
Chikkaballapura	23841	6722		14153	13044	10259	8378	7762
Shivamogga	59150	54816	55715	53000	49367	43619	37400	32995
Tumakuru	48156	42784	39420	36292	31358	29750	24791	22460
Chikkamagaluru	49236	44659	42336	41780	37400	31800	27706	24179
Dakshina Kannada	153139	144095	210797	130194	123868	115608	105320	97693
Udupi	88438	82480		70152	65745	62250	54094	47580
Hassan	48013	40962	38958	38046	32973	24918	21005	19117
Kodagu	39043	37160	36069	35450	31948	27932	25059	21330
Mandya	23267	22873	17314	18017	17148	15946	12593	10726
Mysuru	230877	87875	86578	76996	72567	65282	61062	57470
Chamarajanagar	12612	11274		10574	7932	8068	5821	5073
<b>South Karnataka</b>	<b>1793965</b>	<b>1667229</b>	<b>1566865</b>	<b>1521373</b>	<b>1287905</b>	<b>1180102</b>	<b>1074344</b>	<b>1005746</b>
Belagavi	113463	108483	99921	83387	77075	73477	63865	57039
Vijayapur	35098	29045	48669	24944	22059	21567	17284	16273
Bagalakote	28715	24977		22451	18290	13567	14364	13167
Dharawad	64856	62875	100232	61197	59686	62705	56116	53927
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
Bellary	43244	40143	38032	37641	32327	29279	26461	23946
Bidar	26441	23200	22389	21937	18435	16777	12774	11484
Kalaburagi	52786	51156	49527	40438	29358	27816	22404	21822
Yadagiri				7631	4468	3793	3831	3085
Rayachuru	23623	24086	40727	13081	15691	14069	12425	11687
Koppala	19029	19016		15763	13439	11511	9868	8496
<b>North Karnataka</b>	<b>532567</b>	<b>520573</b>	<b>473591</b>	<b>430505</b>	<b>382473</b>	<b>355829</b>	<b>314848</b>	<b>288980</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>2326532</b>	<b>2187802</b>	<b>2040456</b>	<b>1951878</b>	<b>1670378</b>	<b>1535931</b>	<b>1389192</b>	<b>1294726</b>

Source: General Manager, Karnataka Telecom Circle

**Appendix 11.16 : DISTRICT AND BANK GROUP-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF REPORTING OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND GROSS BANK CREDIT OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS - June 2016**

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No	District	TOTAL BANKS		
		OFFICES	DEPOSITS	CREDIT
1	BAGALKOTE	247	617,308	684,795
2	BANGALORE RURAL	208	731,066	442,585
3	BANGALORE URBAN	2325	47,446,373	30,859,898
4	BELGAUM	584	2,018,050	1,601,581
5	BELLARY	300	1,165,075	999,730
6	BIDAR	165	351,959	290,506
7	BIJAPUR	219	601,474	602,155
8	CHAMARAJANAGAR	111	204,053	217,230
9	CHIKKABALLAPURA	151	347,572	327,363
10	CHIKMAGALUR	244	633,290	500,736
11	CHITRADURGA	205	441,334	421,385
12	DAKSHIN KANNAD	580	3,466,883	1,770,351
13	DAVANGERE	224	648,684	692,364
14	DHARWAD	350	1,785,464	1,186,798
15	GADAG	154	349,625	311,555
16	GULBARGA	251	891,159	625,278
17	HASSAN	309	696,422	646,666
18	HAVERI	199	380,493	434,031
19	KODAGU	152	427,973	289,380
20	KOLAR	170	556,720	403,509
21	KOPPAL	157	317,220	376,525
22	MANDYA	226	439,207	418,091
23	MYSORE	500	2,684,534	1,649,952
24	RAICHUR	219	500,966	627,021
25	RAMANAGARA	165	552,084	403,393
26	SHIMOGA	286	1,096,277	685,798
27	TUMKUR	307	784,199	801,619
28	UDIPI	361	1,870,607	889,358
29	UTTAR KANNAD	272	1,034,712	285,466
30	YADGIR	104	194,028	217,501
Total		<b>9745</b>	<b>73,234,811</b>	<b>49,662,620</b>

Appendix 1.1.17 Statement showing No. of works sanctioned, No. of Projects Completed, No. of PCR submitted, Balance and Expenditure as on 31.12.2016 under RIDF XV to XXI

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Projects	No. of Projects Completed	No. PCR submitted to NABARD	Balance PCR to be submitted	Project Cost	Expenditure as of 31.12.2016		Balance 7-8		Budget 2016-17
							8	9	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	PWD	2,246	2,020	1,834	186	1,97,612.88	1,63,220.14	34,392.74	28,992.00		
2	MI	1,978	1,309	1,160	149	93,526.25	69,382.46	24,143.79	18,802.00		
3	RDPR	2,456	2,083	1,673	410	98,195.06		98,195.06	24,484.00		
4	M & M	413	153	85	68	53,537.71	16,780.31	36,757.40	23,052.00		
5	TOURISM	197	116	22	94	31,342.09	17,363.34	13,978.75	7,358.00		
6	POLYTECHNIC	62	6	-	6	24,130.96	8,032.25	16,098.71	7,058.00		
7	LABOUR	84	16	2	14	22,204.36	7,108.75	15,095.61	9,832.00		
8	PU COLLEGES	603	134	122	12	21,242.19	5,929.56	15,312.63	7,811.00		
9	HEALTH	70	3	-	3	20,390.51	8,000.79	12,389.72	7,566.00		
10	WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT	3,175	1,067	412	655	19,993.11	7,135.33	12,857.78	7,702.00		
11	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	652	85	43	42	15,909.41	5,325.47	10,583.94	4,053.00		
12	CO-OPERATION (GODOWNS)	195	102	93	9	11,843.16	11,898.00	(54.84)	1,815.00		
13	CO-OPERATION (KSAMB)	114	56	52	4	9,618.06	5,044.16	4,573.90	1,242.00		
14	AGRICULTURE	162	66	48	18	6,386.11	3,065.50	3,320.61	4,909.00		
15	AGRICULTURE(MI)	1	-	-	-	7,500.00	-	7,500.00			
16	FISHRIES	43	5	3	2	7,195.69	2,832.96	4,362.73	2,561.00		
17	C & I (GTTC)	8	-	-	-	5,972.00	1,380.27	4,591.73	1,101.00		
18	HORTICULTURE (MI)	6	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	750.00		
19	MORAJI DESAI RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL	14	14	14	-	1,958.65	5,253.47	(3,294.82)	-		
20	AGRICULTURE (UNIVERSITY)	9	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	1,272.00		
21	FIRST GRADE COLLEGES	43	30	11	19	4,824.94	4,625.59	199.35	399.00		
22	SERICULTURE	34	11	11	-	3,749.58	949.88	2,799.70	859.00		
23	HORTICULTURE (UNIVERSITY)	9	-	-	-	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	-		
24	EDUCATION	120	117	92	25	2,426.74	2,370.49	56.25	-		
25	BACKWARD CLASSES	6	-	-	-	493.00	185.11	307.89	-		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>7,393</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>6,72,552.45</b>	<b>3,45,883.83</b>	<b>3,26,668.62</b>	<b>1,61,618.00</b>		

**Appendix 12.1**  
**Management, Class And Gender - Wise Enrollment [2016-17]**

CLASS	EDUCATION			PRIVATE AIDED			PRIVATE UNAIDED			OTHERS			ALL		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	2,40,631	2,61,876	5,02,507	42,023	40,458	82,481	2,95,425	2,24,199	5,19,624	2,594	2,376	4,970	5,80,673	5,28,909	11,09,582
II	2,45,758	2,72,381	5,18,139	45,455	43,019	88,474	2,79,807	2,11,640	4,91,447	2,507	2,263	4,770	5,73,527	5,29,303	11,02,830
III	2,51,607	2,82,052	5,33,659	46,751	44,854	91,605	2,67,695	2,02,656	4,70,351	2,876	2,524	5,400	5,68,929	5,32,086	11,01,015
IV	2,58,292	2,87,036	5,45,328	49,149	45,822	94,971	2,45,772	1,84,374	4,30,146	2,786	2,374	5,160	5,55,999	5,19,606	10,75,605
V	2,63,602	2,88,429	5,52,031	52,314	47,832	1,00,146	2,27,103	1,76,265	4,03,368	2,893	2,477	5,370	5,45,912	5,15,003	10,60,915
VI	2,63,801	2,63,485	5,27,286	58,039	50,852	1,08,891	1,98,491	1,56,424	3,54,915	3,543	2,867	6,410	5,23,874	4,73,628	9,97,502
VII	2,63,919	2,69,811	5,33,730	58,752	50,999	1,09,751	1,88,349	1,49,911	3,38,260	3,898	2,992	6,890	5,14,918	4,73,713	9,88,631
VIII	1,99,961	2,04,864	4,04,825	1,16,679	1,06,151	2,22,830	1,67,334	1,33,072	3,00,406	3,744	2,963	6,707	4,87,718	4,47,050	9,34,768
IX	1,71,215	1,71,041	3,42,256	1,41,056	1,29,825	2,70,881	1,59,405	1,26,557	2,85,962	3,647	2,916	6,563	4,75,323	4,30,339	9,05,662
X	1,69,336	1,72,211	3,41,547	1,41,165	1,31,960	2,73,125	1,55,072	1,21,889	2,76,961	3,823	2,965	6,788	4,69,396	4,29,025	8,98,421
I to V	12,59,890	13,91,774	26,51,664	2,35,692	2,21,985	4,57,677	13,15,802	9,99,134	23,14,936	13,656	12,014	25,670	28,25,040	26,24,907	54,49,947
VI to VII	5,27,720	5,33,296	10,61,016	1,16,791	1,01,851	2,18,642	3,86,840	3,06,335	6,93,175	7,441	5,859	13,300	10,38,792	9,47,341	19,86,133
I to VII	17,87,610	19,25,070	37,12,680	3,52,483	3,23,836	6,76,319	17,02,642	13,05,469	30,08,111	21,097	17,873	38,970	38,63,832	35,72,248	74,36,080
I to VIII	19,87,571	21,29,934	41,17,505	4,69,162	4,29,987	8,99,149	18,69,976	14,38,541	33,08,517	24,841	20,836	45,677	43,51,550	40,19,298	83,70,848
VIII to X	5,40,512	5,48,116	10,88,628	3,98,900	3,67,936	7,66,836	4,81,811	3,81,518	8,63,329	11,214	8,844	20,058	14,32,437	13,06,414	27,38,851
I to X	23,28,122	24,73,186	48,01,308	7,51,383	6,91,772	14,43,155	21,84,453	16,86,987	38,71,440	32,311	26,717	59,028	52,96,269	48,78,662	1,01,74,931

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (SSA)

**Appendix 12.2**

**Management, Class Wise / Category Wise / Sex Wise Enrollment - All Management [2016-17]**

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	80966	70647	1,51,613	1,11,146	1,02,772	2,13,918	45917	42071	87,988	342644	313419	6,56,063	580673	528909	1,109,582
II	73338	62649	1,35,987	1,07,363	1,02,330	2,09,693	43366	40759	84,125	349460	323565	6,73,025	573527	529303	1,102,830
III	84962	75331	1,60,293	1,07,405	1,03,353	2,10,758	42353	40427	82,780	334209	312975	6,47,184	568929	532086	1,101,015
IV	84762	74143	1,58,905	1,05,244	1,00,828	2,06,072	42257	40188	82,445	323736	304447	6,28,183	555999	519606	1,075,605
V	79751	70039	1,49,790	1,05,906	1,01,806	2,07,712	42289	40902	83,191	317966	302256	6,20,222	545912	515003	1,060,915
VI	75254	65061	1,40,315	1,01,296	91929	1,93,225	40093	36070	76,163	307231	280568	5,87,799	523874	473628	997502
VII	73613	63826	1,37,439	98429	90965	1,89,394	38422	35982	74,404	304454	282940	5,87,394	514918	473713	988631
VIII	70302	61495	1,31,797	92315	83078	1,75,393	35728	32784	68,512	289373	269693	5,59,066	487718	447050	934768
IX	69184	59226	1,28,410	88175	77978	1,66,153	33821	29732	63,553	284143	263403	5,47,546	475323	430339	905662
X	73280	63547	1,36,827	84219	76132	1,60,351	32026	28630	60,656	279871	260716	5,40,587	469396	429025	898421
I to V	4,03,779	3,52,809	7,56,588	5,37,064	5,11,089	10,48,153	2,16,182	2,04,347	4,20,529	16,68,015	15,56,662	32,24,677	28,25,040	26,24,907	54,49,947
VI to VII	1,48,867	1,28,887	2,77,754	1,99,725	1,82,894	3,82,619	78,515	72,052	1,50,567	6,11,685	5,63,508	11,75,193	10,38,792	9,47,341	19,86,133
I to VII	5,52,646	4,81,696	10,34,342	7,36,789	6,93,983	14,30,772	2,94,697	2,76,399	5,71,096	22,79,700	21,20,170	43,99,870	38,63,832	35,72,248	74,36,080
I to VIII	6,22,948	5,43,191	11,66,139	8,29,104	7,77,061	16,06,165	3,30,425	3,09,183	6,39,608	25,69,073	23,89,863	49,58,936	43,51,550	40,19,298	83,70,848
VIII to X	2,12,766	1,84,268	3,97,034	2,64,709	2,37,188	5,01,897	1,01,575	91,146	1,92,721	8,53,387	7,93,812	16,47,199	14,32,437	13,06,414	27,38,851
I to X	7,65,412	6,65,964	14,31,376	10,01,498	9,31,171	19,32,669	3,96,272	3,67,545	7,63,817	31,33,087	29,13,982	60,47,069	52,96,269	48,78,662	1,01,74,931

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (SSA)

## Appendix: 12.3 Incentives for children in schools

### A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17(A)
1	<b>Free Uniforms, Text Books and School Bags- (Number in lakhs)</b>		
	a) No. of students provided with Free Uniforms (I to X std.)	52.73	49.44
	b) No. of students provided with School Bags (I to VI std.)	7.45	-
	c) No. of students provided with Free Text Books (I to VII std.)	49.90	44.32
2	<b>Akshara Dasoha</b>		
a	No. of children provided with mid-day meal in school - I to X standard (Number in lakhs)		
	i) Government	46.59	42.86
	ii) Aided	13.97	13.09
	No. of Non-Government organisations involved	80	67
3	<b>Distribution of Bicycles to student for VIII standard (Number in lakhs)</b>		
	a) No. of Boys	2.63	2.48
	b) No. of Girls	2.57	2.44
	c) SC	1.80	1.75
	d) ST	0.73	0.68

A = Anticipated

### B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17(A)
1	a) No. of Secondary Schools	15140	15773
	b) No. of Teachers	108195	108380
	c) Enrolment in IX to X		
	i) Boys	924285	944719
	ii) Girls	849979	859364
	iii) Total	1774264	1804083
2	<b>Free Uniforms and Text Books provided for. (Number in lakhs)</b>		
	<b>a) Free Uniforms (VIII to X)</b>		
	i) Boys	6.03	5.57
	ii) Girls	6.01	5.62
	iii) Total	12.04	11.20
	<b>b) Free Text Books</b>		
	No. of students provided with Free Text Books (VIII to X std.)	14.07	18.28
3	<b>Reimbursement of Examination Fees studying in Xth Standard (Number in lakhs)</b>		
	a) No. of Girls Benefited	1.18	1.12
	b) No. of SCs Benefited	2.00	2.02
	c) No. of STs Benefited	0.69	0.72
	d) Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	1243.23	1409.92

A = Anticipated, Source: Public Instruction Department, GOK

**Appendix 12.4**  
**Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on Education**

<b>(Rs. in Lakhs)</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non- Plan</b>
<b>Primary Education</b>		
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(RE)	295492.00	652127.00
2016-17(BE)	413212.00	572130.00
<b>Secondary Education</b>		
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
2015-16(RE)	194457.30	384365.00
2016-17(BE)	173796.00	359761.00
<b>Higher Education</b>		
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
2015-16(RE)	112004.00	198913.00
2016-17(BE)	119341.00	246207.00

RE- Revised Estimate

BE- Budget Estimate.

**Annexure 12.5**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CATERGORYWISE WHOLSALE POINTS**  
**AND F.P.D.EXISTING IN THE STATE**

Sl. No	WHOLESALE POINT			FAIR PRICE SHOPS				
	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	KFCSC	CO.OP	Total	KFCSC	CO.OP	Individuals	TOTAL
1	Bangalore North	3	1	4	16	92	64	172
2	Bangalore South	4	2	6	24	126	101	251
3	Bangalore East	3	0	3	20	51	54	125
4	Bangalore West	3	1	4	20	129	174	323
5	Bangalore Central	1	0	1	5	16	46	67
6	Bangalore(IRA)	14	4	18	85	414	439	938
7	Bangalore Urban	3	5	8	5	132	413	550
8	Bangalore- Rural	0	5	5	0	203	180	383
9	Bagalkot	8	3	11	5	533	139	677
10	Belgaum	8	11	19	2	854	877	1733
11	Bellary	11	0	11	1	240	360	601
12	Bidar	6	0	6	1	140	602	743
13	Bijapur	11	0	11	0	217	38	255
14	Chamarajanagara	8	2	10	2	96	383	481
15	Chikkaballapur	6	0	6	0	157	408	565
16	Chickmagalur	7	4	11	5	337	191	533
17	Chitradurga	6	4	10	3	178	399	580
18	Davangere	11	1	12	0	269	533	802
19	Dakshin Kannada	5	3	8	1	314	153	468
20	Dharwad	7	1	8	3	257	254	514
21	Gadag	6	1	7	0	172	188	360
22	Gulbarga	9	0	9	0	166	825	991
23	Hassan	15	0	15	1	172	478	651
24	Haveri	4	3	7	12	303	152	467
25	Kodagu	2	4	6	4	167	122	293
26	Kolar	6	1	7	0	148	473	621
27	Koppal	4	0	4	0	135	307	442
28	Mandya	4	7	11	0	338	386	724
29	Mysore	10	7	17	2	340	715	1057
30	Ramnagaram	4	4	8	0	158	413	571
31	Raichur	5	0	5	0	89	385	474
32	Shimoga	10	1	11	0	226	373	599
33	Tumkur	11	4	15	3	438	663	1104
34	Udipi	3	3	6	0	275	20	295
35	Uttar Kannada	5	8	13	7	294	132	433
36	Yadgir	2	1	3	0	107	291	398
	<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>7869</b>	<b>11292</b>	<b>19303</b>



**Appendix 12.6**  
**GODOWN DETAILS OF THE STATE**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>KFCSC</b>	<b>CO-OPERATIVE</b>	<b>CAPACITY IN MTS</b>
1	BAGALAKOTE	8	4	10027
2	BENGALURU (U)	0	6	12650
3	BENGALURU (R)	1	5	5050
4	BELAGAVI	7	11	18250
5	BELLARY	11	0	6800
6	BIDAR	6	0	5400
7	VIJAYAPURA	10	2	7400
8	CHAMARAJA NAGAR	6	2	6450
9	CHIKAMAGALURU	6	2	8200
10	CHIKKABALLAPURA	5	2	5200
11	CHITRADURGA	6	4	7440
12	DAKSHINA KANNADA	5	4	3800
13	DAVANAGERE	11	1	11105
14	DHARWAD	7	1	4550
15	GADAG	6	1	7200
16	KALABURGI	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	MYSURU	13	7	12164
24	RAMANAGARA	4	3	7545
25	RAICHUR	5	0	7250
26	SHIMOGA	10	1	14640
27	TUMKURU	9	4	18560
28	UDUPI	0	3	2250
29	UTTARA KANNADA	4	10	6010
30	YADAGIR	2	1	60000
31	BENGALURU IRA	16	8	127700
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>479171</b>

**Annexure 12.7 Details of Kerosene Wholesalers and Retailers in the State**

Sl. No	District	Wholesalers				Ratailers			
		KFCS C	Co-operative	others	Toatal	KFC SC	Co-operative	others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bagalkot	0	0	9	9	0	0	422	422
2	Bangalore- Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bangalore Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Belgaum	0	0	23	23	0	0	81	81
5	Bellary	0	0	13	13	0	96	1169	1265
6	Bidar	0	0	10	10	0	11	698	709
7	Bijapur	0	0	14	14	0	71	431	502
8	Chamarajanagara	0	0	5	5	0	78	781	859
9	Chickmagalur	0	0	6	6	1	100	592	693
10	Chikkaballapur	0	0	6	6	0	43	827	870
11	Chitradurga	1	1	6	8	3	85	481	569
12	Dakshin Kannada	0	0	9	9	0	0	3	3
13	Davangere	0	0	12	12	0	133	700	833
14	Dharwad	0	1	7	8	0	24	673	697
15	Gadag	0	1	6	7	0	310	313	623
16	Gulbarga	0	0	13	13	0	76	747	823
17	Hassan	0	1	7	8	0	39	721	760
18	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Kodagu	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	2
20	Kolar	0	0	6	6	0	148	798	946
21	Koppal	0	0	5	5	0	48	493	541
22	Mandya	1	0	8	9	0	13	195	208
23	Mysore	0	0	15	15	0	6	909	915
24	Raichur	0	0	5	5	0	28	301	329
25	Ramnagaram	0	0	0	0	0	85	406	491
26	Shimoga	0	0	9	9	0	118	387	505
27	Tumkur	1	0	6	7	0	2	133	135
28	Udipi	1	0	8	9	0	0	0	0
29	Uttar Kannada	1	0	14	15	0	0	3	3
30	Yadgir	2	1	0	3	0	31	309	340
31	Bangalore(IRA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>12575</b>	<b>14124</b>

**Appendix 12.8: District wise Ration cards Statement for the month of December 2016**

Sl. No	Name of the District	AAY						BPL						APL						
		AAY WITH CYLINDER			AAY WITHOUT CYLINDER			BPL WITH CYLINDER			BPL WITHOUT CYLINDER			APL WITH CYLINDER			APL WITHOUT CYLINDER			
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
1	BAGALKOT	3972	25596	29568	908	2898	3806	33038	165318	198356	11280	26858	38138	411	12171	12582	126	26858	26984	
2	BANGALORE URBAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	BANGALORE RURAL	559	2530	3089	537	2980	3517	8384	70286	78670	19205	89246	108451	55	1569	1624	677	391	1068	
4	BELGAUM	4972	28968	33940	1294	9143	10437	82584	425740	508324	42817	182478	225295	3822	69639	73461	3192	182478	185670	
5	BELLARY	6468	33804	40272	1512	8846	10358	37280	152889	190169	17449	55806	73255	372	3395	3767	354	118	472	
6	BIDAR	2582	26219	28801	565	4054	4619	18873	156202	175075	8387	33415	41802	21	9392	9413	143	145	288	
7	VIJAYAPURA	3646	25142	28788	644	4517	5161	30398	205374	235772	10829	47667	58496	466	11360	11826	87	47667	47754	
8	CHAMARAJNAGAR	1307	11561	12868	707	8196	8903	17138	98046	115184	16137	96821	112958	32	1265	1297	279	96821	97100	
9	CHIKMAGALUR	189	6508	6697	616	4923	5539	3447	83959	87406	17134	89816	106950	17	5172	5189	753	89816	90569	
10	CHITRADURGA	1651	22390	24041	887	2103	2990	15075	229040	244115	16927	44674	61601	15	2250	2265	475	261	736	
11	D.KANNADA	976	10515	11491	1067	9778	10845	5663	68843	74506	11859	85150	97009	960	26049	27009	4976	85150	90126	
12	DAVANGERE	1107	15249	16356	953	12988	13941	8600	116742	125342	12826	130192	143018	7	1406	1413	224	214	438	
13	DHARWAD	783	11558	12341	270	4177	4447	15000	108605	123605	6705	44854	51559	27	7103	7130	310	44854	45164	
14	GADAG	1464	16181	17645	295	2454	2749	28612	110110	138722	11196	21725	32921	21	7494	7515	152	21725	21877	
15	KALBURGI	2559	40960	43519	972	4906	5878	19300	230160	249460	10422	40503	50925	10	11734	11744	133	138	271	
16	HASSAN	431	5482	5913	218	4649	4867	14268	164115	178383	19668	182756	202424	49	3831	3880	1494	182756	184250	
17	HAVERI	2588	17980	20568	1044	7631	8675	18356	160186	178542	13061	76689	89750	23	10989	11012	557	76689	77246	
18	KODAGU	256	4251	4507	242	1639	1881	2750	30559	33309	7031	44599	51630	39	3937	3976	2296	44599	46895	
19	KOLAR	874	11065	11939	354	6594	6948	13517	119100	132617	13893	100008	113901	22	1125	1147	954	1006	1960	
20	KOPPAL	2890	29051	31941	326	3028	3354	16785	154344	171129	3798	29136	32934	19	1764	1783	69	66	135	
21	MANDYA	676	9416	10092	526	7848	8374	12188	167363	179551	18480	187744	206224	63	6202	6265	576	187744	188320	
22	MYSORE	598	8667	9265	467	8366	8833	15429	178750	194179	22510	250505	273015	24	4018	4042	837	250505	251342	
23	RAICHUR	5023	32410	37433	659	4570	5229	36111	181839	217950	11029	38557	49586	332	5994	6326	63	57	120	
24	SHIMOGA	271	4794	5065	1149	7467	8616	2673	72050	74723	18574	135042	153616	3	7742	7745	1138	996	2134	
25	TUMKUR	607	18628	19235	698	9336	10034	16507	258006	274513	31448	195567	227015	34	6797	6831	2789	2229	5018	
26	UDUPI	652	10233	10885	715	16254	16969	2233	38894	41127	5873	72907	78780	18	8001	8019	1411	72907	74318	
27	U.KANNADA	307	6413	6720	187	2923	3110	13507	125018	138525	12392	74368	86760	212	12141	12353	4026	74368	78394	
28	CHIKKABALLAPUR	269	9040	9309	887	4876	5763	6480	125095	131575	14905	90946	105851	10	845	855	848	705	1553	
29	RAMANAGAR	415	5159	5574	297	5080	5377	11952	105045	116997	10290	102701	112991	154	1600	1754	172	765	937	
30	YADGIR	3552	22029	25581	864	1826	2690	24296	129007	153303	9635	13920	23555	25	946	971	83	47	130	
31	BANGALORE IRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51644</b>	<b>471799</b>	<b>523443</b>	<b>19860</b>	<b>174050</b>	<b>193910</b>	<b>530444</b>	<b>4230685</b>	<b>4761129</b>	<b>425760</b>	<b>2584650</b>	<b>3010410</b>	<b>7263</b>	<b>245931</b>	<b>253194</b>	<b>29194</b>	<b>1492075</b>	<b>1521269</b>	

## Appendix 12.9 Health Institutions in Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	District Hospital		Other Hospitals under HFW		Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals		Community Health Centres				Primary Health Centres		Maternity Home		Urban PHCs		Health Centres under IPP	Mobile Health Clinics	Sub-Centres	Total Beds		
		Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds						
	<b>BANGALORE</b>																						
1	BANGALORE (U)			6	1475	13	5724	3	300	5	150	8	450	104	604	3	30	2	12	55	195	8295	
2	BANGALORE (R)							4	400	2	60	6	460	48	328						167	788	
3	CHIKBALLAPUR	1	100					5	510	2	60	7	570	59	405						199	1075	
4	CHITRADURGA	1	450					5	500	11	330	16	830	81	474						283	1754	
5	DAVANAGERE	1	1030					5	500	6	210	11	710	101	668	1	10			3	301	2418	
6	KOLAR	1	400	2	305			4	400	2	60	6	460	65	376			3	18		275	1559	
7	RAMANAGARA	1	100					3	300	4	120	7	420	62	426	1	30				230	976	
8	SHIMOGA					1	650			7	210	13	860	110	700	1	10	1	6	7	305	2226	
9	TUMKUR	1	400					9	900	4	120	13	1020	147	900			1	6	2	487	2326	
	<b>BELGAUM</b>																						
10	BAGALKOTE	1	300					5	500	8	280	13	780	48	320			1	6		234	1406	
11	BELGAUM					1	740			16	500	25	1400	148	884	2	16	2	12	5	1	549	3052
12	BIJAPUR	1	400					4	400	9	270	13	670	67	360					2	309	1430	
13	DHARWAD	1	250			2	1575			0	0	3	300	45	198			1	6	11	194	2329	
14	GADAG	1	304			1	300			2	60	6	460	39	238						168	1302	
15	HAVERI	1	250					6	600	5	150	11	750	69	412	1	30				303	1442	
16	U. KANNADA	1	400			1	410			3	110	13	1110	83	506			2	12		343	2438	
	<b>GULBARGA</b>																						
17	BELLARY	1	300	1	288			6	600	11	350	17	950	73	438			1	6	3	1	272	2999
18	BIDAR					1	500			8	240	12	640	58	352	1	10	1	6		280	1508	
19	GULBARGA	1	750			1	430			16	480	22	1080	91	572	3	30	2	12	7	347	2874	
20	KOPPAL	1	250			1	300			9	270	12	570	48	280	1	10	1	6		185	1416	
21	RAICHUR					2	850			6	180	10	580	52	316	1	10	1	6	6	223	1762	
22	YADGIR	1	100					2	200	6	180	8	380	42	296						176	776	
	<b>MYSORE</b>														0								
23	CH'NAGAR	1	250			1	300			3	90	6	440	64	450						3	245	1440
24	CHIKMAGALUR	1	400					6	600	5	150	11	750	90	668			2	12		1	375	1830
25	D. KANNADA	1	965	1	100			4	400	8	240	12	640	71	396						3	440	2101
26	HASSAN					1	550			15	450	22	1400	136	946			1	6		456	2902	
27	KODAGU	1	410			1	410			7	330	9	690	29	216			1	6		206	1732	
28	MANDYA					1	550			10	300	16	900	115	940			2	12		385	2402	
29	MYSORE					3	1940			10	300	16	900	147	1042	8	146	2	12	7	4	438	4090
30	UDUPI	1	350					2	200	6	180	8	380	62	380						2	301	1110
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8159</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16246</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>15120</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>6430</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>21550</b>	<b>2354</b>	<b>15091</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8871</b>	<b>63758</b>