

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

Volume - I

**Planning, Programme Monitoring
and Statistics Department**

February 2011

C O N T E N T S – Volume I

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Annual Plan 2011-12 – An Outline

Karnataka has a rich heritage, inspiring its people to create a bright future. With its special geographical location full of variety-its rivers, hills, valleys, plains, forests and resources-the State is known for its tourist and industrial potential. Its long history of over 2,000 years has left many beautiful forts, tanks, temples, mosques and towns of historical importance to the posterity. These old towns have grown to be industrial, commercial and educational centres. They are provided with all modern facilities.

Bordered by the Western Ghats with tall peaks and lush greenery in the west, the tableland is fertile because of its black soil and river and tank irrigation facilities. The coastal strip to the west of the Ghats is renowned for its silvery beaches and rich green paddy fields.

Karnataka's total land area is 191791 Sq. km. It accounts for 5.83 per cent of the total area of the Country (32.88 lakh sq.km) and ranks eighth among major State of the Country in terms of size. As per 2001 Census, the State's population was 5.28 crore spread across thirty districts. It is country's ninth most populated state. The density of population as per 2001 Census was 276 persons per sq.km which was lower than the all-India density of 325.

Over the past decade, Karnataka has emerged as one of India's fastest growing states with respect to parameters of GDP and per capita GDP. The tertiary sector was the largest contributor to GSDP in 2009-10 at 54 %, followed by the secondary and primary sectors at 28 % and 18% respectively. The State's GDP has doubled during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10; from a level of `16630567 crores in 2004-05 to `33574729 crores in 2009-10.

Karnataka has been showing increasing ability to support its Five Year Plan through resources it has generated on its own and this has been primarily due to a vigorous programme of fiscal reforms adopted sine 2000-01. The State has been achieving a revenue surplus position every year since 2004-05 and containing its fiscal deficit to less than 3% of the GSDP. Indeed, Karnataka's commitment to fiscal reforms has received the acclaim and support of Finance Commissions and the Central Government. This would be continued in future to ensure financial stability on a long term basis and a steady flow of resources to support our development initiatives.

Review of Tenth Five Year Plan

The outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan was `43558 crores at 2001-02 prices which was 86% more than the Ninth Five Year Plan outlay of `23400 crores. The approved Annual Plan outlays in the Tenth Five Year Plan and expenditure are shown in the statement below. It may be seen that Karnataka has been stepping up the outlays at an annual average of 14% in the Tenth Five Year Plan while the expenditure has matched the outlays with an annual average increase of 15%.

Table 1: Outlays and Expenditure under the Annual Plans 2002–03 to 2006–07

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	
		at Current Prices	at Constant Prices
(` crores)			
Tenth Plan			
2002 – 03	8610.61	8163.92	7865.05
2003 – 04	9779.75	8619.45	7995.78
2004 – 05	12322.92	11888.70	10567.75
2005 – 06	13555.00	12678.29	10790.03
2006 – 07	16166.00	18308.69	14729.43
Total	60434.28	59659.06	51948.04

The sector-wise performance in the Tenth Five Year Plan is presented in the table below.

Table 2: Tenth Plan 2002-07 Outlay and Expenditure by broad sectors

Sector	Outlay	Expenditure (at constant prices)	%
			Achievement
(` crores)			
Economic Services			
Agriculture and Allied Activities	1612.98	1959.60	121.5
Rural Development	2198.35	2167.05	98.6
Special Area Programme	640.74	246.12	38.4
Irrigation and Flood Control	14176.57	15161.66	106.9
Energy	2296.32	6335.00	275.9
Industry and Minerals	1452.87	916.41	63.1
Transport	4854.44	7199.84	148.3
Science, Technology, Forestry & Environment	820.55	546.14	66.6
General Economic Services	834.30	2222.40	266.4
Total A :Economic Services	28887.12	36754.21	127.2

Table 2: Tenth Plan 2002-07 Outlay and Expenditure by broad sectors

Sector	Outlay	(` crores)	
		Expenditure (at constant prices)	% Achieve- ment
Social Services			
Education	1851.52	3658.10	197.6
Health	1530.52	1036.16	67.7
Water Supply, Housing and Urban Devpt.			
a)Water Supply and Sanitation	3057.20	2378.73	77.8
b)Housing (Inclusive of Police Housing)	2583.32	2669.79	103.3
c)Urban Development	3229.39	2187.90	67.7
Sub-total Water Supply, Housing and Urban Devpt.	8869.91	7236.43	81.6
Information and Publicity	51.4	16.72	32.5
Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	1169.95	1594.93	136.3
Labour and Employment	72.81	131.86	181.1
Social Security	86.51	476.69	551.0
Women and Child Development (incl Nutrition)	550.88	520.52	94.5
Total: Social Services	14183.50	14671.42	103.4
General Services	487.60	522.39	107.1
Grand Total	43558.22	51948.01	119.3

The sectors which have performed well in the Tenth Plan include Agriculture and Allied Activities, Irrigation and Flood Control, Energy, Transport, General Economic Services, Education, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, Labour and Employment and Social Security. The performance of certain sectors like Special Area Programmes, Industry and Minerals, Science, Technology, Forests and Environment, Health, Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development and Information and Publicity has been below expectations.

Review of Eleventh Five Year Plan

The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay at 2006-07 prices is `101664 crores which was 133.4 % higher than the Tenth Five Year Plan outlay of `43558 crores. The year wise outlay and expenditure are presented in Table-3.

Table 3: Outlay and Expenditure under Annual Plan 2007-08 to 2010-11

Year	(` in crores)	
	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	17782.58	17227.00
2008-09	26188.53	22576.74
2009-10	29500.00	25966.99*
2010-11	31050.00	31050.00**

*R.E ** Anticipated

The plan outlay as a percentage of GSDP will be 6.6% in 2007-08, 8.6% in 2008-09, 8.8% in 2009-10.

The increase in plan outlay in 2008-09 over 2007-08 is 45.9%. Similarly, it is 13.7% in 2009-10 over 2008-09, 5.1% in 2010-11 over 2009-10 and 7.1% in 2011-12 over 2010-11.

The share of plan expenditure increase from 29% of the total expenditure during 1999-2004 to 40% during 2008-2011. The per capita plan outlay for Karnataka is one of the highest in the country. This was Rs.4500 per head during the last year and is expected to go up to `5175 per head by the end of current financial year. New beneficiary oriented schemes and existing schemes are providing direct benefit to over 1.84 crore persons.

Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 is `33200.00 crores, which represents an increase of 6.92% over the approved outlay of `31050.00 crores in 2010-11.

The District Plan size for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is proposed at `3300.00 crores which is about 10% higher than `3010.31 crores in 2010-11. The outlay proposed for Externally Aided Projects in Annual Plan 2011-12 is `3199.75 crores. The outlay also includes a provision of `6492.87 crores met by State undertakings out of their own resources outside the State budget and an amount of `475.00 crores met from Infrastructure cess. Under the Special Component Plan (SCP) `3830.03 crores have been earmarked for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) `1551.04 crores have been earmarked for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The allocation provided for SCP and TSP comes to 16.3 % and 6.6 % respectively of the proposed net outlay (excluding IEBR and EAP). Under the Special Development Plan, `3325.00 crores have been earmarked for removal of regional disparities in the State.

Priorities of Annual Plan 2011-12

In the Annual Plan 2011-12, 13.8% of the outlay has been proposed for Energy, followed by Irrigation and Flood Control (12.8%), Urban Development (10.3%), Transport (10.1%), Education (9.1%) and Agriculture and Allied Sectors (7.0%). The allocation for Social Services Sector is 43.8% of the total outlay proposed in 2011-12 and Economic Services is (54.7%) and General Sector (1.5%).

In terms of increase in outlay for 2011-12 over 2010-11 the maximum increase has been for Water Supply and Sanitation (47.2%) followed by Energy (36.6%), Housing (21.1%), Development of SCs/STs, OBC's and Minorities (18.6%) and Development Women and Child (15.2%).

Table 4: Annual Plan 2011-12 Inter-sectoral Plan Outlays (Proposed)

(lakhs)				
Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development	Annual Plan 2010-11 (B.E)	% to Total	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed	% to Total
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities				
1. Crop Husbandry(Agriculture)	84171.32	2.72	92743.32	2.79
2. Horticulture	20953.71	0.68	23528.71	0.70
3. Soil and Water Conservation (incl. control of shifting cultivation)	14686.31	0.47	16678.19	0.50
4. Animal Husbandry	25927.68	0.84	29459.80	0.88
5. Dairy Development	23495.00	0.76	23000.00	0.69
6. Fisheries	10734.68	0.35	11891.68	0.36
7. Plantations	100.00	0.00	200.00	0.01
8. Food Storage and Warehousing	1800.00	0.06	1500.00	0.05
9. Agricultural Research and Education	12680.00	0.41	13500.00	0.41
10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	300.00	0.01	300.00	0.01
11. Cooperation	24043.05	0.78	21768.05	0.64
12. Other Agricultural Programmes :				
(a) Agricultural Marketing	655.00	0.02	1391.30	0.04
Total (I)(1 to 12)	219546.75	7.08	235316.05	7.09
II. Rural Development				
1. Special Programme for Rural Development				
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)(2501- +Z.P)	1551.08	0.05		
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)(25.S+Z.P)	899.61	0.03		
(c) Integrated Wasteland Devp. Projects Scheme(2501-.S+Z.P)	351.88	0.01		
(d) DRDA Administration(2515)	774.12	0.02	774.12	0.02
(e) Others (to be specified)				
(i) Special Economic Programme	54.00	0.00	60.00	
(ii) PURA(2515)	10.00	0.00	10.00	
(iii) Karnataka Rural Poverty & Panchayat Project(2515+4515)	8854.00	0.29	8800.00	0.26
(iv) Grameena Abhivrudhi Bhavana)	200.00	0.01	200.00	0.01
(v) Suvarna Gramodaya	40105.00	1.29	34975.00	1.05
Sub-Total(Special Programme for Rural Development)	52799.69	1.70	44819.12	1.35

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development	Annual Plan 2010-11 (B.E)	% to Total	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed	% to Total
2. Rural Employment				
(a) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana SGSY)(25	2405.12	0.08	2405.12	0.07
(b) National Food for Work Programme / National Employment Guarantee Programme	14482.71	0.47	14512.71	0.44
Sub-Total (Rural Employment)	16887.83	0.54	16917.83	0.51
3. Land Reforms(2506)	150.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
4. Other Rural Development Programmes	41035.63	1.32	41150.00	1.23
Total (II)(1 to 4)(127147-440	110873.15	3.58	103037.58	3.10
III. Special Area Programme				
(a) Hill Areas Development Programme	2632.00	0.08	2632.00	0.08
(i) Backward Region Grant Fund/Backward Districts/ Area Fund	5000.00	0.16	10817.00	0.33
(ii) Others (to be specified)				
1) Malnad Area Development Board	2000.00	0.06	2000.00	0.06
2) Hyderabad - Karnataka Devp. Board	2300.00	0.07	3000.00	0.09
3) Maidan Development Board	700.00	0.02	600.00	0.02
4) Karavali Development Authority	300.00	0.01	300.00	0.01
5) Legislators' Constituency Dev. Fund	20000.00	0.65	17266.45	0.52
Sub-Total (Other Special Area Programmes)	30300.00	0.98	33983.45	1.02
Total (III)(a+b)	32932.00	1.06	36615.45	1.10

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development	Annual Plan 2010-11 (B.E)	% to Total	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed	% to Total
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control				
1. Major and Medium Irrigation(incl. AIBP)	348046.60	11.23	314800.00	9.48
2. Minor Irrigation(incl. AIBP)	82814.52	2.67	94184.52	2.83
3. Command Area Development	10400.00	0.34	15500.00	0.47
4. Flood Control (incl. flood protection works)	1630.00	0.05	1450.00	0.04
Total (IV)(1 to 4)	442891.12	14.29	425934.52	12.83
V. Energy				
1. Power	335238.00	10.81		
(a)Generation	150000.00	4.84	206118.00	6.21
(b)T&D	185238.00	5.98	252251.00	7.60
2. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	685.77	0.02	850.77	0.02
3. Integrated Rural Energy Programmes (IREP)	540.00	0.02	580.00	0.01
Total (V)(1 to 3)	336463.77	10.85	459799.77	13.85
VI. Industry & Minerals				
1. Village & Small Enterprises				
(i) Small Scale Industries	12724.67	0.41	7160.47	0.22
(ii) Handlooms/Powerlooms	12911.01	0.42	8437.01	0.25
(iii)Sericulture	4181.80	0.13	4531.80	0.14
(iv)Coir	30.00	0.00		
Sub-Total (Village & Small Enterprises)	29847.48	0.96	20129.28	0.61
2. Other Industries (Other than VSE)	60905.80	1.96	61450.00	1.85
3. Minerals	400.00	0.01	400.00	0.01
Total (VI)(1 to 3)	91153.28	2.94	81979.28	2.47
VII. Transport				
1. Minor Ports	4800.00	0.15	5000.00	0.15
2. Roads and Bridges	237136.77	7.65	237419.37	7.15
3. Road Transport	91657.00	2.96	91466.00	2.76
4. Other Transport Services (Pollution Control)	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Total (VII)(1 to 6)	333693.77	10.76	333985.37	10.06

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development	Annual Plan 2010-11 (B.E)	% to Total	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed	% to Total
VIII. Science, Technology & Forestry & Environment				
1. Scientific Research	2835.60	0.09	3335.60	0.10
2. Information Technology & E-Govn.	8450.00	0.27	11278.00	0.34
3. Ecology and Environment	1000.00	0.03	1000.00	0.03
4. Forestry & Wildlife	16152.10	0.52	17025.10	0.51
Total (VIII) (1 to 4)	28437.70	0.92	32638.70	0.98
IX. General Economic Services				
1. Secretariat Economic Services	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2. Tourism	19629.00	0.63	23000.00	0.69
3. Census, Surveys and Statistics	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
4. Other General Economic Services :				
a) Weights and Measures	50.00	0.00	300.00	0.01
b) District Planning Councils	294.72	0.01	294.72	0.01
c) Others (to be specified)				
i) One time ACA	4000.00	0.13		
ii) Modernisation of DPAR	70.00	0.00	70.00	0.00
iii) NABARD assisted improvement of rural market	445.00	0.01	445.00	0.01
iv) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Agri. Marketing	2020.00	0.07	1500.00	0.05
v) Block Grants	96.30	0.00		
vi) Technical Assistance for VAT (WBA)	800.00	0.03	800.00	0.02
vii) Private Wholesale Market	500.00	0.02	200.00	0.01
viii) investment in trading institutions			400.00	0.01
ix) Evaluation Authority			1000.00	0.04
x) Infrastructure Development	68930.00	2.22	77075.00	2.32
Total-IX General Economic Services	96955.02	3.13	105204.72	3.17
Total Economic Services (I to IX)	1692946.56	54.61	1814511.44	54.65

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development	Annual Plan 2010-11 (B.E)	% to Total	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed	% to Total
X. Social Services				
1. General Education				
a) Elementary Education	91420.54	2.95	118519.96	3.56
b) Secondary Education	64068.59	2.07	73965.83	2.23
c) Pre-university Education	17150.00	0.55	23905.00	0.72
d) Language Development	720.00	0.02	600.00	0.02
e) DESERT	1110.00	0.04	700.00	0.02
f) Adult Education	1010.70	0.03	870.70	0.03
g) Vocational Education	1350.00	0.04	1600.00	0.05
h) Higher Education	6840.70	0.22	6000.00	0.18
i) Collegiate Education	40317.30	1.30	42500.00	1.28
General Education	223987.83	7.23	268661.49	8.09
2. Technical Education	11940.00	0.39	9900.00	0.30
3. Sports & Youth Services	7245.86	0.23	7634.86	0.23
4. Art & Culture	20271.50	0.65	16649.59	0.50
Sub-Total(Education) (1 to 4)	263445.19	8.50	302845.94	9.12
5. Medical and Public Health	108675.95	3.51	112154.45	3.38
6. Water Supply and Sanitation				
i) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	60209.47	1.94	70969.41	2.14
ii) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	109400.00	3.53	178674.90	5.38
Sub-Total (Water Supply and Sanitation)	169609.47	5.47	249644.31	7.52
7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	94522.70	3.05	114464.70	3.45
8. Urban Development (Incl. State Capital Project & Slum Area Dev.)	415880.00	13.42	342990.65	10.33
9. Information & Publicity	2770.00	0.09	2000.00	0.06
10. Development of SCs, STs and OBCs				
i) Development of SCs	31303.11	1.01	35849.82	1.08
ii) Development of STs	10880.16	0.35	12555.80	0.38
iii) Development of OBCs	42643.86	1.38	51011.44	1.54
iv) Minorities	18332.04	0.59	22884.45	0.69
Sub-Total (Development of SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities)	103159.17	3.33	122301.51	3.68

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development	Annual Plan 2010-11 (B.E)	% to Total	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed	% to Total
11. Labour and Employment				
A. Labour Welfare				
i) Labour and Labour Welfare	3470.97	0.11	3400.00	0.10
ii) Social Security for Labour	80.00	0.00	80.00	
iii) Rehabilitation of Bounded Labour	16.97		16.97	
B. Employment Services	28000.91	0.90	28250.91	0.85
C) Craftsmen Training(ITIs) & Apprenticeship Training				
Sub-Total (Labour and Employment)	31567.88	1.02	31747.88	0.96
12. Social Security & Social Welfare				
i) National Social Assistance Programme & Annapurna	22500.00	0.73	30888.00	0.93
ii) Welfare of Handicapped (incl. assistance for Voluntary Organisations)	4473.91	0.14	5508.43	0.17
iv) Others (to be specified)				
a) Saree-Dhoti Scheme	200.00	0.01	150.00	
b) Temples & Other Institutions	2500.00	0.08		
c) Social Security Programmes	32470.00	1.05	34000.00	1.02
Sub-Total (Social Security & Social Welfare)	62143.91	2.00	70546.43	2.12
13. Empowerment of Women & Development of Children				
i) Empowerment of Women	62869.95	2.03	72426.38	2.18
ii) Development of children (incl. Integrated Child Development Services, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Day care centres etc)				
iii) Nutrition	27934.85	0.90	31626.31	0.95
Sub-Total (Empowerment of Women & Development of Children)	90804.80	2.93	104052.69	3.13
Total (X) :(1 to 13)	1342579.07	43.31	1452748.56	43.76

Major Heads/Minor Heads Of Development	Annual Plan 2010-11 (B.E)	% to Total	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed	% to Total
XI. General Services				
1. Stationery and Printing	1000.00	0.03	1000.00	0.03
2. Public Works	51475.00	1.66	37500.00	1.13
3. Other Administrative Services				
i) Training	40.00	0.00	40.00	
ii) Others (to be specified)				
(a) Fire Protection	600.00	0.02	600.00	0.02
(b) KSAFE	2500.00	0.08	2150.00	0.06
(c) Administration of Justice	2909.00	0.09	3000.00	0.09
(d) Police	4200.00	0.14	7750.00	0.23
(e) Treasury & Accounts	750.00	0.02	700.00	0.02
(f) Upfront	500.00	0.02		
(g) Land Revenue	500.00	0.02		
Total (XI)	64474.00	2.08	52740.00	1.59
Grand Total	3099999.63		3320000.00	

Key targets for the Annual Plan 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below in table 5.

Table 5: Key targets for the Annual Plan 2010-11 and 2011-12

	Unit	Targets	
		Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12
Production of food grains	000MT	12370	12930
Production of oil seeds	000MT	1761	1937
Production of sugarcane	000MT	20500	23800
Production of cotton	000 Bales	918	953
Area under high yielding varieties	000 Ha	4880	4886
Consumption of chemical fertilizers	Lakh Tons	19.51	20.14
Procurement of milk by dairies	000 MTs	1407	1547
Irrigation potential created			
a) Major and Medium Irrigation	Hectares	67796	94500
b) Minor Irrigation-Surface Water	Hectares	10000	10000
Power Generation			
a) Installed capacity (cum)	Mw.	533	520
b) Electricity generation	Mu.	27936	31133
Electrification of hamlets	No.	193	193
Energisation of pumpsets	No.	6000	6000
Small Scale industrial units to be set up	No.	13000	20385
Production of raw silk	000 Kgs.	10900	11400
Enrolment			
a) Elementary Education (6-10 years)	000's (terminal)	5758	5800
b) Classes VI-VII	000's (terminal)	2866	2900

Table 6: Financing of Annual Plan 2011-12

		(` crores)
Resources		Annual Plan 2011-12
A.	States Own Resources (1 to 13)	30238.79
1	Balance from Current Revenues	9841.27
	- of which ARM	
2	Contribution of State PSUs (a+b+c)	1848.63
	(a) State Electricity Board	993.25
	- of which ARM	
	(b) State Road Transport Corporations	347.16
	- of which ARM	
	(c) Others	508.22
	- of which ARM	
3	Provident Fund (net)	1579.98
4	Misc. Capital Receipts (net)	-1012.25
5	Plan Grants under TFC (i+ii+iii)	506.66
	(i) Upgradation and Special problems	506.66
	(ii) Local Bodies	
	(iii) Others if any (not included in BCR)	
6	Net Small Savings	-78.73
7	Net Market Borrowings (SLR based)	9932.19
8	Debentures / bonds (Non-SLR based)	4644.24
9	Amount met by Cess	475.00
10	Negotiated Loans and other Finances	765.00
	(i) LIC	
	(ii) GIC	
	(iii) IDBI	
	(iv) NABARD	750.00
	(v) REC	
	(vi) HUDCO	15.00
	(vii) Others (specify) Power Bonds/NCDC	
11	EAP(Back to Back)	1736.80
12	ARM	
13	Opening Balance/Net Surplus of Local	

Bodies		
Resources		Annual Plan 2011-12
B.	Central Assistance (14 to 16)	2971.21
14	Normal Central Assistance	407.44
15	ACA for Externally Aided Projects	306.60
16	Others of which	2257.17
	(i)AIBP	800.00
	(ii)Tribal Sub Plan	16.48
	(iii) Western Ghats	26.32
	(iv)Article under 275(1)	36.45
	(v)APDRP	
	(vi)BRGF	108.17
	(vii) Roads & Bridges	96.01
	(viii)ACA for specific Projects	
	(ix) NSAP	308.83
	(x)JNNURM	550.00
	(xi)Nutrition programme for adolescent girls	
	(xii) National e-Governance Project	14.91
	(xiii)RKVY	300.00
	(xiv)(to be specified)	
	Rounding off of error while converting lakhs to crores	
	Amount spent on CSS/CPS in excess of receipts	
C.	Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)	33210.00
	Closing Balance	
D.	State Plan Outlay	33210.00

Table-7: Budgetary Support and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

Sector	Annual Plan 2011-12		
	Total	Cash	IEBR/Cess
	Support		
1	2	3	4
Agriculture & Allied Activities	2353.16	2353.16	
Rural Development	1030.37	1030.37	
Special Area Programme	366.15	366.15	
Irrigation & Flood Control	4259.34	4259.34	
Energy	4598.00	665.51	3932.49^
Industry & Minerals	819.79	319.79	500.00*
Transport	3339.86	2657.70	682.16\$
Science, Technology, Forestry and	326.39	326.39	

Ecology & Environment

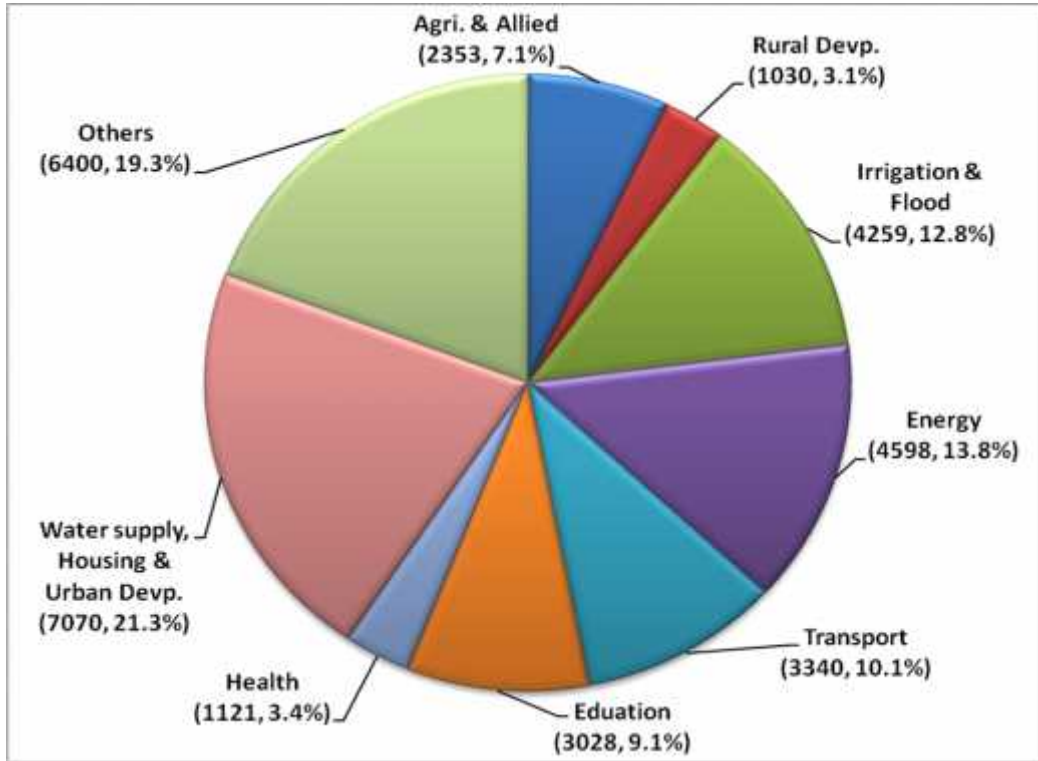
Sector	Annual Plan 2011-12		
	Total	Cash	IEBR/Cess
	Support		
1	2	3	4
General Economic Services	1052.05	577.05	475.00#
Education, Arts, Kannada & Culture and Sports and Youth Services	3028.46	3028.46	
Health	1121.54	1121.54	
Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development	7071.00	5692.78	1378.22@
Information	20.00	20.00	
Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities	1223.02	1223.02	
Labour and Labour Welfare	317.48	317.48	
Social Security, Women & Child Development and Nutrition	1745.99	1745.99	
General Services	527.40	527.40	
Total	33200.00	26232.13	6967.87

(` crores)

	Annual Plan 2011-12
^ (i) Karnataka Power Corporation	2061.18
^ (ii) KPTCL & ESCOMS	1871.31
\$ (i) KSRTC	316.61
\$ (ii) Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Services	225.00
\$ (iii) North West Karnataka Road Transport Services	61.75
\$ (iv) KRDC	
\$ (v) North East Road Transport Corporation	78.80
@ (i) Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board	370.00
@ (ii) BBMP	500.00
@ (iii) BDA	500.00
@ (iv) KUIDFC	0.22
@ BMRDA	8.00
@ BMRCL	
@ BWSSB	
* KIADB	500.00
# Cess	475.00
i) BMRTC	133.00
ii) PWD	71.25
iii) Infrastructure	270.75
Total	6967.87

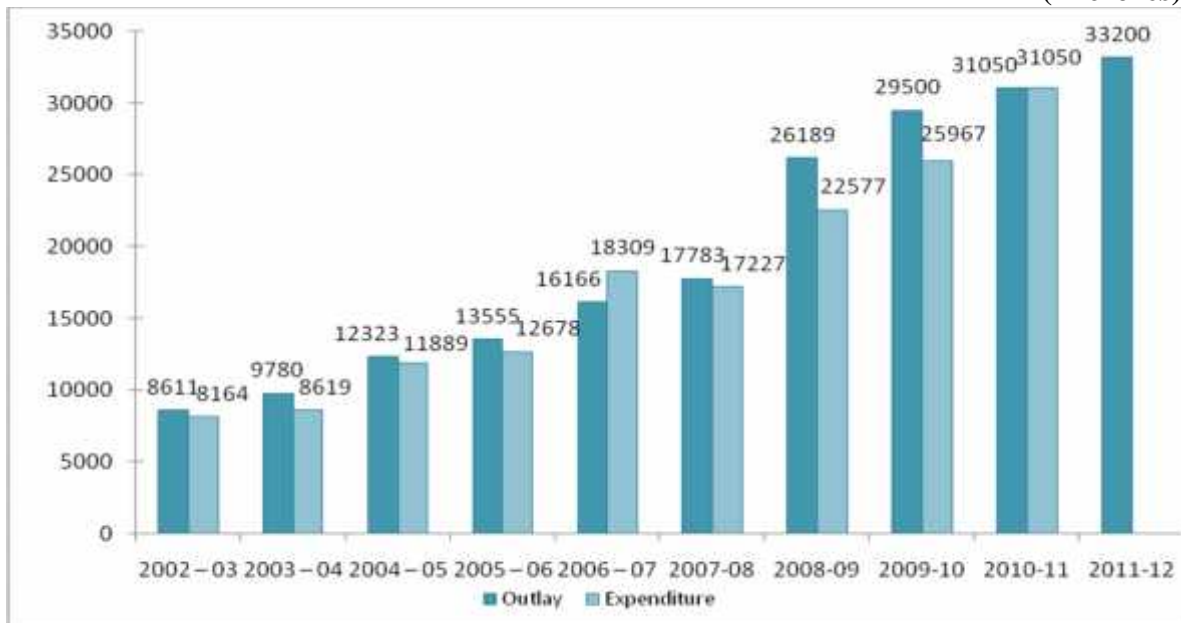
Sectoral Allocations of Annual Plan 2011-12

(₹ crore, %age allocation)



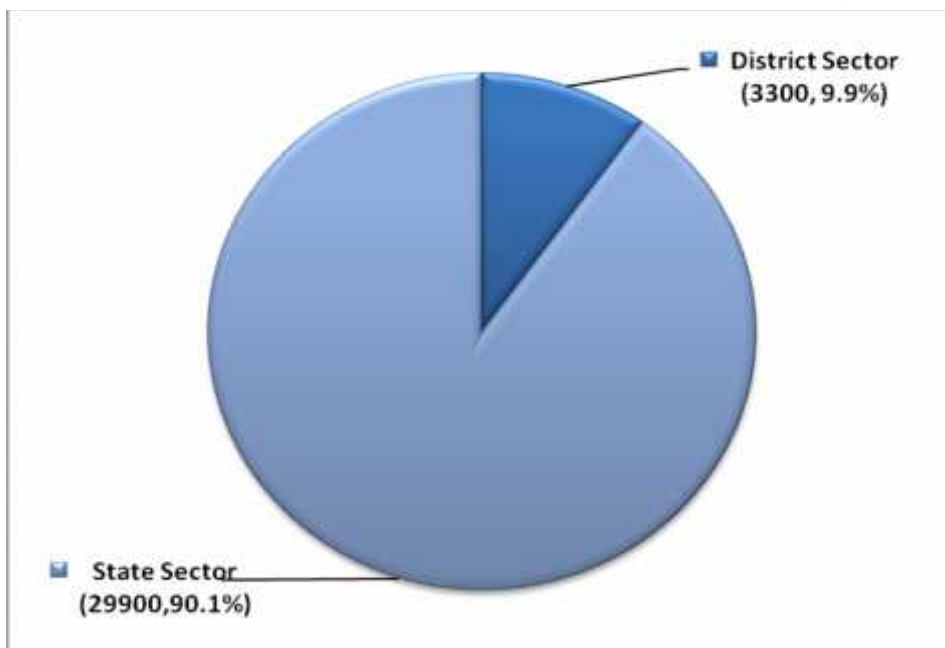
Annual Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(in crores)



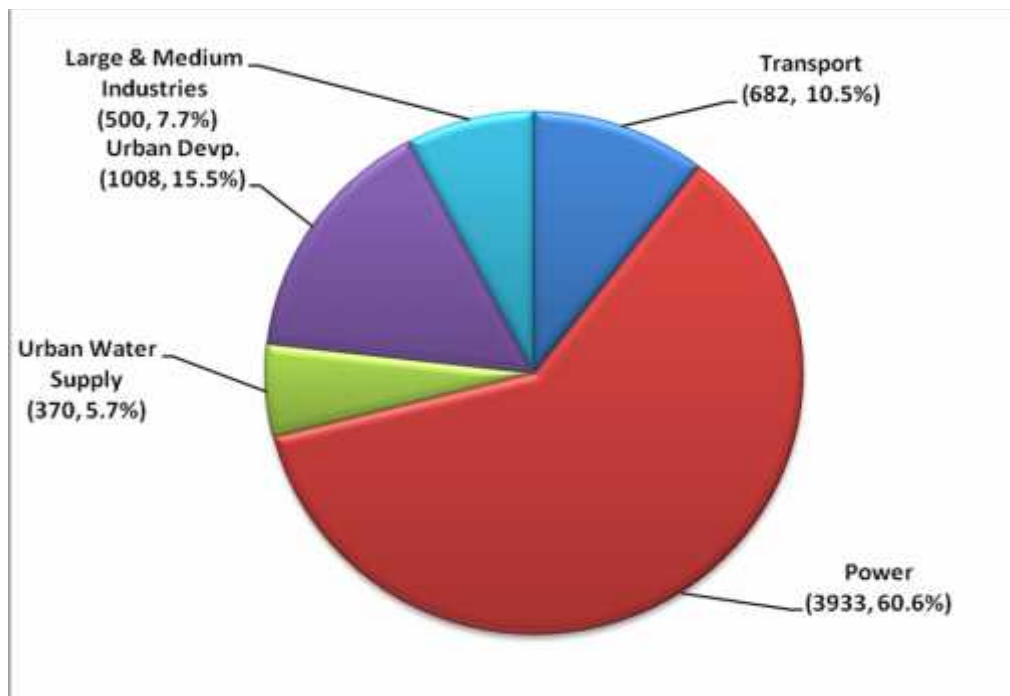
Annual Plan 2011-12 allocation

(` crores)



Sector-wise share in IEBR of Annual Plan 2011-12

(` crores)



DECENTRALISED PLANNING

Karnataka has been a pioneer State in decentralised governance, more specifically in nurturing Panchayat Raj Institutions. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, a watershed 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 Panchayat Raj Act, during 1993 incorporating the features of the 73rd Amendment. Elections are being successively held to the three-tiers of PRIs. Karnataka has transferred all the 29 subjects listed in the Constitution to the 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 Panchayat Raj System in the state has been stabilized with the conduct of four elections. An outstanding feature of the Panchayat Raj System in Karnataka is the determined effort to empower voiceless section of the society by providing for specific reservation not only in its membership but also to the post of Chairpersons of the Institutions. It is a matter of great pride that women constitute 43 per cent of the elected members.

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 has been further amended facilitating PRIs to march ahead effectively in its endeavour:

- Enhancing the quality of people's participation through greater Empowerment of Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas;
- Defining powers and responsibilities of the Gram Sabha with clarity;
- Bringing in transparency and accountability in the functioning of PRIs;

Several steps of far reaching consequence were initiated to improve the functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs).

- **Fiscal Strengthening of Grama Panchayats** - The Minimum Statutory Developmental grant has been increased from `5.00 lakhs to `6.00 lakhs per Gram Panchayat. Taxation initiative of the gram panchayats has been rationalised and specific guidelines and parameters have been ensured. This has resulted in an increase of the Taxation demand by over three folds. Karnataka has also been in the forefront in adopting the latest technology in transfer of funds to gram panchayats through the process of Internet banking.
- **The Panchayat Jamabandi** - a social audit exercise, through which people have a chance to assess the works of their Gram Panchayat, has been introduced. The first Panchayat Jamabandi exercise was taken up in all the districts during 2000 and is being continued since then.
- Grama Panchayats are required to display information (wall painting) on receipts and expenditure incurred under various developmental works to ensure greater transparency.
- In order to strengthen the Grama Panchayats for effective implementation of programmes and effective utilization of grants, one post of Panchayat

Development Officer in each of the 5628 GP and 2500 Second Division Accounts Assistant posts in the larger GPs have been created and these posts have been filled in most of the GPs.

- Honorarium of `250 per month is being provided to each of the elected member of the Grama Panchayat.
- Videoconference studios have been set up in each district headquarter for effective co-ordination of decentralized administration.
- Connectivity facilities (cell phones) has been provided to all the Panchayat raj functionaries to ensure effective monitoring of all the programmes, particularly MGREGS
- Management Information System has been in vogue to oversee online monitoring of all the programmes
- To strengthen women empowerment reservation for elected representatives in PRIs has been enhanced to 50 per cent

Greater flexibility to PRIs for Planning and Prioritisation

In parallel with the amendments, two initiatives have been undertaken in order to ensure that PRIs effectively work with greater freedom. These are a role mapping matrix for the three PRI spheres, and rationalizing and doing away with redundant and fragmented schemes. The district sector plan schemes have been reduced and simplified substantially, keeping in view the C & A G format and recommendations of the working group on decentralization.

Activity Mapping

Specific functions to be executed by each tier of PRIs have been spelt out in Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. To ensure further empowerment and to enable them discharge their duties more independently, activities of different tiers of PRIs have been redefined and an “Activity Mapping” for them has been prescribed.

Panchatantra

A new web based software viz., PANCHATANTRA – a Panchayat Online System for Grama Panchayats has been evolved to introduce double entry accounting system in grama panchayats replacing the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Grama Panchayats Accounts and Budget Rules, 1995 with a new set of accounting and budgeting rules, viz., Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Grama Panchayats Budgeting and Accounting) Rules, 2006. The Rules, which came into effect from 1st April 2007, prescribe the maintenance of a double entry, accrual basis accounting, and also prescribe the accounting procedures to be followed, books of accounts and forms to be maintained and formats of financial statements and budget. Services of Chartered Accountants has been embarked upon for maintaining the accounts of the Grama Panchayats.

This system is transparent so that other offices on click of button can view the progress, performance and achievement of the each office. This will help them to share the data. This also helps the Taluk/District/State offices to monitor the progress made by GP in implementing the schemes effectively.

Work monitoring system software has been evolved for maintaining the database on the works taken up by PRIs. This would help in setting up of a database containing details of works taken up, works completed and on-going works with their estimated cost and expenditure.

Capacity building of PRI members

In order to give a fresh impetus to the training of Grama Panchayat members, the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute for Rural Development (ANSSIRD) has developed a new interactive training programme to be transmitted through the Satellite Center located at ANSIRD, Mysore. It has also been proposed to establish five SATCOM- sub centres in Davanagere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mangalore under the World Bank assisted Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project

District Planning Committees

Section 243(ZD) of the 74th amendment to the Constitution of India provides for setting up of District Planning Committees (DPCs) at the district level to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayat Raj Institutions and urban local bodies and develop a draft development plan for the district as a whole, having regard to matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other natural and physical resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation; the extent and type of available resources, whether financial or otherwise. In order to perform this task efficiently, the DPC may have to determine a strategy for the development of the district as a whole and accordingly provide guidelines to the Panchayat Raj Institutions and Municipalities for formulating their Plans. District Planning Committees is being re-constituted in all the 29 districts of the State as the elections to the Zilla and Taluk Panchayats was held during December 2010. The process of constituting the Metropolitan Planning Committee for Bangalore district is under progress. Guidelines on the functioning of District Planning Committees have been issued. Their effective and pro-active functioning is a priority.

Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP)

Formulation of Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) is the priority of the State. Guidelines for the formulation of Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2007-12) has been issued. The Zilla Panchayats have been advised to formulate CDDP utilising the services of Technical Support Institutions. The CDDP has been prepared for nineteen districts. The preparation of CDDP is under progress in other districts.

Annual Plan 2010-11 and 2011-12

Under the district sector plan, schemes have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Gram Panchayats. `3300.00 crores has been budgeted for the State

Plan schemes including State's share of CSS for the year 2011-12, against `3010.00 crore allocated for 2010-11, indicating an increase of 9.6 per cent.

Sector wise allocation of the District Sector State Plan funds during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is furnished below:

Sector	(` lakhs)					
	Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
Education	85785	935	86720	102911	935	103846
	(28.49)	(0.50)	(17.81)	(31.19)	(0.50)	(20.13)
Sports & Youth Services	1135	800	1935	1135	800	1935
	(0.38)	(0.43)	(0.40)	(0.34)	(0.43)	(0.38)
Art, Culture & Library	70		70	70		70
	(0.02)		(0.01)	(0.02)		(0.01)
Medical & Public Health	10258	165	10423	10711		10711
	(3.41)	(0.09)	(2.14)	(3.25)		(2.08)
Family Welfare	1745	24932	26677	1923	24932	26855
	(0.58)	(13.41)	(5.48)	(0.58)	(13.42)	(5.21)
Rural Water Supply	5809		5809	5519		5519
	(1.93)		(1.19)	(1.67)		(1.07)
Rural Housing	28265	8075	36340	28265	8075	36340
	(9.39)	(4.34)	(7.46)	(8.57)	(4.35)	(7.05)
Welfare of SCs & STs	22283	12968	35251	26006	12968	38974
	(7.41)	(6.97)	(7.23)	(7.88)	(6.98)	(7.56)
Welfare of BCs	11618		11618	14311		14311
	(3.86)		(2.39)	(4.34)		(2.77)
Welfare of Minorities	2082		2082	2385		2385
	(0.69)		(0.43)	(0.72)		(0.46)
Employment & Training	51		51	51		51
	(0.02)		(0.01)	(0.02)		(0.01)
Welfare of Women and Children	8581	36669	45250	11576	36669	48245
	(2.85)	(19.72)	(9.29)	(3.51)	(19.73)	(9.35)
Welfare of Disabled	434		434	508		508
	(0.14)		(0.09)	(0.15)		(0.10)
Nutrition	27935		27935	31626		31626
	(9.28)		(5.74)	(9.58)		(6.13)
Agriculture	2843	3731	6574	2843	3731	6574
	(0.94)	(2.01)	(1.35)	(0.86)	(2.01)	(1.27)
Soil & Water Conservation	3429	16151	19580	978	16151	17129
	(1.14)	(8.68)	(4.02)	(0.30)	(8.69)	(3.32)
Horticulture	1879	113	1992	1879	113	1992
	(0.62)	(0.06)	(0.41)	(0.57)	(0.06)	(0.39)
Animal Husbandry	7687	415	8102	8160	415	8575
	(2.55)	(0.22)	(1.66)	(2.47)	(0.22)	(1.66)
Fisheries	692	104	796	692	104	796
	(0.23)	(0.06)	(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.06)	(0.15)
Forest	2212		2212	2212		2212
	(0.73)		(0.45)	(0.67)		(0.43)
Cooperation	468		468	468		468
	(0.16)		(0.10)	(0.14)		(0.09)
Agricultural Marketing	96		96	96		96
	(0.03)		(0.02)	(0.03)		(0.02)
Spl. Programmes for RD	3179	10028	13207	3179	10028	13207

	(1.06)	(5.39)	(2.71)	(0.96)	(5.40)	(2.56)
Rural Energy	366	1097	1463	366	1097	1463
	(0.12)	(0.59)	(0.30)	(0.11)	(0.59)	(0.28)

Sector	Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
Rural Employment	14353	69746	84099	14353	69746	84099
	(4.77)	(37.50)	(17.27)	(4.35)	(37.54)	(16.30)
Grants to PRIs including ZP office buildings	40790		40790	40791		40791
	(13.55)		(8.38)	(12.36)		(7.91)
Minor Irrigation	85		85	85		85
	(0.03)		(0.02)	(0.03)		(0.02)
Village & Small Industries	460		460	460		460
	(0.15)		(0.09)	(0.14)		(0.09)
Sericulture	432		432	432		462
	(0.14)		(0.09)	(0.13)		(0.09)
Roads & Bridges	15324		15324	15324		15324
	(5.09)		(3.15)	(4.64)		(2.97)
District Planning Unit	295		295	295		295
	(0.10)		(0.06)	(0.09)		(0.06)
Handloom & Textiles	237		237	237		237
	(0.08)		(0.05)	(0.07)		(0.05)
Science & Technology	136		136	136		136
	(0.05)		(0.03)	(0.04)		(0.03)
Labour	17	51	68	17	51	68
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Total	301031	185980	487011	330000	184718	514718
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Note: Figures in brackets are proportionate share (in %) to respective Col. totals

During 2011-12 also, education, rural development, preschool children-feeding programme, rural housing and social welfare are the priority sectors. These sectors account for 31.2, 17.8, 9.6, 8.6 and 7.9 per cent of the total share of state schemes respectively.

Special Development Plan

The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances has identified 114 taluks as backward ones in the State and has recommended for taking up special works to bring these taluks on par with the developed ones. The following sectors have been identified for chalking out programmes under the Special Development Plan.

Sl. No.	Item	Allocation (Crores)	Allocation (%)
	Total Plan Size	3300.00	
	Outlay earmarked for SDP		
1	Improvement in Secondary Schools - NABARD	50.00	1.5
2	Rural Development Programmes	44.44	1.4
3	Housing- Rural Ashraya	139.18	4.2
4	Social Forestry	20.00	0.6
5	Rural Roads	96.38	2.9
	Total SDP Allocation	350.00	10.6

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages to total plan size.

Allocation of State plan outlay for Special Development Plan under Panchayat Raj sector accounts for about 10.6 per cent of the overall outlay. Higher allocation has been provided under housing sector.

Outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

The allocation for SCSP and TSP components amounts to ₹570.03 crores and ₹217.14 crores, amounting to 17.3 and 6.6 per cent respectively for 2011-12, for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories.

EMPLOYMENT

The need to ensure adequate growth in employment opportunities for providing productive employment for the continually growing labour force is widely regarded as one of the most important problems facing the state. The expansion of productive employment is also crucial for sustained poverty reduction, as labour is the main asset for a majority of the poor. Karnataka is basically an agrarian economy where a majority of the population depends on the primary sector. Employment is largely unorganized, rural and non-industrial in nature.

Karnataka improved its position in labour force with third highest LFPR in the country. Rural males constituted about 47.6 percent of the total labour force at the all India level, where as it is 41.6 percent in Karnataka. The share of rural females at the all India level was 26.8 percent whereas Karnataka which had significantly high percentage of rural females in labour force (30.0%). Urban Females constituted only 5.5% of the total labour force in the country whereas it was as high as 6.5 percent in Karnataka. In the case of Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes (STs), Karnataka had the highest LFPR of 52.1 and 55.1 percent respectively compared to all India average. Education up to primary level has been defined to constitute the category of the least educated. Near about 62 percent of the workers falls into least educated category. If acquisition of at least a middle level education (8 years) is taken as a dividing line, then close to two thirds of the labour force is inadequately educated. If a more strict dividing line say, secondary level (10 years) and above is taken, then 78 percent or more than three-quarters of the labour force is inadequately educated to cope with the challenges of a technologically fast growing economy where acquisition of basic educational skills is a *sin qua non* for a knowledge-based economy. In view of the above, the State Government of Karnataka has taken up the Skill Development as a major development policy since 2008-09. The State Government has also initiated many new initiatives in achieving the targeted goals and objectives of ensuring adequate availability of qualitative skilled man power with social and regional justice

The distribution of workers across industry suggests that agriculture is the most important sector wherein 81 per cent of workers in the age-group of 15 years and above are engaged for their livelihoods in rural Karnataka. In urban, 27 percent of workers in Trade, Hotels and restaurant and 22 percent of workers in Manufacturing, and 17 percent Public administration etc. are engaged according to NSS data. Fifth Economic Census data reveals that the total number of persons usually working in establishments comprising of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural activities registered an increase of 20.79% from 52.53 lakh persons in 1998 to 63.46 lakh in 2005.

The organized sector employment has increased by 0.26 per cent. Provisional figures under various State government programmes show that 3.90 crore mandays of wage employment have been generated between April 2010 and September 2010. In 2009-10, an estimated 3.74 lakh of additional employment is expected to be generated in the state. The number of job seekers measured by live register figures of employment exchanges has decreased by 6.34 per cent between April 2010 and September 2010. Karnataka's child workforce has been witnessing decline in the last two decades, both in terms of magnitude and workforce participation rates. Both Census and NSS sources show that there has been a decline in the magnitude of child labour in Karnataka. However, it is important to note that the child marginal workers are increasing over a period of time according to census. Child workforce in the age category of 5-9 has recorded a sharp decline as against the 10-14 age group according to NSS evidence.

1. Population, Labour Force and Participation Rates

The state-wise distribution of population and labour force in 2004-05 along with the LFPR is given in Annexure 1. Karnataka improved its position in labour force with third highest LFPR in the country. The composition of labour forces by location and sex in 2004-05 is given in Table 3.1 and the percentage distribution is given in Table 3.2. Rural males constituted about 47.6 percent of the total labour force at the all India level, where as it is 41.6 percent in Karnataka. The share of rural females at the all India level was 26.8 percent whereas Karnataka which had significantly high percentage of rural females in labour force (30.0%). Urban Females constituted only 5.5% of the total labour force in the country whereas it was as high as 6.5 percent in Karnataka. In the case of Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes (STs), Karnataka had the highest LFPR of 52.1 and 55.1 percent respectively compared to all India average of 43.75percent (SC) and 50.49 percent (ST) respectively. The above and below state average figure over the period time is given in Table 3.3 and 3.4.

Table3.1:Distribution of Labour Force (million) by Sector & Sex 2004-05

Location	Gender	Karnataka	All India
Rural	Males	11.38	221.98
Rural	Females	8.18	125.09
Rural	Persons	19.56	347.07
Urban	Males	5.9	93.96
Urban	Females	1.77	25.75
Urban	Persons	7.67	119.71
All	Males	17.28	315.94
All	Females	9.95	150.83
Total	Persons	27.23	466.78

Table 3.2:Percentage Distribution of Labour Force by Sector & Sex, 2004-05

Location	Gender	Karnataka	Total
Rural	Male	41.79	47.56
Rural	Female	30.02	26.8
Urban	Male	21.67	20.13
Urban	Female	6.51	5.52
All	Male	63.46	67.69
All	Female	36.54	32.31
Total	Person	100	100

Table 3.3: Classification of States by Level & Change in LFPR: Scheduled Castes (Total)

Level of LFPR	Change in LFPR between 1983 and 2004-05	
	Positive	Negative
Higher than national average in 2004-05	Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa	Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
Lower than national average in 2004-05	Assam, Haryana West Bengal	Bihar, Punjab Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh

Source: NCEUS, 2009

Table 3.4: Classification of States by Level & Change in LFPR Scheduled Tribes (Total)

Level of LFPR	Change in LFPR between 1983 and 2004-05	
	Positive	Negative
Higher than national average in 2004-05	Gujarat, Karnataka Kerala, Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Tamil Nadu
Lower than national average in 2004-05	Assam, Haryana Jammu & Kashmir Uttar Pradesh	Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan West Bengal

Source: NCEUS, 2009.

2. Labour Force by Education

There is no doubt that the problem of illiteracy among the labour force is fairly generalized for the country as a whole. But, the problem needs to be viewed as one of low education indicating a level of education that is adequate for absorption of information, acquisition of some level of formal training and maintaining one's own accounts with respect to wages and other transactions. Accordingly, education up to primary level has been defined to constitute the category of the least educated. Near about 62 percent of the workers falls into least educated category Table 3.5 and Table 3.6. If acquisition of at least a middle level education (8 years) is taken as a dividing line, then close to two thirds of the labour force is inadequately educated. If a more strict dividing line say, secondary level (10 years) and above is taken, then 78 percent or more than three-quarters of the labour force is inadequately educated to cope with the challenges of a technologically fast growing global economy where acquisition of basic educational skills is a *sin qua non* for a knowledge-based economy.

Table 3.5: Distribution of Labour Force by Education (million)

Educational Level	Karnataka	All India
Illiterate	10.83	177.08
Primary & Below	6.15	115.12
Least Educated	16.98	292.19
Middle	4.48	72.28
Secondary & Hs	4.17	71.72
Graduate and above	1.59	30.58
Total	27.23	466.78

Table 3.6: Distribution of Labour Force by Education (in percentage)

Educational Level	Karnataka	All-India
Illiterate	39.78	37.94
Primary & Below	22.58	24.66
Least Educated	62.36	62.6
Middle	16.45	15.49
Secondary & Hs	15.33	15.36
Graduate and above	5.86	6.55
Total	100	100

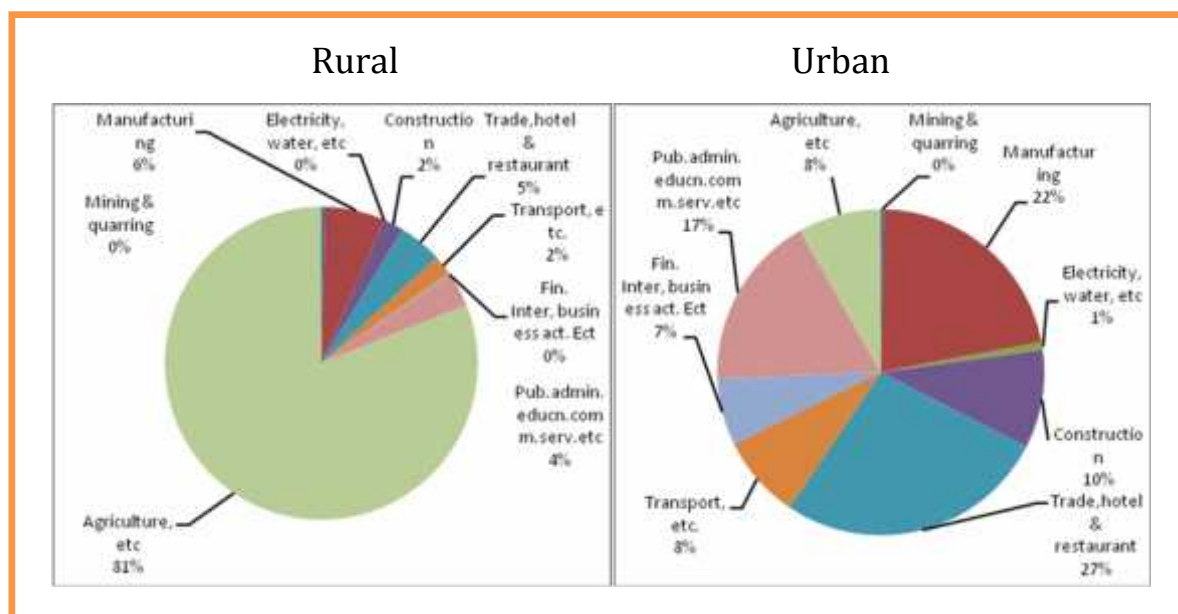
According to NSS evidence, between 1983 and 2004-05, the reduction in the percentage of illiterates among rural labour force was 16.1 percentage and 15 percent in urban areas in Karnataka.

3. Sectoral Distribution of Workers

The distribution of workers across industry suggests that agriculture is the most important sector wherein 81 per cent of workers in the age-group of 15 years and above are engaged for their livelihoods (Figure:1) in rural Karnataka. In urban, 27 percent of workers in

Trade, Hotels and restaurant and 22 percent of workers in Manufacturing are engaged according to NSS data.

Figure 1: Sectoral Distribution of Workers, Karnataka, 2004-05



Source: 61st Round Employment and unemployment round , National Sample survey, 2004-05

Fifth Economic Census 2005 data on employment shows that the number of total establishments comprising of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural activities increased from 19.12 lakh in 1998 (Fourth Economic Census) to 25.39 lakh in 2005 or by 32.81%. Correspondingly, the total number of persons usually working in establishments registered an increase of 20.79% from 52.53 lakh persons to 63.46 lakh persons. During the same period, the number of Own Account Establishments increased by 35.67% and the Establishments with at least one hired worker by 28.07%.

The Agricultural employment was increased from 7.22 lakh persons to 8.13 lakh persons or by 12.57% during the period 1998-2005. Corresponding increase in the Non-Agricultural employment was 22.10% i.e., from 45.31 lakh to 55.32 lakh persons. The population of hired workers was increased by 28.86% in Non-Agricultural Establishments with at least one hired worker over a period of seven years from 1998 and it was decreased by -9.11% in the case of Agricultural Establishments with at least one hired worker. The average number of workers per establishments (other than crop production and plantation) was 3 during 1998 and 2005.

With regard to total female employment it is noticed that 30.96% increase between the period 1998 and 2005. In respect of female employment, in Agricultural Establishments the increase was 13.55%, whereas the increase in Non-Agricultural female employment is 35.63%. The share of female employment to the total employment was increased from 24.63% to 26.70% between the period 1998 and 2005. In respect of children working in Establishments, there was a steep shortfall in employment between 1998 and 2005 by as much as 59.53% in Agricultural Establishments and 67.18% in Non-Agricultural Establishments. Overall there is a decline in child labour by 65.54% in seven years (between 1998 and 2005).

Among the districts Bangalore Urban District has provided maximum number of employment 12.48 lakhs to an extent of 19.66% of the total, 5.37 lakhs persons have been provided employment in Mysore district 8.46%, followed by Belgaum 4.42 lakh (6.97%) and Dakshina Kannada with 3.52 lakh (5.55%) persons.

The number of employed persons in other districts is as follows. Bellary 2.11 lakh, Shimoga 2.10 lakh, Tumkur 2.90 lakh, Kolar 3.48 lakh, Bangalore Rural 2.96 lakh, Mandya 2.22 lakh, Hassan 2.01 lakh, Koppal 0.90 lakh, Gadag 0.99 lakh, Kodagu 0.43 lakh and Chamarajanagar 0.81 lakh.

So far, as distribution of hired workers by districts is concerned, it is seen that again Bangalore Urban 27.49%, Mysore 8.37%, Belgaum 6.02%, Kolar 4.59% and Dakshina Kannada 4.28% are the major contributory districts of the State. Other six districts viz., Dharwad 1.04 lakh, Bellary 1.05 lakh, Shimoga 1.12 lakh, Tumkur 1.24 lakh, Bangalore Rural 1.36 lakh, Hassan 1.03 lakh each have contributed employment to more than a lakh persons. In the remaining 16 districts, contribution to employment is less than lakh-hired workers each. Hired workers in Agricultural Establishments with atleast one hired worker are maximum in Mysore district 0.53 lakh. Hired workers in Non-Agricultural Establishments with atleast one hired worker is high in the districts of Bangalore Urban 9.41 lakh, Mysore 2.35 lakh and Belgaum 2.01 lakh. Comparison of Economic Census 1998 & 2005 is in Annexure 2 and 3.

4. Unemployment

According to NSS data 2004-05, (i) overall unemployment rates of Karnataka are not high compared to all India Level during 2004-05; (ii) the urban rates are higher than the rural rates; (iii) the unemployment rates for females are higher than those for males, and highest among urban females. The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 5.28 lakh in September 2010 compared to 5.64 lakh at the end of March 2010, a decrease of 6.34 per cent. During the corresponding period in the previous year the number of job seekers had decreased by 10.64 per cent. As compared to previous year there is slightly increase in post-Graduates and ITI Apprenticeship, Other Certificate holders. There has been a decline in the registrations in Below Matriculation 7.87 percent followed by Matriculation and stenographers 7.73 percent and Graduates 5.00 percent. Registrants on the live registers of Employment exchanges in Karnataka are given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Registrants on the live registers of Employment exchanges in Karnataka

Registrants	At the end of			Variation (Sept-10/ Mar-10) %	Net regi- strants as at the end of Sept.-10
	March- 2009	March 2010	Sept 2010		
1.Post-Graduates	4417	4334	4625	6.71	3023
2.Graduates	63220	57935	55036	-5.00	28674
3.Diploma Holders	22720	21082	21032	-0.24	12253
4.I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate holders	53978	53233	53329	0.18	28008
5.Matriculates and Stenographers	393183	325235	300084	-7.73	133537
6.Below Matriculation	114186	102118	94086	-7.87	41276
Total	651712	563937	528192	-6.34	246771

Source: Department of Employment and Training.

5. Placements and vacancies

Between April 2010 and September 2010, only 3900 placements were made (650 on an average every month). During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 214 (36 on an average per month). The number of placements was 0.74 per cent of the total registrations at the end of September 2010. During the year 2009-10, 2990 placements were made (498 on an average every month).

5683 vacancies have been notified during the current year up to September 2010 (947 on an average every month) compared to 1124 during the corresponding period of the previous year (187 on an average every month). The number of vacancies notified has increased to 1.08 per cent of registrations as compared to 0.20 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year. During the year 2009-10, 6761 vacancies have been notified (563 on an average every month).

6. Additional employment

Employment generation has been estimated based on three factors viz., income, employment elasticity over a period of years and anticipated estimates of gross state domestic product for the 2009-10. For 2009-10, it is 271.00 lakh compared to 266.58 lakh in the previous year.

7. Child Labour

Karnataka's child workforce has been witnessing decline in the last two decades, both in terms of magnitude and workforce participation rates. According to National Sample survey (NSS), the number of child labour in Karnataka was 12.71 lakhs in 1993-94, 8.31 lakhs in 1999-2000 and 5.71 lakhs in 2004-05. NSS sources show that Karnataka's child workforce has been witnessing a decline over the last two decades, both in terms of magnitude and workforce participation rates (see Table 3.8 and 3.9).

Both Census and NSS sources show that there has been a decline in the magnitude of child labour in Karnataka. However, it is important to note that the child marginal workers are increasing over a period of time according to census. Child workforce in the age category of 5-9 has recorded a sharp decline as against the 10-14 age group according to NSS evidence (Table 3.10).

Table 3.8: Child labour in Karnataka (in Number) - Census Evidence

	1991		2001	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
KARNATAKA	818159	158088	484003	336391

Table 3.9: Child labour in Karnataka (in lakhs)- National Sample Survey Evidence

	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05
KARNATAKA	12.71	8.31	5.71

Table 3.10: Child Workforce Participation Rates in India, 1993-94 to 2004-05- NSSO Estimates (in per cent)

Year	Male			Female			All		
	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14
	Combined								
1993-94	0.99	12.08	6.35	1.21	11.64	6.12	1.09	11.88	6.24
1999-00	0.52	7.90	4.14	0.55	7.67	4.01	0.54	7.79	4.08
2004-05	0.25	6.35	3.33	0.28	6.42	3.32	0.26	6.38	3.33
	Rural								
1993-94	1.16	13.85	7.20	1.43	14.10	7.26	1.29	13.96	7.23
1999-00	0.59	8.85	4.58	0.65	9.05	4.66	0.62	8.94	4.61
2004-05	0.26	6.80	3.54	0.27	7.42	3.73	0.27	7.09	3.63
	Urban								
1993-94	0.47	6.63	3.58	0.48	4.51	2.52	0.48	5.63	3.08
1999-00	0.28	4.88	2.65	0.21	3.40	1.85	0.25	4.18	2.27
2004-05	0.21	4.78	2.59	0.30	3.28	1.89	0.25	4.05	2.25

Source: Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSS

8. Employment in the organised sector

a. Employment in Public and Private Sector

Organised sector employment in the state has increased by 0.98% from 22.85 lakh at the end of March 2010 to 22.91 lakh at the end of June 2010 adding 0.06 lakh additional jobs. Public sector employment accounts for 10.66 lakh (46.51 per cent) and private sector for 12.25 lakh (53.49 per cent), while the former has increased slightly by 0.36 per cent, where as latter has increased 0.17 per cent between April and June 2010.

Branch wise comparison shows that employment in the State Government and State Government (Quasi) has increased from 5.71 to 5.76 lakh and 1.61 to 1.62 respectively from March 2010 to June 2010. Central Government (quasi) and Central Government employment has decreased from 1.645 lakh to 1.637 lakh and 0.974 lakh to 0.966 respectively from March 2010 to June 2010. Employment in local bodies remains constant. Employment in public sector has increased from 10.61lakh in march 2010 to 10.66 in June 2010. Table 3.11 gives branch wise details of the organised sector employment at the end of September 2009.

Table 3.11: Employment in public and private sector

Branch	Employment as on			Percentage
	March-09	March-10	June. -10 (Provisional)	Variation
				June -10/ March-10
1. Central government	95.20	97.40	96.60	-0.82
2. State government	571.30	570.90	575.60	0.82
3. Central government (Quasi)	159.50	164.50	163.70	-0.49
4. State government (Quasi)	159.60	160.80	161.50	0.44
5. Local bodies	66.90	68.30	68.30	0.00
6. Private sector - Act	1115.90	1157.50	1159.70	0.19
7. Private sector - Non-Act	66.10	65.90	65.80	-0.15
Public sector	1052.50	1061.90	1065.70	0.05
Private sector	1182.00	1223.40	1225.50	0.04
TOTAL	2234.50	2285.30	2291.20	0.26

b. Employment in public and private sectors (Industry group wise)

An analysis of the organized sector employment by industry group reveals an increase in the employment in Education from 3.339 lakh in March 2010 to 3.362 lakh in June 2010, an addition of about 2300. In Health & Social work the increase was from 1.435 lakh in March 2010 to 1.450 lakh in June 2010, an addition of about 1500. In Public Administration & Defence, Compulsory Social sector employment had increased from 2.807 lakh in March 2010 to 2.820 lakh in June 2010. In Public Administration & Defence, Compulsory Social sector employment had increased from 2.807 lakh in March 2010 to 2.820 lakh in June 2010. Transport, Storage and Communication sector, Hotels and Restaurants, Wholesale & Retail Trade sector, Construction, Mining & Quarrying and Manufacturing sector employment had slightly increased. Organisation sector employment has remained constant in Fishing, Other Community and Social & Personal Services, Private Households with Employed persons. In Agriculture & Forestry, Electricity, Gas and Water, Finance & Insurance and Real Estate & Business activities employment had decreased from March 2010 to June 2010. Details are given in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Employment in public and private sectors (Industry group wise)

Industry	(in lakhs)								
	Employed as on 31/3/2009			Employed as on 31/3/2010			Employed as on 30/6/2010		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1.Agriculture &Forestry	0.281	0.132	0.413	0.277	0.133	0.410	0.278	0.130	0.408
2.Fishing	0.009	0.001	0.010	0.009	0.001	0.100	0.009	0.001	0.010
3.Mining & Quarrying	0.077	0.074	0.151	0.072	0.074	0.146	0.072	0.076	0.148
4.Manufacturing	0.567	5.963	6.530	0.610	6.125	6.735	0.603	6.133	6.736
5.Electricity, Gas and Water	0.400	0.011	0.411	0.403	0.012	0.415	0.400	0.012	0.412
6. Construction	0.316	0.015	0.331	0.296	0.015	0.311	0.298	0.015	0.313
7.Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.066	0.235	0.301	0.064	0.247	0.311	0.064	0.251	0.315
8.Hotels and Restaurants	0.002	0.227	0.229	0.002	0.231	0.233	0.002	0.239	0.241
9.Transport, Storage & Communications	1.588	0.195	1.783	1.607	0.195	1.802	1.611	0.200	1.811
10.Finance & Insurance	0.786	0.245	1.031	0.808	0.253	1.061	0.807	0.251	1.058
11.Real Estate, Renting & Business activities	0.255	3.284	3.539	0.260	0.453	3.713	0.259	3.444	3.703
12.Public administration & Defence, Compulsory Social Security	2.794	0.002	2.796	2.805	0.002	2.807	2.818	0.002	2.820
13.Education	2.154	1.139	3.293	2.167	1.172	3.339	2.184	1.178	3.362

Industry	Employed as on 31/3/2009			Employed as on 31/3/2010			Employed as on 30/6/2010		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
14. Health & Social work	1.159	0.244	1.403	1.167	0.268	1.435	1.180	0.270	1.450
15. Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.071	0.053	0.124	0.072	0.053	0.125	0.072	0.053	0.125
16. Private House- holds with Employed persons	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	10.525	11.820	22.345	10.619	12.234	22.853	10.657	12.255	22.912

A district wise comparison of organised sector employment at the end of June 2010 shows that Bangalore district is highest and Chamarajnagar district is least among the districts.

9. Wage employment

a. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The main objective of the programme is to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This is a demand driven programme and not a target-oriented programme.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Phase I) has been launched in 5 districts of Karnataka viz., Bidar, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gulbarga and Raichur.

The Scheme has been extended to 6 more districts namely Belgaum, Bellary, Chickmagalore, Hassan, Kodagu and Shimoga in the second phase in 2007-08 and the scheme has been extended to all the remaining districts of the State from 1-04-2008.

The fund available for 2010-11 is `4781.34 crores; `894.01 crores is spent upto December 2010 and 277.53 lakhs mandays generated by providing employment to 49.08 lakh labourers.

b. Wage employment generation under major programmes

Wage employment generated under various state government programmes was 3.90 crore mandays between April and Sept. 2010. During the corresponding period of the preceding year 7.91 crore mandays was generated. The breakup is as follows MGECS 0.98 crore mandays (25.22 percent of total employment generated), followed by Major, medium irrigation and Flood control generated 0.88 crore mandays, (22.57 percent), Roads and Bridges 0.82 crore mandays (20.97 percent), Watershed development 0.69 crore mandays (17.67 per cent), Minor Irrigation 0.47 crore mandays (12.15 percent), Buildings 0.5 crore mandays (1.29 percent), and CADA 0.05 crore mandays (0.13 percent). The wage employment generated as a proportion of the annual target was the highest in respect of

Roads and Bridges 2.61 crore mandays (26.90 per cent) followed by Major and Medium Irrigation 1.16 crore mandays (11.93 per cent), Watershed development 1.00 crore mandays (10.33 per cent), Building 0.43 crore mandays (4.45 per cent), Minor Irrigation 0.38 crore mandays (3.90 per cent), CADA 0.22 crores mandays (0.26 per cent). During the corresponding period of the previous year 33.76 per cent of the annual target was achieved in Major Medium and flood control followed by Watershed development 30.91 per cent and Roads and Bridges 30.21 per cent. Details are given in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Wage employment generation under major programmes

Programmes	(lakh mandays)				
	Annual target 2009-10	2010-11	Target for 2009-10 (Sept.2009)	Achievement 2009-10 (upto Sept.09)	2010-11 (upto Sept. 10)
1.Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	343.06	401.88	161.59	115.82 (33.76)	87.98 (21.89)
2.Minor Irrigation	142.53	150.48	47.18	37.87 (26.57)	47.37 (31.48)
3.CADA	10.05	15.36	4.96	2.18 (24.68)	0.52 (3.39)
4.Watershed Development	324.62	248.29	99.30	100.34 (30.91)	68.88 (27.74)
5.Roads & Bridges	864.84	436.82	131.37	261.25 (30.21)	81.75 (18.71)
6.Buildings	197.97	49.28	15.22	43.18 (21.81)	5.01 (10.17)
Total Programmes (Targeted)	1883.07	1302.11	459.82	560.94 (29.79)	291.51 (22.39)
1.N.R.E.G.S	*	*	*	410.11	98.32
Total Programmes	1883.07		753.84	971.05	389.83

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target.

* Demand driven programme - no target

About 19.28 crores mandays of wage employment was generated in 2009-10 compared to 21.86 crore in 2008-09. Details are in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14: Wage employment generation under major Programmes 2008-09 and 2009-10

Programmes	(lakh mandays)						
	2008-09			2009-10			
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	
1.SGRY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.Major & Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	295.72	234.42	79.27	343.06	323.36	94.26	
2.Minor Irrigation	107.00	124.81	116.64	142.53	150.28	105.44	
3.CADA	102.97	115.41	112.08	10.05	44.35	441.29	
4.Roads & Bridges	576.33	701.86	121.78	864.84	1064.75	121.78	
5.Watershed Development	392.68	285.16	72.62	324.82	194.52	123.12	
6.Buildings	212.71	178.42	83.88	197.97	163.56	59.89	
Total	1687.41	1640.08	97.20	1883.27	1940.82	82.62	
1.N.R.E.G.S	-	187.64	-	-	1793.23	-	
Grand Total	1687.41	1927.72	114.24		3734.05		

* Demand driven programme – No target.

10. Assistance to artisans

To assist artisans by providing subsidy, margin money, raw material, marketing and other infrastructure facilities state undertakings have certain programmes. Details are in Table 3.15

Table 3.15: Assistance to artisans 2008-09 to 2010-11

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement			Target	Achievement (upto Sept / Dec-10)
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		
1.Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation Assistance to Artisans (fresh)	Nos.	956	585	1750	1464	
2.Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation						
a) Assistance to Cotton Handlooms	Nos.	259				
b) Assistance to Silk Handlooms	Nos.	178				
c)Kaigarika Vikas Yogane						
i.Training Programme	Nos.	-				
ii.Modernisation of Looms	Nos.	10				
d) Weavers Special Packages						
i.Advance Training	Nos.	20				
ii.Basic Training	Nos.	-				
3.Karnataka Leather Industries Development corporation						
a) Assistance to Artisans	Nos.	40	300	3000	400	
b) Supply of wayside cabins	Nos.	04	-	-	-	
c) Value of wayside Cabins	`laks	1.00	-	-	-	
d) Training Programmes (Beneficiaries)	Nos.	60	-	210	-	
4.Persons trained under Swaraj Grama Samvruddhi Yojane	Nos.	81448				
5.Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries Board						
I.Teaching Upgradation						
a) Units Assisted	Nos.	31				
b) Beneficiaries	Nos.	1328				
II.P.M.E.G.P/R.E.G.P Scheme						
a) Units Assisted	Nos.	444				
b) Beneficiaries	Nos.	4440				

11. Self employment programmes

Erstwhile self-employment programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA etc., have been merged into a single composite programme called “Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swa Rozgar Yojana”.

The Government of India has discontinued PMRY scheme with effect from August 2008 & introduce new self employment scheme PMEGP. A major initiative under the scheme is no income and age limit for availing loan & enhanced subsidy, which is as follows.

Category of Beneficiaries	Entrepreneurs Contribution	Subsidy rate	
		Urban	Rural
Area			
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special (SC/ST/OBC/Women/ Ex-servicesmen,physically Handicapped,NER,Tribals	05%	25%	35%

Details of progress under various self-employment schemes are given in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16: Beneficiaries under self employment Schemes 2008-09 to 2010-11

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	(upto Sept/ Dec.-09)
A. Swarna Jayanti Grama Swa Rojgar Yojane	000	88.79			
B. Karnataka State Finance Corporation					
a)Single Window	Nos ` lakhs	256 4193.33	261 4890.67	- -	153 3473.30
b)Hospitals/Nursing Homes	Nos ` lakhs	20 993.90	17 1756.75	- -	17 781.45
c)Assistance to SCs and STs	Nos ` lakhs	139 3143.17	139 3143.17	- -	136 3144.04
d)Minority Community	Nos ` lakhs	129 3038.30	138 4348.75	- -	111 4749.60
e)Women Entrepreneurs	Nos ` lakhs	367 16012.22	339 16566.18	- -	252 14329.16
f)Credit Linked Capital Subsidy	Nos ` lakhs	43 1701.20	23 1188.25	- -	36 1104.50
g)Privileged Enterprenurs	Nos ` lakhs	124 2141.40	201 4331.75	- -	249 8502.40
C. Dr.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corp. Ltd					
i.Chaitanya Subsidies Cum Margin Money Scheme	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	16133 1739.29	14014 1608.59	27000 3500.00	4059 525.81
ii.Nomadic Tribs	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	1943 331.90	1947 304.29	865 200.00	165 26.75
iii.Shramashakthi	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	3915 568.79	3024 500.36	- -	- -

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	(upto Sept/ Dec.-09)
iv.Ganga Kalyana	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	1942 1844.00	2250 2584.48	4471 6000.00	2415 1252.67
v. Job Oriented Training	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	1410 51.00	2300 121.84	- -	- -
vi.Micro Credit	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	7766 387.93	10000 500.00	- -	- -
vii.Special scheme to Savitha Samaja	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	5537 228.00	7092 200.00	- -	- -
viii.Special scheme to Uppara Samaja	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	1418 287.52	1643 254.96	- -	- -
ix.NBCFDC Schemes	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	14468 2085.98	15652 2119.74	31800 3400.00	7132 851.20
x.Traditional artisans	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	-	3001 150.05	17075 4500.00	5926 501.86
xi.Other Communities	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	-	2978 547.20	-	-
xii.Higher education in foreign Country	No.of beneficiary ` lakhs	-	-	8 30.00	3 10.79
E. KSIIDC					
a) Loan	Nos. ` crores	-	-	-	-
b) Equity	Nos. ` crores	-	-	-	-
Disbursements					
a) Loans	(` crores)	-	-	-	-
b) Equity	„	7.53			
c) Recovery	„	109.93			
F. Stree Shakti Programme					
a) No.of Groups taken Loans from Bank	No. Cum	29153	17026	17255	1901
b) Loan amount	` crores	229.89	238.05	-	40.29
c) Revolving Fund Released by Govt.	` Lakhs	199.15	-	-	-

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	(upto Sept/ Dec.-09)
G. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Develop. Corporation Ltd. Self Employment Programme					
- SC	No.	7582	10692	12125	5004
- ST	No.	-	-	-	-
H. P.M.R.Y					
a) Projects	Projects	619	751	836	567
b) Persons trained	No.	-	-	-	-
c) Total amount spent out of Budget	` Lakhs	-	-	-	-
I.Vishwa Programme					
a) Persons Provided with Continuous Productive Employment	Nos	75	20	-	30
b) Total amount Spent out of State budget	` lakhs	1.74	0.42	-	0.93

12. Training for self employment

Training is provided by different organisations to help unemployed to start their own units. Assistance is also given to law graduates to set up practice. Details of the training are given under some programmes are shown in Table 3.17

Table 3.17: Number of persons trained for self employment 2008-09 to 2010-11

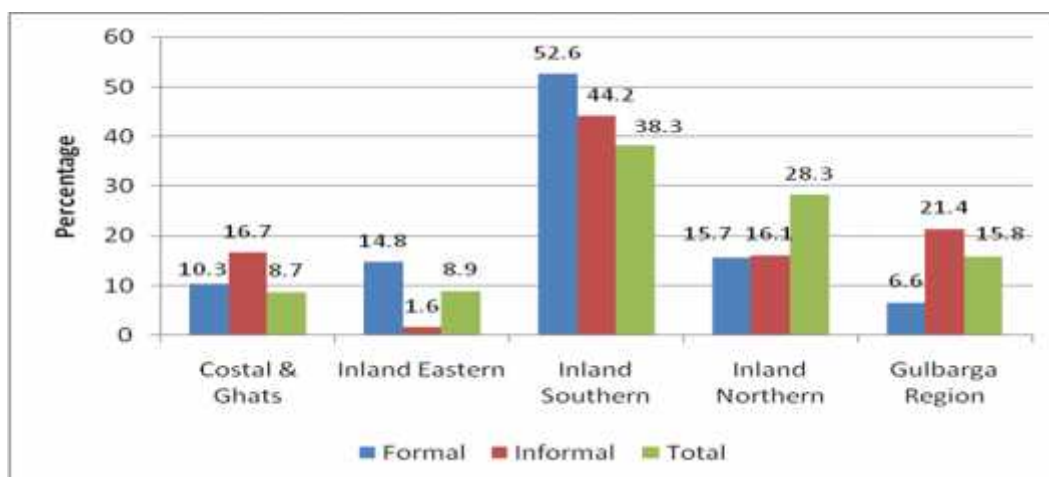
Programme/Scheme	(Nos.)			
	Achievement 2008-09	Achievement 2009-10	Target 2010-11	Achievement (upto Sept/ Dec-2010)
1.SCs and STs				
a) Assistance to Law Graduates (Stipend)	1000			
b) Training to Law Graduates	876			
2.Entrepreneurship Development Programmes Sponsored by CEDOK				
a) Persons Trained	14976	8940	7265	7772
b) Programmes	253	191	215	108
3. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (SISI)				
i. Entrepreneurship Skill development programmes				
a) Persons Trained	2092	2662	-	1263
b) Programme conducted	88	93	108	49

Programme/Scheme	Achievement		Target	Achievement (upto Sept/ Dec-2010)
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
ii. Entrepreneurship development programmes				
a) Persons Trained	220	352	-	141
b) Programme conducted	10	19	18	6
iii. Management development programmes				
a) Persons Trained	229	457	-	236
b) Programme conducted	10	19	22	11
iv. Business Skill development programmes				
a) Persons Trained	190	222	-	28
b) Programme conducted	6	8	6	1

13. Skill Development

The distribution of youth across skill levels in various NSS region of Karnataka is given in Figure 2, which suggests that across 5 regions in Karnataka, the pattern of skill acquisitions varies significantly. It is quite evident from the figure that a very high share of both formal and informal trained youth in Karnataka is concentrated in the seven Inland Southern districts, which accounts for 52 per cent of all formally trained youth and 44 per cent of all informal trained youth. The primary reason attributed to this high share is the fact that these districts are industrially very advanced and have large education and training infrastructure.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of Youth with Skill in the Age-group of 15-29 across regions in Karnataka



In view of the above, the State Government of Karnataka has taken up the Skill Development as a major development policy since 2008-09. The State Government has also initiated many new initiatives in achieving the targeted goals and objectives of ensuring adequate availability of qualitative skilled man power with social and regional justice. Some of them are discussed below:-

Establishment of State Skill Commission

Karnataka has established its own State Skill Commission with representatives from the trade & industry, Secretaries of relevant departments & experts in the field are on the Commission as the members. The commission is fully functional and has already deliberated six times and drawn several useful ideas and guidelines.

Adoption of Skill Development Policy

The State has adopted its own Skill Development policy on the lines of National Skill Policy. Ensuring adequate availability of Skilled man power, equitable access to all, matching between supply & demand of Skill, meeting the challenges of emerging technologies, promoting a strong and symbiotic Public Private Partnership are major objectives of the policy.

Establishment of Karnataka Vocational Training & Skill Development Corporation

A State level Corporation is established on 12th Sep 2008 as a special purpose vehicle to implement the recommendations of the Skill Commission and State Government in achieving the objectives of the Skill Development Policy. The Corporation is given a target of imparting Skills and getting Employment for 10 lakh persons in next 5 years.

The Corporation has taken measures like establishing Helpline, organizing Skill N Job Fairs, Skill Training programmes under MES in convergence with other line departments and technical institutes, establishing HRD centers in Employment exchanges, taking up studies in Skill Mapping among other such activities.

Helpline

Helpline is established at KVTSDC office which helps the youth to register with all the relevant particulars. The data's available are shared with employers and other agencies for training as well as for the purpose of employment. So KVTSDC helpline number is 080 – 23441212/1717 and KVTSDC Web Portal is established www.koushalyasiri.in

Skill N Job Fairs

With a view to enhance the Employability of unemployed/un-trained professionals through proper Skill Training and providing Job opportunities through creating common platform for Employers & Job Seekers, Skill N Job Fairs are organized in a larger scale at State level and also such mini fairs at district level since Oct 2008. Registration, Assessment, Training & Placement of applicants are under taken at these Skill N Job fairs. Also other institutions are also effectively used in creating Jobs and trained skilled manpower. The achievements are given below:-

Skill N Job Fairs	-	17
Sector Specific Job fair	-	03
Skill N Job fair for Physically Challenged	-	01
District level Mini Job fairs	-	147
Employers participated	-	2254

Job Seekers participated	-	294770
Total Employment Provided	-	189510
Total Skill Training provided	-	281868

Establishing HRD Centers in Employment Exchanges

A program of establishing HRD centers in each Employment Exchange is developed to provide all the necessary solutions in matching the Skill demand & supply forces in each district on a regular ongoing basis. With the assistance of a Private partner namely viz., Team Lease a cell is created to register, assess, counsel, train, place the un-employed against proper jobs. Three centers at Mangalore, Gulbarga & Bijapur are taken up on experimental basis. HRD center, Mangalore and Bijapur Employment Exchange has already started functioning. HRD Web Portal is also established www.hrdkarnataka.in.

Training under MES

Directorate of Employment & Training & KVTSDC have taken active measures to spread the benefits of the Scheme. The MES program is also used in bringing social & regional equality through the following steps:-

- Established E-learning labs in 18 districts 39 SC / ST post-matric hostels in association with NIIT & Social Welfare Department.
- Starting Skill Training Programmes in most backward taluks, identified by the high power committee to study regional imbalances under the Chairmanship of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa. 21550 candidates trained in 13 districts in 17 sectors .
- Skill Development Training programmes is provided for 2929 candidates belonging to Minority communities in association Minority Development Corporation.
- Providing Training programme for beneficiaries of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department in Apparel Training and Jobs to them.
- Roping in the Engineering Colleges in providing Skill Training programmes to school drop-outs and un-employed youth.
- In association with the Department of Collegiate Education, Skill improvement Training Programme for under-graduates students has been taken up. All districts covered in the SAHAYOG programme 117 colleges 8661 candidates trained.
- To bridge demand & Supply in the job market **Central Placement Centre (CPC)** is established in association with KEA. Registration of candidates-registration of employers-job mapping & matching through web technology with the support of www.jobraiser.com .
- The Government of Karnataka & Team lease has launched India's first Public-Private Employment Centre in Bangalore in the name of Karnataka Employment Centre (KEC).
- Career Guidance Centre in 228 Schools in 114 backward talukas through **MARGADARSHI** project.
- Special Skill Training & Employment Drive in Naxal affected areas in the name of **"PARISHRAMA"** at Tumkur District Pavagada Taluk in co-ordination with Tumkur Zilla panchayath. 3192 candidates participated in this drive.

Table 3.18 Target and Progress achieved during 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl. No	Year	Target	Achievement				
1	2009-10	150000	MES(Skill Development) Training Through ITI's	21127			
			Skill Development Training Through Training Partners	35088			
			Apprentice Training (State & Central)	26642			
			Apprentice Training (Diploma & Engineering)	3584			
			Skill Training Through Hostels	1600			
			Skill Development Training through other line Department	25660			
			Total – Skill Training	113701			
			Total Employment Provided	79039			
			Total Training and employment provided	192740			
			2	2010-11 (Upto Sept 10)	400000	Apprentice(Skill Development)Training Through ITI's	28000
						Skill Development Training Through Training Partners	27727
Apparel Training, Skill Development Training in More and most backward talukas as per Dr.Nanjundappa Report							
Skill training through E-learning labs in association with Social welfare department and NIIT	12000						
Training through Sahayog Program in association with Department of Collegiate Education and Karnataka Knowledge Commission	8661						
Apprentice DET	28000						
Training through HRD Center	882						
Training through Karnataka Employment Center	550						
Training through ITI-PPP – DET	3000						
Training through Urban Development Department	4100						
Training Through SDP centers	1686						
Total – Skill Training	91606						
Total Employment provided	68480						
Total Employment and Training	160086						

Annexure 1: Rankings of States by Population, Labour Force & Participation Rates in 2004-05

Sl. No.	State	Population(Mn)	Rank	Labour Force(Mn)	Rank	Participation Rate	Rank
1	Uttar Pradesh	179.1	1	66.29	1	37.01	19
2	Maharashtra	101.88	2	48.19	2	47.3	6
3	Bihar	88.84	3	28.08	7	31.61	20
4	West Bengal	84.15	4	33.47	4	39.77	17
5	Andhra Pradesh	79	5	40.45	3	51.2	2
6	Madhya Pradesh	65.05	6	28.21	6	43.37	13
7	Tamil Nadu	64.13	7	31.32	5	48.84	4
8	Rajasthan	60.87	8	26.85	9	44.11	11
9	Karnataka	55.1	9	27.23	8	49.42	3
10	Gujarat	53.6	10	25.07	10	46.77	7
11	Orissa	38.41	11	17.85	11	46.47	8
12	Kerala	33.02	12	14.8	12	44.83	10
13	Jharkhand	28.56	13	11.74	13	41.1	15
14	Assam	28.37	14	11.13	14	39.23	18
15	Punjab	25.48	15	11.11	15	43.6	12
16	Haryana	22.51	16	9.26	17	41.15	14
17	Chhattisgarh	22.29	17	10.79	16	48.4	5
18	Jammu & Kashmir	11.16	18	4.53	18	40.56	16
19	Uttarakhand	9.01	19	4.05	19	44.9	9
20	Himachal Pradesh	6.33	20	3.38	20	53.39	1
21	Other NE	13.05		5.81		44.54	
22	Other states	19.69		7.17		36.44	
23	Total	1089.61		466.78		42.84	

Source: NCEUS , 2009

Annexure 2: Economic Census 1998 and 2005 at a Glance (In number)

Item	Rural			Urban			Total		
	1998	2005	Percentage variation	1998	2005	Percentage variation	1998	2005	Percentage variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. No. of Establishments	767411	1107693	44.34	425089	510179	20.02	1192500	1617872	35.67
(a) Own Account Establishments									
(b) Establishments with at least one hired worker	384681	482459	25.42	334450	438543	31.12	719131	921002	28.07
(c) Total	1152092	1590152	69.76	759539	948722	51.14	1911631	2538874	63.70
2. Persons usually working in-	1261642	1530197	21.29	675985	637649	-5.67	1937627	2167846	11.88
(a) Own Account Establishments									
(b) Establishments with at least one hired worker	1495741	1800926	24.41	1820071	2316814	27.29	3315012	4177740	26.02
(c) Total	2757383	3391123	22.98	2496056	2954463	18.36	5253439	6345586	20.79
3. Average No. of workers per establishment	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	-
4. Average No. of workers per establishments with at least one hired worker	7	7	-	8	7	-	7	7	-
5. Hired worker in all establishments	1198827	1489237	24.22	1529545	1945855	27.22	2728372	3435092	25.90
6. No. of establishment according to principal characteristics									
(1) Seasonal	155515	241912	55.55	31982	36514	(-) 14.17	187497	278426	(-) 48.50
(2) Without premises	142428	204166	(-) 43.35	66530	101059	(-) 51.90	208958	305225	(-) 46.07
(3) With power/fuel	972679	1257925	(-) 29.32	601138	691513	(-) 15.03	1573817	1949438	(-) 23.89
(4) Social group of owner									
(a) Scheduled castes	67150	100995	(-) 50.40	27066	33202	(-) 22.67	94216	134197	(-) 42.43
(b) Scheduled tribes	48080	66837	(-) 39.01	26174	19956	23.76	74254	86793	(-) 16.89
(5) Type of owner									
(a) Private	206564	15595	92.45	300228	12614	95.80	506792	28209	94.43
(b) Co-operative	13750	-	-	6065	-	-	19815	-	-
(c) Govt. & PSU	89913	157167	(-) 74.80	24698	45628	(-) 84.74	114611	202796	(-) 76.94

Note: Workers - total no. of persons working in the establishment daily (members of the household + other hired workers)

**Annexure 3: Number of Establishment and Persons usually working according to major Industry Groups
(Economic Census 2005)**

Major Industry groups	No. of establishments (In thousands)			Persons usually working (In thousands)			Hired persons usually working (In thousands)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Agriculture	38539	1115	39654	158659	6654	165313	22645	658	23303
2. Mining and quarrying	6510	2124	8634	29408	9543	38951	2866	1179	4045
3. Manufacturing	420240	215304	635544	1040381	695048	1735429	106884	94072	200956
4. Electricity, gas and water supply	1424	2042	3466	6922	16179	23101	791	1369	2160
5. Construction	10543	7659	18202	24409	22029	46438	3646	3951	7597
6. Sale, Maint, & Repair M/V & M/C	11925	34202	46127	29220	103266	132486	4847	21574	26421
7. Wholesale trade	13557	26607	40164	27206	70313	97519	4536	14725	19261
8. Retail trade	350576	365670	716246	504921	687761	1192682	62386	135416	197802
9. Restaurants and hotels	67123	50869	117992	134886	173697	308583	18152	29976	48128
10. Transport and Storage	25561	23384	48945	49660	64328	113988	8652	9146	17798
11. Posts and Telecommunications	18012	21192	39204	28791	55682	84473	8979	8424	17403
12. Financial Intermediation	11234	13802	25036	39905	95171	135076	8279	9921	18200
13. Real estate and Banking services	35479	54833	90312	66711	208123	274834	12452	31052	43504
14. Pub, Admin. Defence Social security	20114	14101	34215	95948	287952	383900	18296	12981	31277
15. Education	72490	20522	93012	288336	196487	484823	70290	17815	88105
16. Health & Social work	21484	20281	41765	55989	93689	149678	13629	13253	26882
17. Other Community pers. Services	126111	62825	188936	184838	144621	329459	58753	30232	88985
18. Other activities (Unspecified Industry groups)	390	82	472	547	128	675	95	19	114
Total	1251312	936614	2187926	2766737	2930671	5697408	426178	435763	861941

POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT – A PERSPECTIVE

This chapter traces the recent trends in human development indicators in Karnataka and compares Karnataka with other southern states and all India wherever possible based on the data support from different official sources United Nation Development Programmes (UNDP) Reports, Sample Registration System, District Level Health Survey conducted under Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Project, National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), Family Welfare Statistics in India, Census 2001, etc. Based on the findings, certain policy recommendations are also made to improve the level of human development in the state.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

The 20th anniversary UNDP Report of 2010 on Human Development the Real Wealth of Nations: Path Ways to Human Development features into a new multidimensional poverty measure that compliments income based poverty assessments by looking at multiple factors at the household level from basic living standards to access to school, clean water and health care. The UNDP global multidimensional poverty index is further decomposed to state level multidimensional poverty index. The estimation of state wise proportion of poor population is based on the actual population in the year 2007, as these are the figures, which have been used for international comparison across 104 countries.

The Table - 4.1 decomposes multidimensional poverty across Indian states. According to the table it may be seen that 81% of the people are multi-dimensionally poor in Bihar, which is more than in any other states – on the other hand multidimensional poverty is lowest in Kerala. In Karnataka 46% people are multi-dimensionally poor.

Table 4.1: Multidimensional Poverty Index for different states in India

MPI Rank	States	Population (in millions) 2007	MPI	Proportion of poor (%)
1	Kerala	35.0	0.065	15.9
2	Goa	1.6	0.094	21.7
3	Punjab	27.1	0.120	26.2
4	Himachal Pradesh	6.7	0.131	31.0
5	Tamil Nadu	68.0	0.141	32.4
6	Uttaranchal	9.6	0.189	40.3
7	Maharashtra	108.7	0.193	40.1
8	Haryana	24.1	0.199	41.6
9	Gujarat	57.3	0.205	41.5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12.2	0.209	43.8

MPI Rank	States	Population (in millions) 2007	MPI	Proportion of poor (%)
11	Andhra Pradesh	83.9	0.211	44.7
12	Karnataka	58.6	0.223	46.1
13	Eastern Indian States ⁴	44.2	0.303	57.6
14	West Bengal	89.5	0.317	58.3
15	Orissa	40.7	0.345	64.0
16	Rajasthan	65.4	0.351	64.2
17	Uttar Pradesh	192.6	0.386	69.9
18	Chhattisgarh	23.9	0.387	71.9
19	Madhya Pradesh	70.0	0.389	69.5
20	Jharkhand	30.5	0.463	77.0
21	Bihar	95.0	0.499	81.4
	India	1164.7	0.296	55.4

Source: UNDP HDI Report-2010 (OPHI Country Briefing 2010)

1. The decompositions were performed by Suman Seth, OPHI.
2. Our calculation and total population of the poor includes Delhi but in this table we focus on Indian states.
3. Note that the estimation of the number of state-wise poor population is based on the actual population in 2007, as these are the figures we have used for international comparisons across 104 countries. However, the proportion of MPI poor population is estimated using the DHS dataset 2005-06 which has a slightly different distribution of population across states. Therefore, the total number of poor people in the last column may not sum up exactly to 645 million; however it is a lower bound.
4. Eastern Indian states include Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura.

Important Demographic Indicators

The table-2 below gives the comparative picture of some of the important demographic indicators for Karnataka. The comparative demographic data has been mainly drawn from important sources like National Family Health Surveys and District Level Household and Facility Surveys. The table shows that Karnataka's performance. Women age 20-24 married by age 18 is 41.2% in NFHS-III and 51.2% in NFHS-I, during 13 years its reduced by 10 %. Married women with 2 living children wanting no more children is 88.4% in NFHS-III and 67.3% in NFHS-I, during 13 years its increased by 21.10 %.

**Table 4.2: Comparative Key Indicators - NFHS III (2005-06 Rural/Urban)
NFHS II (98-99) NFHS I (92-93)**

Sl. No	Items/Year	Karnataka						
		2005-06			1998-99	1992-93		
		NFHS III	Urban	Rural	NFHS II	NFHS I		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1	Women age 20-24 married by age 18 (%)	41.2	28.0	49.4	46.3	51.2		
2	Married women with 2 living children wanting no more children (%)	88.4	89.2	87.8	80.0	67.3		
3	Current use of FP methods by currently married women age 15-49	Any modern method (%)	62.5	59.2	64.7	56.5	47.6	
4		Total Sterilisation	57.6	50.2	62.2	52.2	42.7	
5		Female sterilization (%)	57.4	49.9	62.1	51.5	41.2	
6		Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.5	
7		IUD (%)	3.1	5.7	1.4	2.8	3.2	
8		Pill (%)	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	
9		Condom (%)	2.1	4.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	
10		Unmet Need for Family Planning	Total unmet need (%)	10.2	10.4	10.1	11.5	18.2
11			For spacing (%)	6.3	5.3	7.0	8.3	11.8
12	For limiting(%)		3.9	5.1	3.2	3.2	6.4	
13	Maternity care (for births in the last 3 years)	Mothers who had at least 3 antenatal care visits for their last birth (%)	79.3	89.3	73.4	72.4	73.5	
14		Mothers who consumed IFA for 90 days or more when they were pregnant with their last child (%)	40.0	48.9	34.7	Not available	Not available	
15		Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	71.3	87.7	61.9	59.1	46.6	
16		Institutional births (%)	66.9	84.8	56.7	51.1	38.5	
17		Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/ nurse/LHV/ ANM/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery for their last birth (%)	61.0	70.2	55.6	Not available	Not available	

Sl. No	Items/Year	2005-06			1998-99	1992-93		
		NFHS III	Urban	Rural	NFHS II	NFHS I		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
18	Child immunization and vitamin 'A' supplementation	Children 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio/DPT) (%)	55	59.6	52.2	60	52.2	
19		Children 12- 23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.8	91.1	85.8	84.8	81.7	
20		Children 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	73.8	78.1	71.3	78.3	71.4	
21		Children 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	74.0	77.4	72.0	75.2	70.7	
22		Children 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	72.0	79.5	67.5	67.3	54.9	
23		Children age 12-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	17.1	18.2	16.4	Not available	Not available	
24		Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Children under 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	35.6	36.9	34.9	18.5	5.6
25			Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	58.0	54.0	60.6	Not available	Not available
26			Children under 3 years who are stunted (%)	38.0	28.4	43.3	36.6	40.4
27			Children under 3 years who are wasted (%)	17.9	15.8	19.1	20.0	19.5
28	Children under 3 years who are under-weight (%)		41.1	33.8	45.1	43.9	50.6	
29	Nutritional Status of Ever-Married Women (age 15-49)	Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	31.4	19.8	38.2	38.8	Not available	

Sl. No	Items/Year	Karnataka					
		2005-06			1998-99	1992-93	
		NFHS III	Urban	Rural	NFHS II	NFHS I	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
30	Anaemia among children and ever married women, pregnant age (15-49)	Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic	82.7	79.4	84.3	70.6	Not available
31		Ever-married women age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)	50.3	46.7	52.5	42.4	Not available
32		Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)	59.5	48.7	65.6	48.6	Not available

Source : Family Welfare Statistics in India -2009, Table-E2.

Table 4.3: Comparative Key Indicators - DLHS I 1998-99, DLHS II 2002-04 & DLHS III (2007-08)*

Sl. No.	Items/Year	Karnataka			
		DLHS I	DLHS II	DLHS III	
		3	4	5	
1	Mean age at marriage for Girls	19.5	19.1	19.8	
2	Percent girls marrying below age 18	35.3	31.4	22.8	
3	Birth of order 2 & above	-	59.4	59.8	
4	Current use of contraceptive methods by (%)	Any modern method	57.9	57.7	60.8
5		Sterilisation	52.9	52.6	56.9
6		Female Ster.	52.4	52.4	56.7
7		Male Ster.	0.5	0.2	0.2
8		IUD	2.8	2.8	1.8
9		Oral Pills	0.9	0.9	0.9
10		Condoms	1.4	1.4	1.3
11	Child Immunization	Full Immunisation	71.8	74.1	76.7
12		BCG	88.6	92.5	96.9
13		DPT (3 Injections)	82.2	84.5	84.8
14		Polio (3 Drops)	86.6	83.7	90.3
15		Measles	77.8	80.4	85.2
16	Antenatal and Delivery care	Any Antenatal Checkup	88.9	91.5	90.2
17		Three or more Antenatal check-up	78	80.1	81.6
18		Home Delivery	49.6	41.9	34.1
19		Institutional Delivery	50	58	65.1
20		Safe Delivery	59.9	66.6	71.5
21		Unmet Need for Family Planning	15.3	15.1	15.8
22	Limiting	Limiting	9.4	8.5	7.0
23		Spacing methods	5.8	6.6	8.8

Source : Family Welfare Statistics in India -2009, Table-E3.

DLHS: District Level Health Survey

Table 4.4: Key Indicators Facility Survey, 2007-2008

			Karnataka
Sl. No.	Items		
1	2	3	
1	Health	Beneficiary under JSY (%)	85.3
2	programmes at village level	Health & sanitation committee formed (%)	51.0
3		Pradhan/panchayat member aware of untied fund(%)	51.8
4		Villages with Sub-centre within 3 KMs (%)	66.1
5	Accessibility of the health facility	Villages with PHC within 10 KMs(%)	77.9
6	Infrastructure, staff and services at Sub Centre (SC)	SC Located in Govt. Building	57.6
7		SC with ANM	92.7
8		SC with male health worker	40.5
10		SC with additional ANM (%)	1.8
11		ANM living in Sub Centre quarter where facility is available	46.5
12		Lady Medical Officer	23.2
13	Ayush Medical Officer	27.0	
14	At least 4 beds	85.7	
15	Infrastructure, staff and services at PHC (%)	Residential quarter for Medical Officer	58.7
16		Functioning on 24 hours basis	47.0
17		New born care services	45.9
18		Referral Services for complicated pregnancy/ delivery	72.0
19		Conducted at least 10 deliveries during last month	47.8
20		Obstetrician/ Gynaecologist	33.9
21	24 hours normal delivery services	94.1	
22	Infrastructure, staff and services at CHC (%)	Functional Operation Theatre	72.0
23		Designated as FRUs	75.4
24		Designated FRUs offering caesarean section	19.1
25		New born care services on 24 hour basis	60.7
26		Blood storage facility	5.6

Source : Family Welfare Statistics in India -2009, Table-E5.

Trends in Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) an important demographic indicator shows a decline from 77 in 1991 to 45 in 2008 for Karnataka. Eleventh Plan Target for the state is to reduce IMR to 24 by 2012. An inter-state comparison with southern states (see table 5) shows that IMR in Karnataka (45) is higher than its neighboring states of Kerala (12), Tamil Nadu (31), but lower than Andhra Pradesh (52) and All India (53). Though IMR is declining in the state, the incidence of infant deaths in rural areas (50) is significantly higher than in the urban areas (33). Infant mortality rate is 44 for males and 46 for females in Karnataka.

Table 4.5: Trends in Infant Mortality Rates: Southern States and All-India

State	(Per 1000 live births)										
	1991	1997	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Karnataka	77	58	58	57	58	52	49	50	48	47	45
Tamil Nadu	57	53	52	51	49	43	41	37	37	35	31
Andhra Pradesh	73	66	66	65	66	59	59	57	56	54	52
Kerala	16	16	14	14	11	11	12	14	15	13	12
All-India	80	72	70	68	66	60	58	58	57	55	53

Source: Registrar General of India, Government of India, SRS Bulletin, various years.

Demographic, Socio-economic and Health profile

Population growth in Karnataka has been declining from 2.1 percent annually between 1981 and 1991 to 1.70 percent between 1991 and 2001. Sex ratio in Karnataka is 965 as compared to 933 for All India based on 2001 census. Maternal mortality rate at 213 per lakh live births though significantly high, is lower than All India (254). Infant mortality rate at 45 per 1000 live births is below All India (53). Important demographic and socio-economic profile indicators for Karnataka and All India are shown in Table 6.

Table 4.6: Demographic and Socio-economic profile – Karnataka and all India

Sl. No.	Items	Karnataka	India
1	2	3	4
1	Total Population (in million) (Census-2001)	52.85	1028.61
2	Decadal Growth (%) (Census-2001)	17.51	21.54
3	Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2008) (October 2009, Vol.44 No.1)	19.8	22.8
4	Crude Death Rate (SRS 2008) (October 2009, Vol.44 No.1)	7.4	7.4
5	Total Fertility Rate (NFHS-3)	2.1	2.7
6	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008) (October 2009, Vol.44 No.1)	45	53
7	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008) (October 2009, Vol.44 No.1)- Rural	50	58
8	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008) (October 2009, Vol.44 No.1)- Urban	33	36
9	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008) (October 2009, Vol.44 No.1)- Male	44	52
10	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008) (October 2009, Vol.44 No.1)- Female	46	55
11	Maternal Mortality Rate (SRS 2004-05)	213	254
12	Sex Ratio (Census-2001)	965	933
13	Schedule Caste Population (in million) (Census-2001)	8.56	166.64
14	Schedule Tribe Population (in million) (Census-2001)	3.46	84.33
15	Female Literacy Rate (%) (Census-2001)	56.9	53.7

Further proof of imbalances/ differences in health indicators available from the district-wise indicators reflected in the following table.

Table 4.7: District Wise Selected Key Indicators of Karnataka

District	(in %)						
	Female Literacy	Girls Married below 18 years	Current users of FP method	Birth order 3 & above	Safe Delivery	Complete Immunization	Composite index
Good Performing Districts *							
Hassan	59.32	15.20	75.10	19.70	69.70	92.80	81.55
Shimoga	67.24	16.50	69.30	22.80	83.00	92.90	80.37
Kodagu	72.53	22.00	70.60	18.80	79.40	94.80	80.06
D.Kannada	77.39	4.50	63.70	32.00	91.50	86.00	78.77
U.Kannada	68.48	15.00	66.00	27.20	86.10	89.90	76.11
Udupi	74.02	4.50	63.70	32.00	91.50	86.00	75.97
Average Performing Districts *							
Mandya	51.62	37.00	71.70	26.10	61.90	88.00	75.86
Mysore	55.81	47.90	65.40	23.90	69.70	92.70	75.70
Bangalore (R).	78.98	21.05	63.00	16.40	79.10	83.70	75.34
Bangalore (U)	78.98	37.00	60.10	26.10	90.60	77.00	75.19
Chitradurga	54.62	30.05	59.90	34.40	53.80	88.40	73.98
Tumkur	57.18	27.10	61.30	27.30	63.50	88.00	73.97
Dharwad	62.20	36.50	61.20	37.40	65.30	74.80	73.03
Chamarajanagar	43.02	47.90	65.40	23.90	69.70	92.70	72.18
Chikmagalur	64.47	37.00	71.40	26.10	78.00	83.50	72.13
Kolar	52.81	33.50	57.10	29.70	59.20	90.60	71.92
Gadag	52.58	36.50	61.20	37.40	65.30	74.80	69.72
Belgaum	52.53	55.80	61.80	36.70	68.60	64.80	68.75
Haveri	57.60	36.50	61.20	37.40	65.30	74.80	65.66
Poor Performing Districts *							
Bellary	46.16	44.20	50.40	48.60	54.00	52.60	65.54
Davanagere	58.45	35.50	59.90	34.40	53.80	88.40	65.43
Bijapur	46.19	64.80	47.10	43.00	50.10	53.20	62.86
Bidar	50.01	67.60	50.60	52.90	52.50	50.30	60.55
Raichur	36.84	57.10	45.40	52.80	48.00	37.20	58.34
Gulbarga	38.40	47.70	39.20	53.70	47.70	25.30	58.31
Bagalkot	44.10	64.80	47.10	43.00	50.10	53.20	54.71
Koppal	40.76	57.10	45.40	52.80	48.00	37.20	53.09

Source: National Commission on Population, GOI, 2001

Note: - *- The classification is based on the composite index. Regional and inter-district disparities would be factored into the mechanisms of allocation of resources and KARNATAKA NRHM PIP 2009-10, page-9.

Status of Education: Suggestive indicators (Karnataka district wise)

The variables presented below to compute an Educational Development Index (EDI) are suggestive in the nature. As many as 23 indicators have been suggested which are further re-grouped into the following four sub-groups.

1. Access
2. Infrastructure
3. Teachers
4. Outcome

In the present note, an EDI is proposed to be separately compiled for Primary and Upper Primary levels of education, which are then used to obtain a composite indicator for the entire elementary level of education.

The Table-4.8 shows the district wise overall Primary Education Index for the year 2009-10 for Karnataka.

Tumkur ranks 1st in terms of Education Development Index rank, this is followed by Hassan, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara and Kolar districts, on the other hand Yadgir district ranks 31st among districts in terms of Education Development Index. This is followed by Koppal, Gulbarga, Bidar, Gadag, Bijapur and Bagalkot districts.

Table 4.8: District wise Over All Primary Education Index 2009-10 for Karnataka state

Sl. No.	Block Name	Access		Infrastructure		Teacher		Outcome		EDI Rank	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
	Weightage	0.738		2.079		2.082		1.649		6.547	
1	Bagalkot	0.495	22	0.516	25	0.468	29	0.439	21	0.479	25
2	Bangalore North	0.196	31	0.744	11	0.709	1	0.541	4	0.620	14
3	Bangalore Rural	0.876	6	0.812	4	0.696	3	0.459	16	0.693	3
4	Bangalore South	0.273	30	0.804	5	0.549	21	0.485	11	0.583	17
5	Belgaum	0.525	20	0.530	23	0.496	25	0.499	9	0.511	24
6	Bellary	0.489	24	0.569	22	0.510	22	0.460	15	0.514	23
7	Bidar	0.528	19	0.411	29	0.492	26	0.394	27	0.446	28
8	Bijapur	0.675	11	0.520	24	0.489	27	0.320	30	0.477	26
9	Chamaraja Nagar	0.489	23	0.654	18	0.596	16	0.419	22	0.558	19
10	Chikkaballapur	0.942	2	0.582	21	0.651	14	0.489	10	0.621	13
11	Chikkamagalore	0.621	13	0.840	2	0.693	5	0.461	14	0.673	6
12	Chitradurga	0.682	10	0.803	6	0.657	12	0.458	17	0.656	8
13	Dakshinakannada	0.284	29	0.737	12	0.573	18	0.451	18	0.562	18
14	Davanagere	0.585	15	0.703	15	0.654	13	0.411	24	0.600	16
15	Dharwad	0.304	28	0.589	20	0.567	19	0.451	19	0.515	22
16	Gadag	0.376	26	0.426	28	0.595	17	0.403	25	0.469	27
17	Gulbarga	0.559	17	0.342	30	0.478	28	0.393	28	0.423	29
18	Hassan	0.920	4	0.753	10	0.702	2	0.532	6	0.700	2
19	Haveri	0.515	21	0.599	19	0.565	20	0.391	29	0.526	20
20	Kodagu	0.421	25	0.778	9	0.671	11	0.581	2	0.654	9

Sl. No.	Block Name	Access		Infrastructure		Teacher		Outcome		EDI Rank	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
21	Kolar	0.943	1	0.668	17	0.694	4	0.554	3	0.679	5
22	koppal	0.561	16	0.433	27	0.383	31	0.396	26	0.422	30
23	Mandya	0.726	9	0.720	13	0.645	15	0.479	13	0.636	12
24	Mysore	0.555	18	0.714	14	0.690	6	0.520	7	0.640	11
25	Raichur	0.616	14	0.484	26	0.500	23	0.540	5	0.518	21
26	Ramanagara	0.940	3	0.815	3	0.676	10	0.441	20	0.691	4
27	Shimoga	0.727	8	0.676	16	0.499	24	0.585	1	0.603	15
28	Tumkur	0.907	5	0.841	1	0.681	8	0.481	12	0.707	1
29	Udupi	0.365	27	0.800	7	0.683	7	0.518	8	0.643	10
30	Uttarakannada	0.798	7	0.780	8	0.681	9	0.414	23	0.659	7
31	Yadgiri	0.663	12	0.340	31	0.423	30	0.261	31	0.383	31

Source: Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana, Karnataka

Table 4.9: Important Health Indicators in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Indicators	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	20.9	20.6	20.1	19.9	19.8
2	Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4
3	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	49	50	48	47	45
4	Child Mortality Rate (0-4 yrs.) (per 1000 children)	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.1	12.3
5	Neo-Natal Mortality Rates (infants dying within the first month of life- under 28 days- per 1000 live births of same year)	25	28	28	26	24
6	Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births of same year)	21	23	20	20	20
7	Perinatal Mortality Rates (still birth plus deaths within 1 st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year)	33	36	34	35	35
8	Still Birth rate (per 1000 births)	12	13	15	15	15
9	General Fertility Rate (GFR) (Live birth per 1000 women of age group 15-49 years).	78.5	75.9	73.1	71.3	70.3
10	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) [Average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years)].	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0

Sl. No.	Indicators	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
11	Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) [Average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her Reproductive span (15-49 years)].	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
12	General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) [Number of live births per 1000 married women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) in a given year].	111.1	108.2	104.7	102.9	101.0
13	Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) [Average number of children that would be born to a married Woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years)].	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8
14	Mean age of effective Marriage (Female)	20.0	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.4
15	Percentage of female by age at effective Marriage by Residence					
	<18	10.6	11.4	6.3	8.0	6.0
	18-20	53.1	54.5	57.2	51.7	52.6
	21+	36.3	34.1	36.5	40.3	41.4
16	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live birth)	245 (1997-98)	266 (1999-01)	228 (2001-03)	213 (2004-06)	
17	Sex ratio of child (age group 0-4)	934 (2004-06)	925 (2005-07)	942 (2006-08)		

Source: Family welfare Statistics in India-2009, Tables-A17,A-22,A23,A25,A28, A30, A39, and A41, MOHFW, GOI.

Table 4.10: Achievement of the Family Welfare Programme**Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Parameters	1981	1991	Current Levels
1	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	28.3	26.9	19.8 (2008)
2	Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)	9.1	9.0	7.4 (2008)
3	Total Fertility Rate	4.7 *	3.87 *	2.0 (2008)
4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	NA	266 SRS (1999-01) **	213 SRS (2004-06)**
5	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	69	77	45 (2008)
6	Child Mortality Rate (0-4 yrs.) (per 1000 children)	NA	12.8 (2004)	12.3 (2008)
7	Couple Protection Rate (%)	22.3	46.9	54.9 (2008)
8	Expectation of life at birth in years			
	-Persons	60.6	62.1	65.3
	-Male	(1983)@	61.0	63.6
	-Female		63.2 (1991-92)#	67.1 (2002-06)

Source: 1. Office of Registrar General of India, except 7 above which is based on estimation done by statistics Division of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI.

2. * - Women in Karnataka-March-2002, Manpower and Employment Division, Panning Department.

3. ** - "Maternal Mortality in India 1997-2003: Trend, Causes and Risk Factors", 2006, Maternal Mortality in India, 2004-06, Office of the Registrar General of India & women and men in india 2010, 12 issue, CSO, GOI

4. # - KHDR-2005

5. @ - Human Development in Karnataka report-1999.

6. Family Welfare statistics in India 2009 MOHFN-GOI
Tables -C7, A17, A20 and A22

NA – Not available

Findings of the District Human Development Reports

Karnataka State successfully implemented the project of Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) upto the end of 2009. As part of the project activity, four pilot districts (Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore and Udupi) were taken up for preparation of District Human Development Reports in the first phase on a pilot basis, which were released in the year 2010. In the second phase five more districts namely Bidar, Raichur, Davanagere, Chitradurga and Chamarajnagar were included, the cost of which were met out of state funds. In the third phase eleven more districts were included for the preparation of District Human Development Reports. The remaining districts will be covered by the end of XI plan period. Karnataka state in collaboration with the Institute for Social and Economic Change is also bringing out a manual on District Human Development Reports.

The Main Findings of the District Human Development Reports of the pilot districts are as below:

1. Bijapur DHDR:

Bijapur district and its five taluks are suffering from backwardness both in terms of income and human development. The report calls for a concerted effort by the State and Central Governments and other bodies like Planning Board, Planning Commission, to play crucial role in initiating and accelerating process of development. There is need to make the district more gender sensitive. Gender disparities and gender discrimination are more pronounced in the district than at the state level. The district is facing the more serious issue of 'problem of deceleration', which needs to be tackled effectively. Work participation in the district has shown a decline from 41 percent in 1991 to 39 percent in 2001. Work participation rate among women has declined from 32 percent in 1991 to 28 percent 2001. Literacy gap between the literacy rate of SCs and total population in the district is low compared to state average. Agricultural labourers form the major chunk in the total labour force among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe.

2. Gulbarga DHDR:

Gulbarga District is at the bottom of human development ranking 26th among district in Karnataka and 9 out of 10 taluks are in most backward category and remaining one taluka is in backward category as per Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Report. Literacy is a gray area that needs urgent attention. Literacy has to be increased through enhancing enrollment, retention and provision of quality education. Health services should be adequately improved and percentage of safe deliveries should reach to 100 percent. Immunization coverage needs to be increased. The programmes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) are being implemented successfully to provide secured livelihood. The watershed programmes to be implemented on a larger scale. Promotion of self help groups, user associations and civil society organizations may be needed to promote empowerment of the poor and marginalized groups.

3. Mysore DHDR:

The report deals with human development and related indices of Mysore district and its seven taluks. It is stated in the report that Mysore district having 7th rank in income scale, slides down to the 14th place in human development in Karnataka during 2001. The district has not been able to transform its increased income into better life of people. The gender inequalities in development are more pronounced at in the taluka levels, therefore it is necessary to look in to these gaps in the district. This report serves as a handbook for the preparation of the district development plans and also provides a strong database at the taluka level for the preparation of taluka development plans.

4. Udupi DHDR:

The Udupi District Human Development Report has attempted to construct and analyze the composite human development indices for the district, taluks and Grama Panchayats. As per the 2001 census data Udupi district has a literacy rate of 81 percent as against state average of 66 percent. There is exceptionally good performance of the district in the field of education due to the efforts of private initiative. However, rural schools need to

be given required infrastructure. The report covers important issues like environmental concerns, good governance, volunteerism, culture, etc apart from covering conventional areas such as education, health, income, poverty, employment, housing, etc.

Table 4.11: Comparison of HDI of First Phase 4 DHDR districts namely Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore and Udupi districts as below.

Reference Year of Reference Districts	KHDR-1999 1991	KHDR-2005 2001 HDI	DHDR-2008 2006
Bijapur	0.504(21)	0.589(23)	0.630
Gulbarga	0.453(25)	0.564(26)	0.590
Mysore	0.524(14)	0.631(14)	0.681
Udupi	0.659(2)	0.714(3)	0.762
Karnataka State	0.541	0.650	***

Source: KHDR 2005 and DHDR 2008

Note : Figures within bracket indicates ranking.

The above table shows that Human Development Index which is a combination of three indices namely Health, Education and Income which fall in the range of 0-1, is highest in Udupi with 0.762 value followed by Mysore 0.681, Bijapur 0.630 and Gulbarga 0.590.

Human Development: Eleventh Plan Targets and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In Table-4.12: Eleventh Plan targets to be achieved by 2011-12 and Millennium Development Goals set out by the UNDP to be achieved by 2015 and also present status of the indicators for Karnataka has been given. The Eleventh Five Year Plan document of Karnataka, which emphasizes the importance of human development has focused on the need for reduction in poverty levels, growth of employment opportunities in rural areas, shifting of employment from agriculture to non agricultural sectors, expansion in organized employment, enhancement of allocation to the health and education sectors, improvement in the health service delivery mechanism, universalisation of secondary education, public private partnership in public health system and improvement in the nutritional levels of women and children.

Table 4.12: Eleventh Plan Targets and Millennium Development Goals –Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator	Year of Reference	Source	Current status	Eleventh Plan target	MDG's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	IMR	2008	SRS, RGI	45	24	Under five mortality rate to be reduced by two-thirds between 1990-2015
2	MMR	2004-06	Special Survey of deaths using RHIME Method, RGI, GOI	213	76	Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate by three quarters by 1990-2015
3	Malnutrition of Children 0-3 years	2005-06	NFHS-3	41.1	22.0	-
4	Anaemia among women (15-49 years)	2005-06	NFHS-3	51.5	21.2	-
5	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	2001	Census	946	954 (2011-12)	-
6	Total Fertility Rate	2005-06	NFHS-3	2.07	1.70	-
7	Poverty ratio	2004-05	Planning Commission	24.9	12.4 (2011-12)	The proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day to be reduced by half between 1990-2015
8	Literacy 2001	2001	Census	66.66	89.2	-
9	Female Literacy 2001	2001	Census	56.87	85.95	-
10	Gender gap in literacy	2001	Census	19.2	6.4 (2011-12)	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education & all levels of education not later than 2015

Policy Recommendations

From the above analysis certain policy recommendations emerge as below:

1. In Karnataka important demographic indicators like infant and maternal mortality rates although decline, still they are significantly high to reach the Millennium Development Goals. Therefore, state has to intensify its efforts to improve upon these two important indicators.
2. In terms of Educational Development Index the districts of North Karnataka still are very low compared to other districts of the state. Therefore, efforts should be made to reduce this inter district variations in education development.

AGRICULTURE CROP HUSBANDRY

Agriculture has remained the backbone of Karnataka and is still the mainstay of the state economy. The contribution of agriculture and allied sectors' to GSDP was around 43 percent in 1980-81 that came down to 26 per cent in 2001-02, which further came down to 16.98 percent 2007-08 and it is stagnant during 2009-10. Despite the declining share, agriculture remains the primary activity and main livelihood source for the rural population in the state. Besides, agriculture provides raw material for a large number of industries. Agriculture in the state is characterized by wide crop diversification. The extent of arid land in Karnataka being second only to Rajasthan in the country, agriculture is highly dependent on the vagaries of the southwest monsoon. Out of the net area sown, about 30 per cent is irrigated. The most important challenge of agriculture is food security, besides improving the livelihood of the farmer. Karnataka has attained self-sufficiency in food grain, but still continues to be deficit in the case of pulses. Development of agriculture improves the purchasing power of the major section of our population, which in turn will also help the development of other industries.

In view of the above, the new technologies developed by the State Agricultural universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutions and private sectors are transferred to the farming community through Raitha Samparka Kendra. The coordination of various input agencies to ensure the supply of quality inputs besides enforcement of various Acts to enhance the quality of inputs which is a paramount importance of the State. The agricultural extension activities have been providing training facilities to the farming community to adopt new technologies for the higher agricultural productivity. Apart from this, the State is implementing several Plan schemes along with Centrally sponsored and Central sector schemes for the overall development of agricultural sector.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Agriculture	84171.32	84171.32

The probable financial performance was not up to the mark because of the large savings of `19000.00 lakhs from the subsidy to crop loan scheme, which could not be implemented in full, as the final details of the farmers who have repaid the crop loan will be available only after 31-03-2011, only after which interest subsidy can be given. The Progress in the remaining schemes is around 90%.

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Production of Food grains	000 MT	12370	12572	101.63
Production of Oilseeds	000 MT	1761	1322	75.07
Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers	000 MT	19.51	20.52	105.17
Seed Distribution	000 MT	110.41	110.05	99.67

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`89900.00 lakhs are proposed under State Sector and `2843.32 lakhs under District Sector. In Addition, an amount of `9718.10 lakhs are proposed under Central Share.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

1) AGRISNET

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised to implement a pilot project in the department for quick access/communication to the districts and smooth functioning of the department through computerization.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) CSS Mini Mission-II Technology mission on cotton

`250.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which `62.50 lakhs is the State share and `187.50 lakhs is share from Centre. Under this Scheme the funds will be utilised to increase production and productivity of cotton through components such as distribution of certified seeds, conducting field demonstrations, distribution of agricultural implements, training programmes for farmers, input distribution, supply of sprinkler sets, conducting IPM demonstrations and training, supply of implements etc.

2) CSS - Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm & Maize (ISOPOM)

`6400.00 lakhs (State share: Central share:: `1600 : `4800 lakhs) are proposed for this scheme. Under this Scheme the funds are utilised for the purchase of breeder seeds, for production of foundation seeds, distribution of certified seeds of pulses and oilseeds, infrastructure development, and other components including expenditure on establishment.

This scheme is implemented during Kharif, Rabi and summer. Seeds viz., Production of Foundation seed, certified seeds are distributed at 50% subsidy. In this scheme demonstrations viz., Block demonstration, IPM (Bio-intensive), FFS are conducted and inputs required for the demonstrations like Gypsum, micronutrients, Bio-fertilizers, weedicides are supplied at 50% subsidy. Distribution of Agricultural implements viz., Bullock drawn implements and Plant Protection equipments and Agro Processing Equipments are supplied at 50% Subsidy Provision for Infrastructure facilities viz., construction of Threshing Yards, Storage godowns for enabling hygienic threshing and reduce post harvest losses at ratio of 50:50(central and state: seed producing agency). For transfer of technology to the farmers, the training plays as an effective tool. Farmers' trainings are conducted with assistance of `15000 for a batch of 50 farmers. Officers' trainings are provided with assistance of `16000.00 for a batch of 30 officers.

Objectives:

- Enhance and balance agricultural growth in the State.
- Increasing area, production and enhancing productivity of Oilseeds, Oil palm and Maize crops.
- Sustainability in Agriculture.

Outcome:

Improvement in overall production and productivity of edible oils and maize crops.

3) Development of Agriculture under New Macro Management Mode

₹1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹100.00 lakhs is the State share and ₹900.00 lakhs is share from Centre. The funds will be utilised to implement the work plan prepared by the state keeping in view of crop region specific requirement of the State Programmes such as Quality Seed Programmes, Crop Production Management Programmes, Integrated Nutrient Management, Human Resource Development, Farm Mechanization.

Objective:

- To formulate interventions based on States specific/region specific problems in crop production and formulate programmes accordingly.
- Certification, value addition, marketing of organic produce as per the State Organic Farming Policy
- Assisting the farmers by providing subsidy to purchase farm equipments/machineries for reduction in drudgery of farm operations and adoption of scientific farming practices and carry out farm operations on time.
- Arranging need based trainings for extension personnel to improve their technical know-how and improvement of infrastructure facilities of the training centres.
- To adopt and demonstrate precision farming techniques of land, crop, water, nutrient management as well as pest and diseases management.
- To impart training to the farmers and the officials of the line departments and extend advisory services on precision farming techniques.

Outcome

The Model organic villages/sites is established one in each district. Provides satellite based and other training programmes to farmers and extension personnel and to develop the infrastructure facilities of training venues. Helps the farmers to acquire modern farm equipments viz., rotavator, and seed cum fertilizer drill, power weeders, power ploughs and other such equipments. The farmers are enlightened with latest crop production technologies.

4) Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Model

₹400.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, the funds will be utilised to implement extension programmes with NGO's by decentralising decision making at the District level and integrating the Agriculture Department with the allied Departments.

5) Micro irrigation

₹4000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, Under this scheme, Sprinkler sets/ Rain guns, drip irrigation sets are distributed at subsidized rate. The scheme is being implemented since 2006-07. Government of India provides a 40% subsidy and 10 % needs to be provided by State Government. Since the Government of Karnataka has enhanced the subsidy level from 50% to 75%, in addition to 40% subsidy from the Government of India, the State Government provides the remaining 35% to match 75%. This facilitates for adoption of micro irrigation systems by farmers

Objectives:

- To increase the area under micro irrigation with due emphasis conserve the water table.
- To increase the water use efficiency.
- To increase the income by adopting the micro irrigation systems.
- Reducing the cost of production.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes:

There are no Schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Directorate of Agriculture

₹1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized to implement the A.E.P., Computer centre at Directorate, Plan Development and Research. The expenditure covers Civil works, rent, rate and taxes, purchase of stationery, computerization of various programmes, development of software, conducting short term research studies, construction / renovation of buildings at Directorate of Agriculture and hiring of vehicles.

Objectives

- Hiring of vehicles and outsourcing of manpower.
- Computerization of various programmes and digitalisation of activities of the Department.
- To meet the expenditure incurred towards rent of offices located in private buildings and other related expenditures.
- To improve the quality of schemes formulated by the Department.
- To conduct short term research projects which are directly beneficial to the farmers through Universities of Agricultural Sciences and Institutions conducting agricultural research

The department supports updating of technical information and provides platform for sharing field problems, Computerization is achieved up to district level, and Research outcomes/new technologies are communicated to the farmers to implement at field level.

2) Supply of seeds

₹10600.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, The amount will be utilised for supply of certified good quality seeds to farmers at subsidised rate.

Objective of the Scheme

To distribute seeds under subsidy to all the small and marginal farmers in the State. This scheme is being implemented since 2005-06 in the state. The seed availability for distribution under this scheme and for price fixation tenders are invited as per KTPP act. Seed supplying Agencies and Crop/varieties are identified and Seeds are procured on consignment basis and guidelines are issued for distribution. Seeds are made available for distribution to the farmers at Departmental RSKs and identified additional sale points.

This scheme is implemented during Kharif, Rabi and Summer. Seeds are distributed under subsidy as per the seasonal requirement. In 2010-11 since there is provision for distribution of certified seed under RKVY scheme only truthfully labelled seeds are distributed to small and marginal farmers under SF&MF scheme. In this scheme seeds are distributed to small and marginal farmers to a maximum area of 2ha or their actual holding whichever is less. Small and marginal farmers are identified based on the updated list obtained from the Revenue department and seeds are distributed to such authorized small and marginal farmers. Seeds are distributed to farmers based on the crop wise subsidy fixed per Kg of seeds and excluding this subsidy amount farmer share is collected. Total outcome of the scheme will be increased seed replacement rate and food production.

3) Seed Risk Fund

₹100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The demand of seeds would vary with seasonal conditions and also market situations. Sometimes the entire seeds produced to meet the demand may not be utilized resulting in carry over or may have to be disposed off as non-seed. To protect the Govt., agencies against these losses and to pay the difference between the prices disposed for non-seed purpose and the seed price the budget is made.

4) Soil Health Centres

₹300.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the Budget will be utilised for production and distribution of bio fertilizer in the Departmental labs and encouraging sustained Agriculture popularisation of Bio fertilizers etc.

5) Fertilizer Interest Subsidy

An outlay of ₹2000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for paying of interest on the loan amount of ₹400.00 crores availed by the Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (KSCMF) which is a nodal agency, for buffer stocking of fertilizer which involves advance payment to the manufacturers and stocking of fertilizers for 3-4 months.

In the State to overcome the problem of availability of fertilizers especially during Kharif season, the Govt. decided to implement the buffer stock scheme through Karnataka State co-Operative Marketing Federation as nodal agency. Based on the Kharif 2009 consumption, the buffer stock quantity for Kharif 2010 was finalized and fertilizer manufacturers were requested to supply the required quantity of fertilizers in consultation with the federation. The details of quantity are DAP-3.00 lakh tonnes, MOP-0.50 lakh tonnes, NPK-1.00 Lakh tonnes and Urea-1.00 lakh tonnes.

During 2010-11 `1500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme for paying of interest on the loan amount of `400 crores availed by the Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (KSCMF) which is a nodal agency, for buffer stocking of fertilizer which involves advance payment to the manufacturers and stocking of fertilizers for 3-4 months.

Objectives of the Scheme

The Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (KSCMF) has been made as nodal agency by providing `400.00 crores loan from the bank. Since, buffer stocking involves advance payment to the manufacturers and stocking of fertilizers for 3-4 months, the institution has to pay interest to this. In order to pay the interest for the same the new scheme is been initiated.

Interest on `400.00 crores loan-During Kharif 2010, Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation has to make fertilizer purchases from different manufacturers and stock it for 7-8 months and to this amount utilized, 9% interest has to be paid to the bank every month. During 2009-10, approximately `18.60 crores interest has been incurred and for the year 2010-11, an amount of `13.00 crores has been estimated for this purpose.

Storage Charges- In the district, based on the requirement, fertilizers have to be stocked under buffer stock. From the date of stocking to release, the storage charges have to be paid for that period. During 2009-10, approximately `5.00 crores has been incurred and for the year 2010-11, an amount of `2.00 crores has been estimated for this purpose.

Transport Charges-In order to overcome the immediate shortage of fertilizers in the districts, inter district movement of fertilizers have to made to which the KSCMF has to spend incur transport charges. During 2009-10, `10.97 lakhs has been spent on transport charges. For the year 2010-11, only if there is any inter district movement the transport charges have to be paid.

6) Insecticides control laboratory

`400.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized to implement the programmes like Plant Protection measures and strengthening of bio control labs. The expenditure covers for the control of epidemic/endemic pests and diseases in the state by distribution of plant-based pesticides, need based pesticides and also supply of storage bins and construction of pucca kotis in order to reduce storage loss.

7) Farm related activities

`300.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized to cover publishing the books and journals and providing slides and slide stories,

films, video films and pictures in the Directorate and districts. It also covers to disseminate technical knowledge through installation of stalls at Mysore Dasara Exhibition, conducting of fairs, preparation of exhibitions and handbills, installation of exhibition structure, Repairs, Renovation and infrastructure facilities for Rural Development Training Centres.

8) Subsidy for Crop Loan

An outlay of `500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget is utilized for providing interest subsidy of 4% to facilitate short term crop loans, up to `50000.00 to the farmers at 3% interest rate from the Public sector commercial banks and Regional Rural banks.

Objective

The main objective of the scheme is to extend substantial relief to the farmers by reducing the heavy interest burden on the crop loans up to `50,000 provided by Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

This scheme is applicable to short- term agricultural production loans/crop loans up to `50,000 sanctioned by Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks with effect from 01-04-2009. The loans issued under this scheme for agricultural operations shall be classified as per the norms of the NABARAD. The loans issued under this scheme for agricultural operations shall be classified as per the norms of the NABARAD. The benefit of the scheme is not applicable to the investment credit advanced by Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks to the farmers .The benefit of the subsidy under this scheme is linked to repayment of crop loans by the farmers within the due dates. Each branch of commercial bank and Regional Rural Bank shall charge interest at the rate of 3% for the crop loans up to `50, 000 advanced with effect from 01-04-2009 up to 31-03-2010 and claim interest subsidy at the rate of 3% (difference between 7% and 4%) from the Government. The Director of Agriculture shall release subsidy @ 3% to the Commercial Banks/ RRBs on the quantum of loans sanctioned to the farmers.

9) Tribal Sub Plan

Proposed outlay for this scheme shown under separate head. The budget is utilized for the upliftment of the ST farmers in Agriculture by distribution of Agricultural inputs, Storage Bins, Plant Protection Sprayers, Diesel Pumpsets, Submersible Motors, Farm Machinery and Micro irrigation Equipment like Sprinklers and Drip at subsidized rates.

Objective & Outcome

Upliftment of the ST farmers in Agriculture by distribution of Agricultural inputs, Storage Bins, Plant Protection Sprayers, Diesel Pump sets, Submersible Motors, Farm Machinery and Micro irrigation Equipment like Sprinklers and Drip at subsidized rates.

10) Special Component Plan

Proposed outlay for this scheme shown under separate head. The budget is utilized for the upliftment of the SC farmers in Agriculture by distribution of Agricultural inputs, Storage

Bins, Plant Protection Sprayers, Diesel Pumpsets, Submersible Motors, Farm Machinery and Micro irrigation Equipment like Sprinklers and Drip at subsidized rates.

Objective & Outcome

Upliftment of the SC farmers in Agriculture by distribution of Agricultural inputs, Storage Bins, Plant Protection Sprayers, Diesel Pump sets, Submersible Motors, Farm Machinery and Micro irrigation Equipment like Sprinklers and Drip at subsidized rates.

11) Other agricultural schemes

₹300.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for the purpose of productivity awards to farmers, committee and consultancy, Krishipandith Prasasthi, SATCOM centre, Drought monitoring cell, Compensation to families of farmers who committed suicide.

12) Organic fertilizers (Organic farming)

₹10000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized for state level components like organic village, certification of organic products, bio mass production, on farm processing, storage, strengthening of PRL, R&D etc and encouraging organic farming. It also covers study tour and training programmes for the farmers and extension staff, conducting seminars, exhibitions, publicity and propaganda.

Objectives

- To increase the self-confidence of farmers.
- To facilitate farmers to understand that farming is not a business, it is a culture.
- To reduce the debt burden of farmers and enable them to achieve sustenance and self-respect.
- To equip the farmers to effectively mitigate the drought situation in rain fed and drought prone areas.
- Soil is not an inert matter, is a hub of millions of organisms. So it has to be protected.
- To reduce the cost of cultivation by utilizing locally available organic resources.
- To encourage traditional crops and traditional food habits.
- To facilitate interaction between farmer and consumer.
- To create awareness to farming community on principles and practices of organic farming.
- To train the extension machinery of line Departments on Organic Farming.
- To facilitate Agriculture Universities and other research organizations to take up research on Organic Farming in a holistic way.
- To facilitate formation of farmers associations/clubs/ groups for sustainable use of soil, water and other natural resources.
- To facilitate value addition, on farm processing and marketing for Organic Produce.

Outcome

- Improvement of soil health

- Reduction in cost of cultivation- No dependence on external inputs like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals etc.
- Production of quality food and increase in farmers income.
- Improvement in crop diversity and bio-diversity.
- Model organic village/ sites are used for training of farmers, NGOs and departmental officers for further expansion of the area under organic cultivation.
- To take up research in organic farming in a holistic way.
- Improvement in soil health, less dependence on external inputs and reduction in cost of cultivation and increase in net returns.
- Value addition, on farm processing and direct marketing.
- Environmental protection and improvement in the health of consumers

13) New agricultural promotion schemes

₹10000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, The funds are utilised to distribute Farm machinery and Agro Processing Equipments to farmers at subsidised rates and also to provide assistance to farmers for establishing community/individual-threshing yards.

Distribution of Agricultural implements viz., Hi-tech implements, Power Tillers, Diesel Pumpsets and Tractor/Tiller operated Plant Protection equipments and Agro Processing Equipments at 50% subsidy. Providing 50% subsidy for construction of Threshing Yards for enabling hygienic threshing and reduce post harvest losses. District level workshop are organised to provide training to field staff, farmers, Self Help Groups, farmwomen in agro processing and value addition.

Assisting the farmers by providing subsidy to purchase farm equipments/machineries for reduction in drudgery of farm operations and adoption of scientific farming practices and carry out farm operations on time Agro-processing unit helps in minimizing grain loss and also helps to obtain hygienic food grains

Objectives

- To meet shortfall of farm labour and animal Power
- To reduce drudgery in farm operations
- Encourage timely farm operations
- To save time & to cover more area in short span of time
- Increase efficiency in farm operations that ultimately helps in higher production & productivity.
- Minimization of post harvest losses
- Value addition to the farm produce and
- Enhancing income of the farmer, thereby making farming profitable.

14) Enrichment of Soil Fertility - SDP

₹2000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹1500.00 lakhs is provided for SDP and ₹500.00 lakhs is provided for non SDP taluks. The budget is utilized for providing financial assistance to farmers for establishment of Biodigestors and Vermicomposting units and distribution of Micronutrients in the Backward Taluks of the State.

The programme is being implemented in all the taluks of the state in addition to 114 backward and most backward taluks with the following objectives:

- Improving the soil fertility status.
- Improving the economic condition of the farming community.
- Promoting use of micronutrients and bio-fertilizers.
- Promoting production of organic manures.
- Preventing environmental pollution and protection of animal and human health
- Reducing the cost of cultivation
- Effective utilization of the available resources

Outcome:

- Decrease in use of chemical fertilizers.
- Effective utilization of resources available.
- Improvement in the soil fertility status.
- Increase in yield of the crops.

Improvement in the economic status of the farming community by reducing cost of cultivation.

15) Integrated Agriculture Extension System:

₹4000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, as there is an acute shortage of staff in the department there is a need to strengthen the Raitha Samparka Kendras and provide a single window based extension system. The funds under this scheme will be utilized to organise Integrated Production and Protection Management Schools (Farmer Field School), capacity building to Facilitators, provide exposure visits to the farmers and to provide Farmer's Identity cards (Smart Cards) in 100 RSKs coming under most backward SDP taluks

It is observed that the crop yields can be increased (30 to 47%) in the dry land areas based on the demonstrations conducted by the Watershed Development Department with the assistance of ICRISAT and State Agricultural Universities. It is also observed that Rainfed agriculture has a lot of untapped potential and current crop yields are lower by two to five folds than the potential yields. In this background, the Government of Karnataka has initiated 4 years (2009-10 to 2013-14) Project called 'Bhoochetana' to improve the livelihoods of the dry land farmers by increasing the agricultural productivity in the raifed agriculture.

Objectives

- To enhance 20% of crop yields in 24 dry land districts through adoption of best technologies.
- Undertake stratified soil sampling, analysis of micronutrients, preparation of GIS-based soil maps in selected districts and issue of soil health cards to farmers
- Capacity building of dry land farmers through coordinated efforts from Dept. of Agriculture, State Agriculture Universities, ICRISAT and Watershed Development department.

16) Agri-Business Investment Fund:

₹2500.00 lakhs are proposed for Global Investment meet and Food Process in Agriculture and also establish Karnataka State Agri-Business Investment and Development Corporation. It will be one stop shop for private investors to do business in the area of agri-business. It aims to provide single window service. Private investment in agri-business sector will result in increased agricultural productivity, increased income among small and marginal farmers and increased employment.

17) Compensation to Snake bite

₹100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. An assistance of ₹1.00 lakh will be provided to the families of those farmers and agricultural laborers who lose their lives in accidents like falling from coconut /areca trees or snakebite or any other agriculture related accidents. In respect of loss of crop/hay-stacks an amount of upto ₹10000.00 will be provided as relief.

18) Farmers Super Store

₹500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The amount will be utilized to provide financial assistance to the Super Stores established under Public-Private Partnership which in turn provides technical information, agriculture inputs and implements to the farmers. The programme will be carried out in the 5 major Agriculture Zones of Karnataka in the lines similar to e-choupal model as in Madhya Pradesh State.

19) Up-gradation of District Agriculture Training Centre

₹900.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget is utilized to upgrade the infrastructure and training facilities at District Agriculture Training Centers.

The scheme was started in the year 2008-09 with an intention to develop the infrastructure facilities through civil works at DATC's. In this endeavour, office and hostel renovations, providing basic amenities for the trainees water supply, solar systems, advance training aids, rain water harvesting etc., has been taken up in the training centers. The scheme is implemented through State funds.

Objective

- To improve the basic amenities of the DATC's.
- To cater to the needs of providing advanced equipments and materials necessary for effective training.

Outcome

- There has been improvement in basic amenities provided to the DATC's.
- The trainings are conducted in the DATC's using latest training equipments. This has enhanced in adoption of latest agricultural technologies by the farmers and extension officers there by boosting their self confidence.
- Improvement in capacity building of farmers and extension officers.

20) Hasiru Habba (Krishi Mela)

₹1500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme to create awareness among the farming community on diversified farming activities and extension initiatives by organizing local exhibitions about new technologies in Agriculture and allied fields at the Gram Panchayat Level.

Objectives

- Providing an integrated and unified approach for delivering the programmes of agriculture and its allied departments to the farmers.
- Arranging timely availability of various agri inputs and services.
- Interaction of scientists with farmers.

Under this scheme the following components of Krishi Utsava will be taken. Organizing Mobile Information Unit, Agriculture Exhibition and Raita Samvaada at three different levels District level-3 days (Budget: 4.0 lakhs), Taluk level-3 days (Budget:3.0 lakhs) and at Hobli level - 1 week (Budget: 1.8 lakhs) .

Places convenient for farmers convergence and participation like APMC market yards and other options like District Agriculture Training Centre, Krishi Vignan Kendra, Universities, Public Parks, Play grounds etc., Committees have been formed at different levels - State, District, Taluk and Hobli level for effective organization and implementation of the event (Annexure enclosed in the guidelines).Participants are :The Officers of agriculture and allied departments, Elected representatives, University Scientists (Agriculture/Horticulture/Veterinary), Agri input supply agencies, Credit Agencies (Nationalized Banks and Co-operative Societies), Local NGOs and NGOs associated with agriculture and allied departments, Farm facilitators, Farmers field school trainees, Raita Shakthi Groups, Groups under ATMA programme, Self Help Groups etc., and Farmers.

Convergence of the efforts of agri and allied departments. Timely availability of services and inputs to farmers. Exchange of ideas between farmers and scientists. Increase in productivity due to adoption of scientific technologies. In an effort to improve the farming sector, the government has initiated several programmes and agriculture and allied departments carry these out independently. As agriculture activities are seasonal, absence of timely delivery of goods and services translate to loss of investments, resources and opportunities to farmers. Hence, there is a need for convergence of the activities of agriculture and allied departments.

21) Farmers' Study Tour

₹300.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget is utilized for taking the farmers abroad to provide insights into various advancements in agriculture and allied technologies elsewhere in the world.

22) Karnataka Agriculture Mission

₹100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget is utilized for meeting the expenses of the Chairman and its members of Krishi Mission.

23) Capital Account

₹200.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget is utilized for construction of new departmental buildings, expansion and maintenance of the existing departmental buildings by the Public Works Department.

24) Raitha Samparka Kendra

An outlay of ₹3500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Out of which, ₹2500.00 lakhs is proposed for the SDP. The funds will be utilised for providing infrastructure like construction of Raitha Samparka Kendra, Assistant Director office, District Agriculture Training Centre and Soil Health Centre in the backward taluks of the State.

To provide buildings to 69 RSKs in backward taluks of Karnataka each with a cost of ₹25.00 lakhs/RSK with a total capital assistance of ₹1725.00 lakhs. Also it has been planned to provide buildings to 31 RSKs (₹25.00 lakhs/RSK) in non backward taluks of Karnataka with a total capital assistance of ₹775.00 lakhs. The total capital assistance required for construction of RSK as per CDI allocation ₹2500.00 lakhs.

Objectives

- To provide updated information on crop production technological options, production practices, and market intelligence.
- To facilitate on site provision of agricultural inputs like fertilizer, pp chemicals, seeds etc.
- To facilitate on site provision of primary testing facilities like seed germination and quality tests, Soil testing etc.
- To provide for demonstration of both public and private seed materials and inputs at the Kendra level
- To provide a forum for interface with public and private sector technologies and inputs.

Under Raitha Mitra Yojane each hobli is having a Raitha Samparka Kendra. To house these Raitha Samparka Kendras in hobli head quarters in Government's own building, is a basic necessity, as the most of the hobli centres do not have necessary infrastructural facilities to stock seeds and other critical agricultural inputs. As of now, 317 RSKs are housed in rented buildings. Rent at the rate of ₹2500.00 to 5000.00 (Based on the location of the RSK) per month or amount fixed by competent authorities (whichever is less) is paid to the owner of the buildings. Also, during peak season the department is hiring godowns for storage of seeds and other inputs for the purpose of sales to farmers.

In the State out of 745 RSKs, 317 are housed in rented buildings, 280 are housed in Departmental buildings. 60 RSK are under construction by KARNIK. Totally, 88 centres are provided with buildings from Government's own resources.

The RSK's are strengthened through providing own buildings to effectively serve the above purpose.

25) Micro Irrigation Corporation

An out lay of `95.50 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. With a view to protecting the groundwater and economizing the on consumption of electricity, adopting drip or sprinkler irrigation system is need to be made compulsory for farmers in the state. Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture departments are giving subsidy to drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems. The amount will be utilized to purchase the necessary site and for the construction of building of “Antharaganga Micro Irrigation Corporation” which will provide single window system for the subsidy to farmers.

26) Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane

`8900.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which `1400.00 lakh will be utilised under SDP. The budget will be utilized for the implementation of the schemes viz., Revitalization of Agriculture Extension System, Boochetana, Seed Mission and Farm Mechanization Mission.

Objectives

- To incentivize the states so as to increase public investments in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to States in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the Districts and the States based on agro climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs / crops /priorities are better reflected in the Agricultural plans of the States.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focus interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors
- To bring out quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

f) New Schemes

1) K-KISSAN (Karnataka Krishi Information System Services and Networking)

An outlay of `3758.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme to strengthen infrastructure of all the offices of the Department from Taluk to Head Office. In order to strengthen the state’s agriculture extension system and shed the inefficiency tag to provide easy access to transfer of technology to farmers and minimize the risk of crop failure, there is a need to revamp and modernize the extension system by building of basic infrastructure and greater use of modern, state of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are necessary. State Agriculture Departments should ideally allocate at least 30-35 per cent their resources for operational expenses on agricultural extension to make the extension system fully functional (National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi).

The department has taken steps to strengthen the Raitha Samparka Kendras(RSK) through ICT applications with the Vision and Mission of creating an environment conducive for “Raising Farm Productivity and Income” to global levels through provision of

relevant information and services to the stakeholders and empowerment through connectivity, 24X7 information and services , save up to 60% time and efforts , improvement in service and transparency, enables to facilitate effective and efficient personal management, savings in administration costs, enables to facilitate effective and efficient asset management, enables to facilitate effective and efficient management of information on license, principle certificates and other information, stock sale statements, online application and payments, dealers, suppliers and other service providers, inputs, soil samples and fertilizer. Efforts have also been made to computerize all the offices of the Department from Taluk to Head Office.

The department has also taken steps to provide e-Governance solution from RSK to Secretariat (Agriculture) comprising of offices of 747 RSKs, 176 Taluk ADAs, 23 District Agriculture Training Centres, 48 Laboratories, 30 District JDAs, Head Office (52 sections) and Secretariat (Agriculture) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model on Quarterly Guaranteed Revenue (QGR) payment basis for a period of 5 years taking the existing IT infrastructure into consideration. Hence the budget under this scheme will be utilized to meet the Capital Expenditure (Capex) and Operational Expenditure (Opex), which would be approximately `3758.00 lakhs every year.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

An amount of `2843.32 lakhs are proposed for the implementation of various ongoing programmes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP.

a) Special Development Plan

1. An outlay of `2500.00 lakhs are proposed for the Raitha Samparka Kendra. The budget is utilized for the implementation of various developmental activities in the Backward Taluks of the state like Purchase of Sites and Construction of Raitha Samparka Kendras, Assistant Director of Agriculture Offices, District Agriculture Training Centres and Soil Health Centres,
2. `1500.00 lakhs for enrichment of soil, distribution of Farm Machinery, Seeds, Micronutrients and Encouraging Organic Farming .
3. `1400.00 lakhs has been earmarked for SDP under RKVY, Budget will be utilised for Revitalization of Agriculture Extension System, Boochetana, Seed Mission and Farm Mechanization Mission.

b) Special Component Plan

An outlay of `14563.80 lakhs are proposed under State Sector and `365.11 lakhs proposed under District Sector. The budget is utilized for the upliftment of the SC farmers in Agriculture by distribution of Agricultural inputs, Storage Bins, Plant Protection Sprayers, Diesel Pumpssets, Submersible Motors, Farm Machinery and Micro irrigation Equipment like Sprinklers and Drip at subsidized rates.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An outlay of `5888.45 lakhs are proposed under State Sector and `147.62 lakhs proposed under District Sector. The budget is utilized for the upliftment of the ST farmers in

Agriculture by distribution of Agricultural inputs, Storage Bins, Plant Protection Sprayers, Diesel Pumpsets, Submersible Motors, Farm Machinery and Micro irrigation Equipment like Sprinklers and Drip at subsidized rates.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	100.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	5887.50	6162.50
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	79979.50
New Schemes	-	3758.00
Total: State Sector	5987.50	89900.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	3730.60	2843.32
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	3730.60	2843.32
Grand Total	9718.10	92743.32

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

The Department mission is to achieve efficient and effective development, management and conservation of the watershed in Karnataka. The main objectives of the Department is to undertake appropriate land use and to take up protection conservation measure in order to minimize erosion through watershed approach and simultaneously increase the productivity of the land, income of the farmers, to protect, improve and manage water resources in watershed, to minimize adverse effects of natural disasters such as flood, drought and landslides etc., and to develop suitable measures for socio-economic development of rural areas in the watershed.

Watershed development is of special significance since the State has the second largest arid zone in the country and less than one fourth of the gross cultivated area is irrigated. Soil erosion has adversely affected fertility. The State is the pioneer in the implementation of the Watershed development programme. The total area available for watershed development in the State is about 129.70 lakh hectares. Out of which, an area of 49.27 lakh hectares have been treated upto March 2010. The remaining area to be treated is about 80.43 lakh hectares. One externally aided project is being implemented by the Watershed Development Department.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Soil & Watershed conservation	14060.00	14060.00

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Area Covered	000 Hectares	473.05	385.00	81.39

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An amount of ` 15700.00 lakhs are proposed under State Sector and ` 978.19 lakhs under District Sector. In Addition, an amount of ` 42608.05 lakhs are proposed under Central Share.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Reclamation of Saline & Alkaline soils -Pilot project - (Ugar badruk):

An amount of `67.00 lakhs are the state share and `147.00 lakhs for share from the Center. The funds will be utilised for the Pilot Project Ugar Badruk Village, Athani Taluka of Belgaum District. The scheme is under implementation on 60:20:20 basis by sharing the cost among GOI, GOK and beneficiary share, it is proposed to reclaim 395 hectares of area.

2) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP):

`21700.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme of which 2170.00 lakhs is proposed for state share and `19530.00 lakhs is central share. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for sustainable development of rainfed areas and degraded or wasteland areas on integrated watershed development approach. The Centre and the state have to bear the financial outlay in the ratio of 90:10.

Common guidelines 2008 have been evolved and published by ministry of Agriculture government of India applicable to all the ministries and departments engaged in the task of watershed development programmes. Under the new guidelines all the area development programmes like DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been brought under one umbrella with the nomenclature as integrated watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

Department of land Resources, Ministry of Rural development government of India have accorded sanction to Karnataka to take up 119 IWMP projects during the year 2009-10. This programme is planned to be implemented in 27 district of the state except Bangalore urban and Kodagu.

These projects have to be implemented in a span of 4-7 years. Under this new programme sustainable development and equity of rain fed areas is ensured by way of people's participation. Livelihood security and income generation activities are also emphasised. Besides concentrating on integrated agricultural farming systems.

Salient features of IWMP

1. Live hood Orientation
2. Cluster Approach
3. Scientific Planning
4. Institutional Frame work
5. Capacity Building
6. Evaluation

Institutional Set Up for Implementation IWMP is formulated at ministry, state, District, project and village level.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) Comprehensive Watershed Development Project (SUJALA-III)

₹ 1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised to take up the project in five districts viz., Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Chamarajanagar and Gadag.

The World Bank aided Karnataka Watershed Project more popularly known as Sujala Watershed Project was implemented in six drought prone districts namely Kolar, Tumkur, Chickballapur, Chitradurga, Haveri and Dharwad. Sujala has emerged as successful model in the field of Watershed development. Based on this model Sujala Watershed Project-III which will be implemented in six districts namely Bidar, Gulbarga, Gadag, Koppal, Chamarajanagar and Davanagere. The proposal is already submitted to World Bank and is awaiting for its approval.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Directorate of Watershed Development

₹ 475.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards staff salaries and other expenses of the Watershed Development Department.

2) Karnataka Watershed Training Centre

₹ 60.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for the training programmes on Watershed Development Technology for technical staff and field staff of the department.

3) Training and Evaluation of Watershed Development Department Scheme

₹ 8.25 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the Budget will be utilised for workshops, training and evaluation of Watershed Schemes.

4) PM's Relief Package-Participatory Watershed Project

₹ 2603.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the Budget will be utilised for revitalisation of 6 distressed districts of the state namely, Belgaum, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kodagu and Shimoga. The Scheme is being implemented on SUJALA Model (SUJALA-II).

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has announced Prime Minister Relief Package for 6 districts of Karnataka where suicides of farmer's have taken place. Watershed Development Department has formulated Watershed Development programme for treatment of watersheds on Sujala model. It has been decided to implement this programme in selected 6 distressed districts (Belgaum, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Hassan, Kodagu, Shimoga) at the cost of ₹ 180.00 crore by treating 1,50,000 hectares in 41 talukas, 59 Sub Watersheds in 314 Micro Watershed areas. In these areas, it is proposed to take up soil & water conservation activities afforestation, agro-forestry and horticulture activities, livestock activities, fisheries development and income generation activities.

Objectives of the Schemes

- To recharge the ground water table through soil and moisture conservation techniques.
- To enhance the agricultural production and reduce poverty in the watershed areas.
- To strengthen the community and institutional arrangements for natural resource management.
- To improve the productive potentials in selected watersheds.
- To improve natural resources base.
- To check migration by providing enhanced employment and livelihood options.

The project has been implemented through participatory watershed approach. The NABARD and the State Government has to bear the financial outlay in the ratio of 80:20. Project will be implemented over a period of 6 years starting from 2008-09 to 2013-14.

5) NABARD RIDF Assisted Watershed Development

₹ 300.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme.

6) Fisheries Farm Pond and Other Water Harvesting Structures

₹ 45.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the Budget will be utilised to harness the availability of water in the Farm Ponds and other water harvesting structures for production of protein rich fish food.

7) Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana-Watershed

₹ 2400.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the Budget will be utilised to reorient the Agriculture Development Strategies for rejuvenation of Agriculture to meet the needs/demands of the farmers.

The scheme is covered in all the districts of the State, construction of Suvarna Krishi Hondas, 40% benefit to SC/ST farmers and 60% to SF/MF farmers, Maximum unit cost of construction for each Suvarna Krishi Honda is ₹ 10000.00

Objectives

- Provide supplementary irrigation during critical stages of the crop.
- Recharge and rejuvenate ground water table.
- To provide drinking water to animals during summer
- To provide employment to agriculture labours
- To mitigate drought situation.

Rain water harvesting in the farm ponds, providing irrigation to crops under critical conditions, Ground water table recharge, Arresting silt, Providing drinking water source for animals, Cultivation of forest, fruit plants, vegetables on bunds, Increase in crop production, Fish rearing, Sustainable poverty alleviation, Employment opportunities for labour these are the major outcome of the scheme.

8) Construction of water harvesting structure-pilot project

`300.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised to take up water harvesting and ground water recharge structures such as Check Dam, Nala Bund, Vented Dams and Percolation Tanks there by providing water at critical condition to Agriculture Crops and drinking water to Animals and also for community purpose.

In Karnataka the ground water is being used to a larger extent for agricultural crops through dug wells and bore wells as a result, the ground water level is depleting to a larger extent day by day. This has resulted in dried up open wells and bore wells placing the farming community in trouble. As a new initiative State Government has launched a scheme through Watershed Development Department for recharge of underground water in Dakshin Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Chikkamagalur, Shimoga, Kodagu, Hassan, Dharwad, Belgaum and Davanagere Districts. The ground water recharge structures like Check dams, Vented dams, Nalabunds and Percolation tanks will be constructed in the drainage lines for recharge of wells.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

An amount of `978.19 lakhs are proposed for the implementation of various ongoing programmes.

C) Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP

a) Special Development Plan-Jalasiri

`5300.00 lakhs are proposed under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) - Special Development Programme. Out of which `1851.43 lakhs covered under SCP and `748.57 lakhs under TSP. The scheme will be renamed as “Jalasiri -SDP”. The funds will be utilised to take up land development, water harvesting structures and to improve ground water recharging.

b) Special Component Plan

`2543.40 lakhs are proposed under this scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`1028.35 lakhs are proposed under this scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	27147.00	4840.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	1000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	8888.25
New Schemes		971.75
Total: State Sector	27147.00	15700.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	15461.05	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	978.19
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	15461.05	978.19
Grand Total	42608.05	16678.19

HORTICULTURE

Karnataka occupies a prominent place in the Horticulture map of the country. Horticulture provides excellent opportunities in raising the income of the farmers even in the dry tracts. A significant shift towards horticulture is evident in the state with an increase in area and production. Horticulture provides higher unit productivity and offers great scope for value addition and this sector is taking inroads throughout the length and breadth of the state. Karnataka having the highest acreage under dry farming in the country next only to Rajasthan has a great potential to grow high value but less water demanding horticultural crops. There is a great scope for using the available abundant waste and marginal lands for cultivation of dry land horticultural crops. Further the available wasteland based resources besides providing congenial agro-climatic conditions has much scope for integrated development of horticulture in the state.

Economic liberalization policy of the Government has led to many multinational companies involved in horticulture sector to establish in Karnataka. This has led to exposure of the farmers to newer varieties of crops resulting in potential marketing opportunities both domestic and export of high yielding crops such as flowers, hybrid vegetables etc. The State has a wide network of both private and public sectors for supply of seeds, fertilizers and other inputs. The setting up of international air cargo services and cold storage at the Bangalore Airport has resulted in the boosting of the floriculture sector. The scope for development of Horticulture in the state is ever increasing in view of the fact that the production of hybrid vegetables and fruits to gear up production to meet the National per capita recommendation of fruits and vegetables as protective and nutritious foods. Horticulture based exports have potential to become one of the major foreign exchange earners.

Horticulture is an important land based enterprise in Karnataka. Horticultural crops occupy an area of 19.29 lakh hectares accounting for 14.47% of the total cultivable area in the State. The annual production from horticultural crops is 149.93 lakh metric tons. The contribution in terms of value is around ` 18028.10 crore. There is a clear indication that the farmers are shifting from agricultural crops to horticultural crops mainly because horticulture is less labour cost intensive and more remunerative.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Horticulture	20953.71	20953.71

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Production of Fruit crops	000 MT	6146	6146	100
Production of Vegetable Crops	000 MT	7423	7423	100
Production of Coconut	Mil. No.	6067	6067	100

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

₹22400.00 lakhs is proposed under State Sector and ₹1878.71 lakhs under District Sector. In Addition, of ₹1296.00 lakhs is proposed under Central Share.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Central Sector Schemes are being implemented on Mission Mode. The Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Coconut Development Board has a sharing pattern of 75:25 and 100:0 between Central and State Governments, respectively, with an exception of one programme under Coconut Development Board scheme which has a sharing pattern of 50:25 and 50:50. National Horticulture Mission has a sharing of 85:15. Micro Irrigation scheme has a sharing 40:35. The scheme wise details are as follows.

1) Oil palm Development in Potential States

₹928.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme of which ₹232.00 lakhs is State share and ₹696.00 lakh is share from Centre. Under this Scheme 5000 hectare of area expansion will be taken up.

The important components are area expansion of oil palm crop, maintenance of oil palm seed garden and frontline demonstration project, maintenance of processing mill, training to farmers, providing subsidy for drip-irrigation and expenses towards establishment. Under Area Expansion Programme, on-farm investment subsidy is provided as per the guidelines of the Technology Mission on Oil palm. The funds under this scheme are shared between the Centre and the State in the ration of 75:25.

2) Integrated farming in coconut with CDB Assistance

₹700.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, of which ₹100.00 lakhs is State share and ₹600.00 lakhs is share from Centre.

Objectives:-

- To improve the productivity level in a unit area of coconut holdings by establishment of demonstration plots.
- Removal, Replacement of senile and unproductive coconut palms.
- Adoption of organic farming techniques and inter-cropping.

Coconut Development Board (CDB) sponsors this scheme with 100% assistance for productivity improvement. From 2006-07, a special component for the production and distribution of hybrid coconut seedlings has been introduced with 50% sharing of funds from the state budget.

Following programmes have to be implemented under this scheme.

a) Production and distribution of planting materials.

Production and distribution of 25000 TXD hybrid Coconut seedlings, an outlay of `6.25 lakhs is provided, of which CDB share will be `3.125 lakhs and State share will be `3.125 lakhs.

b) Integrated Farming in Coconut Holdings for Productivity Improvement

- a) Laying out of new demonstration plots @ ` 17500/ha for 1418 ha.
- b) Maintenance of old demonstration plots @ ` 17500/ha. for 1000 ha.
- c) Establishment of organic manure units @ ` 20000/unit subsidy for 101 units.

c) Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme

To cover Coconut Palm Insurance for 19270 hectares, an outlay of `103.71 lakhs is provided, of which CDB share will be `69.14 lakhs and State share will be `34.57 lakhs.

d) Technology Mission on Coconut

- a) Establishment of Neera Demonstration Unit at Horticulture Farm, Thumbe For production of 150000 liters/anum an outlay of `77.355 lakhs is provided, of which CDB share will be `15.05 lakhs and State share will be `62.305 lakhs.
- b) Maintenance of Demonstration cum training centre in Javarannahalli Horticulture Farm, Mandya district.
- c) Management of BHC in Tumkur.

3) National Horticulture Mission

National Horticulture Mission is a comprehensive scheme for development of Horticulture. It has holistic approach of covering all aspects of production, post harvest technology and marketing. Fruits, Plantation, Spices, Medicinal, Aromatic and Flower crops are covered under the scheme. This scheme is implemented with the amount-sharing pattern between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 85:15.

The NHM Scheme is aimed at providing Holistic growth of Horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategy in conscience with diverged Agro Climatic feature to enhance Horticulture production, improve nutrition security and to provide income support to the farmers. It is also aiming at cluster approach and create regional balance and to implement different programmes of the scheme in the selected crops and districts as per the guidelines of National Horticulture Mission.

The total proposed outlay for the year 2011-12 is `15000.00 lakhs of which `12750.00 lakhs will be Central share and `2250.00 lakhs will be the State share (85:15). An amount of `200.00 lakhs earmarked for Special Development Plan programme under NHM. This will be utilized for area expansion of about 18,000 hectares under horticulture crops and 6000 numbers of community tanks/farm ponds and other physical targets.

4) Central Sector Scheme for Drip Irrigation-Micro Irrigation Scheme.

₹ 80000.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme, to cover an area of 50000 hectares. ₹ 2500.00 lakhs is proposed as a token grant of state share for the year 201-12 in the budget.

This scheme aims to bringing more horticulture area under drip and sprinkler irrigation for judicious use of water resources. For increasing the production, productivity and quality of horticulture produce with savings on labour expenditure.

The Department of Horticulture has recognized the advantages in using the Drip Irrigation and has been promoting its use among the farmers since 1991-92. Since inception of the scheme, an area of 2.27 lakh hectares was brought under Drip Irrigation utilizing an amount of ₹ 450.00 crores for providing subsidy. Number of beneficiaries benefited under the scheme since inception is 120000.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Micro Irrigation was sanctioned during fag end of 2005-06, hence implemented during 2006-07. Under this scheme subsidy is available for Drip Irrigation for all Horticulture crops except coffee, tea, rubber, and oil palm. The components for which assistance is available are Drip Irrigation, Sprinkler Irrigation and Drip Demonstration.

The assistance is available for a maximum area of 5 Hectares per beneficiary family for both Drip and Sprinkler irrigation. Under drip irrigation the subsidy is provided at 75% for the first 2 hectares and for the remaining 3 hectares subsidy is 50% in 26 districts of the State. In Bijapur, Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts first 2 hectares will get a subsidy 100% and the remaining 3 hectares will be provided 50% subsidy.

However, the State Government has been providing additional subsidy towards drip irrigation to the tune of 75% in all the Districts and to the tune of 100% in Bijapur, Kolar and Chikkaballapur Districts, which is more than the stipulated norms of 50% subsidy by Government of India.

The subsidy for the Sprinkler Irrigation is at 75% with a maximum of ₹ 7500 per hectare. Under Drip Demonstration component, the State/Central Government Institutes, Farmers of Non Governmental organization/ progressive farmers can avail assistance at 75% for a maximum area of 0.5 hectare.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Directorate of Horticulture

`10.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized to meet the salary and other allowances of 16 Posts of Officers and other staff under the plan scheme.

2) Development and Maintenance of Farms and Nurseries

`200.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for creation of infrastructure in 410 departmental Farms and Nurseries, development of undeveloped areas and production and distribution of quality planting materials of horticulture.

For an annual physical target for the production and maintenance of 7.72 lakh grafts and to safeguard Horticultural Farms and Nurseries, 66200 grafts/seedlings have been produced and different Horticultural Farms and Nurseries have been provided fencing and other measures for safeguarding the farm property.

3) Development of Departmental Laboratories

`380.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the Budget will be utilised for the development and maintenance of Departmental Laboratories i.e., Plant Nutrition Laboratory, Tissue Culture Laboratory, Mushroom Laboratory and Leaf and Tissue Analysis Laboratory, DNA printing Laboratory, Quality Testing and Pesticide Residue analysis Laboratory. It is estimated to analyse 7,000 samples and 8.00-lakh number of tissue culture of banana and other plants.

At present, a full-fledged Tissue Culture Laboratory at Hulimavu is being maintained with an installed capacity to produce nearly 10 lakh planting material. A new tissue culture laboratory has been established at Laxmitake farm in Belgaum.

4) Scheme for Integrated Control of Pests and Diseases of Horticultural Crops

`200.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, it is estimated to produce 300 lakhs parasites and distribution of plant protection chemicals to 8,000 beneficiaries. In addition to this parasite producing laboratories will also be equipped.

In recent years, Horticulture crops have been infested with many pests and diseases such as, Bacterial Blight on Pomegranate, Yellow Leaf Disease and Kole Roga on Arecanut, Mite, Black headed caterpillar and Red Palm Weevil on coconut, Late Blight on Potato, Wilt in Pepper and Betel vine and others.

5) Horticulture Buildings

`300.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be used for construction of various buildings as well as to renovate the existing buildings to house various horticultural offices. It is proposed to construct new building at Directorate of Horticulture as the existing buildings in the Directorate are in dilapidated condition. Funds will also be used for modernisation of office buildings. It is proposed to take up 35 new works.

6) Extension and Training

`150.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized for the preparation of extension material by the Horticultural Information Centre at the Directorate, organising field days, seminars and horticultural shows and farmers' visits and participation in the National level conferences, shows and seminars, preparation of publicity materials, strengthening of Dr. M.H. Mari Gowda National Horticulture library and maintenance of State Level Advanced Training and Development Centre established at Hulimavu horticultural Farm attached to Bio-technology Centre.

7) Introduction of New varieties of Vegetables - New Inventions for Horticulture Development

`300.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, Small and marginal farmers are encouraged to grow improved hybrid and open pollinated vegetable crops. Farmers are given training and demonstration to take up advanced cultivation practices. To create awareness and expand the cultivation area under minor fruits viz., Custard apple, Jamun, Jack fruit, Pummello, Carambola, Butter fruit, Litchi, Rambutan and Kokum which are rich in nutritional and medicinal properties and to create awareness about the importance of nutritional values in Vegetables and fruits in rural area farmers are encouraged to take minor fruit crop cultivation. Promotion of vegetables around major cities in clusters, distribution of Onion Seeds at subsidised rates through NHRDF, IIHR, UHS, KSSC and NSC and assistance for area expansion of Minor Fruits. The scheme will be renamed as "New Inventions for Horticulture Development".

In the recent years farmers are more interested to grow improved and Hybrid varieties of Vegetables. The cost involved to grow vegetables in scientific manner is very high. Hence, in order to help the farmers to grow vegetables in a scientific manner they are provided subsidy and hence reduce the burden to take-up vegetable cultivation. Minor fruits such as Jackfruit, Pommelo, Jamun, Amla, Roseapple, etc

8) International Agricultural Trade fair

`110.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the budget will be utilized to provide single window platform for dissemination of information on Global trade and technological advances in the field of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture and Fisheries, to provide linkages to the Agricultural producers of the state with rest of the world, to create world class facilities for producers and buyers to meet and exchange their ideas and requirements, to create learning models for improving production and productivity under farm sector with emphasis on natural resource conservation, to create state-of-the-art facilities to conduct international trade exhibitions involving producers and buyers, to act as business out source centre for farmers and traders to gather information and to act as training cum capacity building centre for producers to adopt good Agricultural practices and traders to follow fair trade practices.

This scheme was introduced during the year 2007-08 to provide single window platform for dissemination of information on Global trade and technological advances. Implementing agency- "Green Life International, Bangalore" has been registered and construction of necessary infrastructure facilities for setting up a trade center is in progress.

9) Wine Policy

₹100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The scheme is proposed with the objective of giving boost to the manufacture and marketing of grape wine, which has great domestic and international demand wine parks will also be established in the state.

Karnataka Grape Wine Board has been registered with the objective of giving boost to the manufacture and marketing of grape wine, which has great internal and International demand. Wine Parks will also be established in the State. The State Government has to provide a share capital assistance of ₹10 crores to Wine Board through Horticulture Department. During the year 2007-08 an amount of ₹4.00 crores was given as first installment towards the share capital assistance. During the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 an amount of ₹3.00 crores and ₹1.00 crores was earmarked as second and third installment as share capital to the Wine Board which could not be utilized as there was no permission from the Government.

During 2010-11, an amount of ₹50.00 lakhs has been allocated and ₹25.00 lakhs has been utilized upto the end of November 2011.

10) Horticulture University at Bagalkot -Capital

₹4500.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilized for the establishment of Horticulture College at Bidar and establishment of Horticulture College at Kolar and various Horticulture Research Centres and to establish new Horticulture College at Sirsi, Kopal, Hiriyur and Mysore.

- 1) To impart education and produce highly skilled and competent manpower so as to be effective in the field of horticultural research, extension, teaching and other related fields.
- 2) To develop suitable technologies to solve farmers problems for increasing horticultural production.
- 3) To ensure that, the research findings and innovations are effectively disseminated to farmers.

The Government have realized the importance of encashing all these new trends & have sanctioned necessary number of posts at different levels to the Department to strengthen the extension machinery. Thus the establishment of Horticultural University to prepare graduates with necessary skills & agri-business expertise is intune with the considered decision of the Government.

The Horticulture University is taking up teaching, research and extension activities pertaining to horticulture at various three new colleges viz., Bidar, Kolar and Bagalkot and five Research centres viz., HRS, Tidagundi, HRS Dharwad, GKVK, Bangalore, HRS, Thirthahalli, HRS, Sringeri. For the purpose of establishing Horticulture University.

11) Arecanut Research Centre- Sringeri

₹50.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. For taking up the next phase of research work. Arecanut is an important commercial crop grown in the state covering about 1-lakh

hectares. There has been tremendous increase in the area of crop in recent years due to remunerative prices for arecanut. Crop is affected by more than 20 diseases, causing varying degree of damages to the crop. Some of the important diseases are yellow leaf disease, Koleroga, Anaberoga and inflorescence dieback. Among the major diseases yellow leaf disease remains as a most serious malady affecting the crop resulting in drastic loss of yield. Although this disease was noticed long back, its spread was not so high. In the recent years the diseases has been a great threat causing severe loss in the production.

12) Intervention Scheme for Potato Crops through KHDA

₹ 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilized to take a pilot project on potato micro tuber production through aeroponics in the interest of Karnataka State potato growers and make them available with the required quantity disease free seed tubers. The proposed project will be taken up in consultancy with the Genesis Growing Systems. Further the department of horticulture will support the research by providing the subsidy of 25% or to a maximum of 25 lakhs on setting up of the commercial unit.

13) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane- Horticulture

₹ 5400.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. and ₹ 1300.00 lakhs is proposed for taking up various programmes under RKVY-Special Development Plan The funds will be utilised for the programmes of order to reorient the agriculture development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture to meet the needs/demands of farmers. The Scheme is designed to incentives the State and to draw up plans for Horticulture more comprehensively and to set up investment in Horticulture.

14) Horticulture gardens

₹ 500.00 lakhs has been proposed for further development and maintenance of hill stations, parks and gardens, ornamental garden etc., which are under the control of the Department of Horticulture. Provision under this scheme is being utilized for the development and maintenance of 19 Parks and Garden spread all over the State including world famous Lalbagh Botanical Garden, Cubbon Park, Brindhavan Garden and hill stations namely, Nandi Hills, K.R. Hills and Ooty.

Programmes for the year 2011-12

1. Production of ornamental plants, lawn renovation, protection of rare and endangered species.
2. Overall development of gardens and hills stations under the department, to make them into a spot of tourist.
3. To renovate the accommodation facilities and Guest Houses in Hills Stations, to provide drinking water facilities and children's play area.
4. Development and maintenance of departmental gardens.

Development and maintenance of Departmental 17 Gardens, Nandi hill, Kemmannugundi and Ooty Horticultural garden etc.,

15) Vidhana Soudha Gardens

`50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the development of Parks and Ornamental Gardens in an around Vidhana Soudha.

16) Poly House and Poly Clinics: Horti Clinics (Horticulture Information and Consultancy Centers)

`300.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

This project proposal of establishing the Horti Clinics under the poly-house and poly clinics scheme is to help the farmers and entrepreneurs in seeking full information of horticulture developments & boost the growing Horticulture industry using all resource persons under one roof and linking to the relevant organizations in relation to the following objectives.

1. To source, Package & dissemination of Horticulture information
2. Consultancy for the Horticulture projects
3. Data Base Centre and Developing Horticulture Directory
4. Act as nodal centre for service providing.
5. Create awareness about departmental schemes

17) Procurement of Fruits and Vegetables:

`568.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. In India, Karnataka is the progressive state in Horticulture sector. In the state total area covered under horticulture crops is 18.25 lakh hectares and production is 143.45 lakh tons. Horticulture produce specially fruits; vegetables and flowers are highly perishable in nature. Therefore, post harvest technology of these produce will decide the profitability of horticulture sector. Maintaining the quality of fruits and vegetables during harvesting, after harvest, before consumption and before processing is essential.

Objectives of the scheme

1. Setting up of processing and value addition units depending on the productivity of horticulture and consumer's demand.
2. To encourage the value addition in addition to the primary processing to reduce the post harvest losses of Horticulture produce.
3. To reduce the post harvest losses of Horticulture produce and to increase farmer's income scientifically grading, packing, protection of stock and marketing facilities will be provided. 50% of the project cost maximum of `25.00 lakhs will be provided to the beneficiaries of scheduled cast and scheduled tribe under this scheme and 40% of the project cost maximum of 25.00 lakh will be provided to the other beneficiaries under this scheme.

18) Processing and Value Addition of Horticulture Produce/Food Processing Units:

`500.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Development of Horticulture in the State is growing at a faster pace with the production of value added products. There are 79 cold storage units in the state of which 6 are in public sector, 5 in co-operative sector and 68 in

private sector with a total capacity of 267421 tons of Horticultural produce. The horticulture crops are highly perishable in nature. Processing plays a major role in post harvest technology and to increase the shelf life of Horticultural products. In view of increased interest of the farming community towards value addition of horticultural products, the State Government is giving encouragement for various processing related activities.

19) Mango Development Board

₹500.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Mango is often referred to as “King of Fruits”, because of its exquisite taste, flavour, colour, and form, to which no other fruits can easily match. In Karnataka it is a major fruit crop, grown in an area of 1.40 lakh hectares and the annual production is of the order of 6 to 8 lakh tonnes during on- years and 2 to 3 lakh tonnes during off- years. The fact that mango occupies about 45 % of the total area under fruits in the state testifies its versatility and strong hold in the economy. It is cultivated in almost all the districts of the state, the dry areas are best suited for its cultivation and of course in the heavy rainfall tracts, its commercial prospects are restricted. The total value of the produce during one year is as much as ₹750 crores. Most of the fruits are consumed fresh and about 20% are processed in to various products.

Since, mango is viewed highly prospective in the economy of the state and its importance is increasingly felt in the domestic and as well as export markets, the Department of Horticulture has set up of an independent Board to promote and streamline the production, processing, marketing and export of mangoes in the state, on par with coconut, cashew, spices, wine grapes.

The Board encompasses the following objectives;

- To institutionalised the mango production and trade in the state through the establishment of a statutory Board, on the lines of other commodity boards which are already existing and functioning in the state, so that greater
- Freedom of operation can be achieved leading to overall progress of the mango sector.
- To promote the cultivation of mangoes on scientific lines, in order to produce quality fruits suiting to both domestic and export markets, and for processing.
- To assist the farmers’ and entrepreneurs’ in the post harvest management and marketing of mangoes.
- To give impetus to processing and value addition.
- To promote export trade of mangoes and to earn valuable foreign exchange.
- To impart training to all the stakeholders in the mango production and marketing fronts, to achieve greater scientific knowledge, professional skills and efficiency.

20. Horticultural Mechanisation -Modern Areca dehusking machines

₹200.00 lakhs proposed for the Scheme. This scheme is being implemented wherein areca growers are given a subsidy to an extent of 50% subsidy limited to a maximum limit of ₹1.00 lakh. The main aim of this scheme is to encourage the areca growers in areca cultivation, post harvest management and improve production of quality areca nuts.

f) New Schemes

1. Establishment of New Botanical Gardens in the State

`900.00 lakh is proposed for the new scheme. In the Chintana Manthana Programme held under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister it has been announced for the establishment of Parks in all the districts of the State. In this regard the District Commissioner have been requested make provision for allocating suitable places in the outskirts of the districts for the establishment of innovative parks in lines of Lalbagh Botanical Garden.

2. Special Package Scheme for Revival of Hi-tech Floriculture Units

`100.00 lakh is proposed for the new scheme. To encourage floriculture activity and to make it more sustainable, subsidy schemes for new floriculture units has been given under National Horticulture Mission & by the National Horticulture Board schemes. However, the old hi-tech floriculture units which are over burdened with previous heavy capital investment, very high rate of interest and dead capital need to be revived by providing credit support so that they prove as success stories and entire floriculture community will be gaining confidence in the facilitators role of the government by working out the possibility of extending subsidy schemes to old hi-tech floriculture units also.

Therefore with the intension of sustaining old hi-tech floriculture units there is a need to introduce a special package scheme for revival of hi-tech floriculture units with the following objectives.

- Revival of the existing old hi-tech floriculture units.
- To encourage setting up of more hi-tech floriculture units in Karnataka.
- To improve the existing infrastructure facilities.
- To improve the quality and the production capacity of the existing hi-tech floriculture units.
- To increase the export earnings of the state.
- To encourage Hi-tech flower growers to be more competitive in both domestic and international market.
- To introduce new varieties and commercial varieties suitable to agro climate conditions of Karnataka.

The following outcomes is expected by the programme

- The production capacity of the existing floriculture units will be enhanced drastically.
- The export earnings of the state will be enhanced.
- Encourages the establishment of more floriculture units in and around Bangalore.
- Creates employment opportunity to rural people besides earning foreign exchange.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

An amount of ` 1878.71 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of various ongoing programmes.

In addition to the district sector schemes, **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme** is being implemented by the Department of Horticulture through Zilla Panchayat/Taluk Panchayat.

Area Expansion of perennial Horticulture crops has been covered to an area of 30125 hectares. In addition to this various other horticultural related programmes like pit opening, tree planting programmes in the premises of schools /hospitals / other government land, farms and nurseries related activities and trenching work in drip irrigation has been implemented.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

During 2010-11 Special Development Programme has been taken up in 114 backward, more backward and most backward taluks that were identified in Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report. The funds allocated under various ongoing, RKVY and new schemes were utilized for taking up developmental works in these taluks. During the year 2011-12, it is proposed to take up programmes for the overall development of backward taluks. The proposed outlay is ` 1300 lakhs under RKVY SDP.

b) Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan Programmes

Farmers belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are showing interest to cultivate Horticultural crops. By cultivating the Horticultural crops, farmers are trying to improve their standard of living. In the previous years farmers have been aided by distributing good quality seeds, seedlings, grafts and they have been given improved technical knowledge in order to increase the productivity of their lands. This, in turn has helped them to increase their income status in addition to the increase in area and production of Horticultural crops in the State.

The total outlay for 2011-12 for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan Programmes is ` 3628.80 lakhs and ` 1467.20 lakhs respectively, under State Sector. Under District Sector the outlay for SCP and TSP is ` 207.71 lakhs and ` 83.98 lakhs respectively.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1296.00	5082.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	15568.00
New Schemes	-	1000.00
Total: State Sector	1296.00	21650.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1878.71
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	1878.71
Grand Total	1296.00	21528.71

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

The Department Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services has many activities such as the development of Cattle, Buffalo, Piggery, Poultry, Sheep and Goats, besides Fodder resources, Extension and training, Implementation of socio-economic programmes, in addition the department conducts Integrated Sample Survey annually and Livestock Census quinquennially. There has been a substantial growth in rural economy with the introduction of improved Animal Husbandry practices for enhanced livestock and poultry productivity, socio economic upliftment and better health coverage for animal. To achieve the mandates of the department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services the following broad functions have been outlined:

- Providing health care for domestic animals and poultry population of the State and to protect them from contagious and non-contagious diseases.
- Improvement of the productivity of livestock and poultry through scientific breeding, feeding and management.
- Providing extension services and practical training facilities to the farmers in advanced animal husbandry practices.
- Providing assistance to Livestock and Poultry Co-operative Societies for the benefit of both producers and consumers.
- Formulating schemes to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and to help them in securing financial assistance from the Financial Institutions.
- Implementing Socio-Economic Programmes such as Special Livestock Breeding Programme, Special component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes of the Government.
- Conducting the Livestock Census once in five years, besides conducting the Integrated Sample Survey every year for estimating the production of major livestock products viz., milk, meat, wool and egg and their by-products.

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department provides health of Livestock and Poultry is undertaken through a network of 4110 Veterinary Institutions comprising of 347 Veterinary Hospitals, 1914 Veterinary Dispensary, 1209 Primary Veterinary Centre, 401 Artificial Insemination Centre, 174 Mobile Veterinary Clinics and other 65 Veterinary Institutions and Developmental Activities through these Departmental Institutions as well as Government undertaking Institutions such as KMF, KCPF, KVC, SWDC, KAMPCO, IAH&VB & KVAFSU in the state..

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	25927.68	25927.68

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Animals Screened for Brucellosis	No.	15750	15750	100
Artificial Insemination	Lakh. No.	51.00	51.00	100

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An amount of `21300.00 lakhs are proposed under State Sector and `8159.80 lakhs under District Sector. In Addition, an amount of `2977.95 lakhs are proposed under Central Share.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

1) Rinderpest Surveillance and Vaccination programme for Total Eradication of Rinderpest

`20.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which `15.00 lakhs are State share and `5.00 lakhs is share from Centre. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised for Pay and Allowances. Objective of this scheme is Disease Surveillance for eradication of Rinder pest disease which is a disease of economical Importance, under this scheme village search is being taken up in 54610 village for disease surveillance.

2) Enrichment of Fodder Demonstration Programme

`500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for fodder development, feed testing lab, making chaff cutter etc., to take up grassland development in the Form of Co-operatives / NGO's /Department/KVAFSU

3) Animal Husbandry Statistics and Livestock Census

`75.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to conduct Livestock Senses for every Five years once. The funds will be utilised for implementation of 18th Livestock Census.

4) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme

`500.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme. Under this Scheme, the budget will be utilised to take up a project of Foot and Mouth Disease control in the milk shed areas where the milk production is high. To take up control FMD in 30 districts in the state with an objective of creation of disease free zone to promote enhance the marketing export potentialities of milk and milk products. The project is spread over for a period of 5 years covering the existing livestock population of 165 lakhs of Cattle and Buffalo. A project proposal of `311.55 crores for period of 5 years submitted to GOI with `65.00 crores for the first year. During the year 2010-11 GOI has already approved the programme for the state and first instalment of `200.00 lakhs has been released by GOI which is under various stages of implementation.

5) National control programme on PPR

₹250.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme. Under this Scheme, the budget will be utilised for the state to take up control and eradication of PPR disease in Sheep and Goats ₹596.98 lakhs from the GOI as an additional provision has been.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) CSS of Setting up of State Veterinary Council

₹90.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹45.00 lakhs are State share and ₹45.00 lakhs are share from Centre.. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised towards staff salary, office maintenance and for conduct of professional efficiency development programmes.

2) Control of Animal Diseases

₹681.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹225.00 lakhs is State share and ₹456.00 lakhs are share from Centre. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised for immunization of livestock against economically important identifiable diseases, control of zoonotic diseases, strengthening of biological production unit and Disease Diagnostic labs, conducting Training and awareness Camps and for meeting the salaries & allowances of the staff.

In Karnataka, the animal sector has made a tremendous progress in the past two decades and it could perform even better if the large number of endemic livestock diseases is controlled/eradicated. Success of any livestock production programme mainly depends on the health coverage. The impacts of many diseases coupled with lack / inadequate animal health care system were the major constraints for the sustained growth & production of livestock sector. The opportunities for export of Livestock & Poultry produce are even increasing, but prevalence of endemic diseases in the state have undermined this priority effort. Hence the emphasis is being given to creation of disease free zone.

3) Assistance to Poultry Farms

₹125.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹25.00 lakhs are State share and ₹100.00 lakhs are share from Centre. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised for strengthening and improvement of Regional Poultry Farm, Poultry Rearing & Training Centres at Bangarpet in Kolar Dist and Kudige in Kodagu Dist.

4) Sample Survey Scheme-Milk, Egg and Wool

₹220.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹110.00 lakhs are State share and ₹110.00 lakhs are share from Centre. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised towards staff salary and other allowances, maintenance expenditure for carrying out enumeration of major livestock products in 5413 villages.

In the Integrated Sample Survey, the information is collected in two stages i.e. collecting all the livestock details by selecting 20% of the villages (approximately 5514 villages) among the total villages randomly and the villages are equally distributed in

3 seasons. In the second stage, the round wise and season wise information collected on selected households and in selected villages randomly on major livestock products like milk, egg, wool and meat.

In this survey the above major livestock products are estimated season wise and annually and bringing out season wise annual reports of Integrated sample survey.

5) Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

`560.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which `140.00 lakhs is State share and `420.00 lakhs are share from Centre. Objective of the scheme is to provide infrastructure for functioning of institution to carry out Animal Health Programme and required equipment for efficient functioning of field level veterinarians.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other ongoing schemes

1) Director and Administration

`530.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized for purchase of drugs and chemicals for the requirement of Veterinary Institutions and Livestock Farms in the State.

Drugs and Chemicals will be supplied to all the Veterinary Institutions in the state through Deputy Directors of the concerned district based on the requirement obtained from all the 30 district Deputy Directors and the same will be consolidated and distribution chart will be proposed based on the cattle population and budget availability. 3 quarterly supplies of Drugs and Chemicals will be made every year.

2) Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Bangalore

`350.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized for for production of various Biological and vaccines and subsequent supply of the vaccines free of cost to departmental institutions and for strengthening of the Infrastructural facilities.

During the year 2011-12, the requirement for various vaccines has increased by 10-20 percent and institute intends to produce more quantity of vaccines so that coverage could be increased.

3) Civil Works

`950.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized for construction and maintenance of the buildings of livestock farms and offices, Veterinary Institutions & Training Centres.

In addition as per the direction of hon. Lok Adalat, it is planned to provide adequate facilities for treatment and disposal of biomedical waste generated while imparting health care service through Network of 4110 veterinary Institutions. Hence `700.00 lakhs is earmarked to provide facilities before the end of 2011.

4) Livestock Farms and Training

`330.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized for production of 35 lakh doses of semen straws, purchase of breeding bulls, liquid nitrogen and maintenance, improvement of Farms and Semen Collection Centres in the Department.

5) Suvarana Karnataka Govu Samrakshane

`20.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised to protect & conserve the local breeds of Cattle in the state through NGO's where in one time assistance of `10.00 lakhs is given per organization which has 10 acres of land and 50 native breeds .

6) Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Product Development Board

`360.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized towards staff salary and for development of various breeds of sheep & goat, infrastructure to existing Sheep Farms, strengthening of wool co-operative societies, training and education of farmers, health care and maintenance etc. Implementing agency for this scheme is Karnataka Sheep & Sheep Product Development Board.

7) Insurance to Sheep and Shepard:

`200.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme funds will be utilised to cover insurance for Sheep & Goats in the state. Where in the premium will be `60 per sheep, out of which `10 has to be borne by the Shepherds.

Objective of the scheme:

Providing assured protection to the farmers and shepherds against any eventual losses of such animals thereby giving support and encouragement to farmers take part in animal husbandry activities particularly sheep and goat rearing with ultimate goal of attaining of qualitative improvement in sheep and their products.

It is implemented by Sheep and Sheep products development board through the network of department of animal husbandry.

8) Piggery development

` 50.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme funds will be utilised for supply of feeds wages to laboured engaged in Farm throughout servicing and to provide infrastructure to piggery farms existing in the state as the breeding stock has been enhanced under RKVY.

9) Veterinary Education and Training

`575.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme `175.00 lakhs are provided for training, participation in seminars, conduct of exhibitions, technical conferences, workshops, seminars, crossbreed cattle and calf rallies demonstration and transfer of technology etc, and remaining `400.00 lakhs are proposed to provide interest subsidy for loans at 6% to the farmers for purchase of dairy animals and sheep units.

10) Grants to Animal Husbandry Co-operatives

`20.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized to support poultry marketing activities, strengthening of infrastructure facilities, extension activities and training to farmers through Karnatka Cooperative Poultry Cooperation and rearing of Giriraja Birds.

11) Karnataka Veterinary Association

`10.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized to provide infrastructure facilities, construction of seminar hall, conducting seminars and conferences through Karnataka Veterinary Association.

12) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojane -

`5100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which `826.00 lakhs are earmarked for SCP and `334.00 lakhs are earmarked for TSP during 2011-12. The Budget will be utilized for Animal Husbandry activities in the state, to enhance the agricultural production, Development of Sheep/Goats, Piggery Development, Dairy Development and health programme to Livestock in the state through,

- a) **Vaccine Production:** The assistance is being given to Institute of Animal Husbandry and Biological to produce more vaccine in order to become self sufficient in vaccine production.
- b) **Encouraging Sheep Poultry and Pig rearing:** In addition to the training in Sheep, Poultry pig rearing incentives is also given to the farmers.
- c) **Fodder Development:** New feed plant is being built with the help of KMF. So that nutritive fodder is available all the time.
- d) **Diary Development:** Assistance will be provided to develop chilling plans and Milk Sales Centre, so that farming income will be increased with their additional marketing facilities.

13) Amrithmahal Kaval

₹500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised to develop and improve the Amrithmahal Kaval in Chikkamagalore District, Hassan and Tumkur districts.

Development of grass land through silvipasture in 2000 acre land of backward region and establishment of Amruthmahal Breed Development and Research Centre at Konehalli, Tiptur, Tumkur Dist through KVAFSU and Department of AH and VS through Social Forestry Corporation or other established Institution are being taken up during 2011-12.

During the year 2010-11 a project proposal of ₹511.50 lakhs for period of 4 years out ₹251.00 lakhs for 2010-11 has been approved by Government to take up evacuation of encroachment and development of land for Animal Husbandry activities and Breed improvement through KVAFSU accordingly ₹65.00 lakhs earmarked for infrastructure of Farm such as Cattle shed irrigation of land, ₹195.00 lakhs for recurring expend such as establishment sylvipastar and maintenance fuel and electricity charger develop totally 1625 acres of land. Quantity ₹195.00 for para-I and ₹165.00 lakhs for infrastructure development of 55 units (1 unit=25 Aere) and Farm machining is proposed. Totally ₹360.00 lakhs to department of Animal Husbandry Activities and ₹140.00 lakhs to KVAFSU activities.

14) Assistance to Goshalas and Pinjara poles in the state

₹30.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for maintenance of animals, water supply, fodder vermicompost demonstration and animal health care in Goshalas and Pinjara poles in the state

15) To assist unemployed youths for establishment of poultry

₹10.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised to establish at least 50 poultry units in each Taluk to taken by educated unemployed youth and small farmers. Where in the unit cost of each unit amounts ₹0.70 lakhs the subsidy of 25-33% will be provided and remaining will be the loan from the Bank.

16) Fodder Development

₹390.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, ₹225.00 lakhs will be utilised to take up Fodder development activity in 114 backward Taluks where the farmers rearing the animals and having irrigation facilities to encourage the perinial fodder, cultivation in 10 guntas per farmer at a cost of ₹6200. Where in the farmer has to contribute himself ₹2200 and subsidy of ₹4000 will be provided to each farmer remaining. ₹165.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase and distribution of chaff cutters to the farmers to minimise the forage waste and to manual enhance the desirability of the fodder in animals.

17) Construction of Dispensaries under RIDF

₹800.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. This project aims at providing infrastructure facility to the Veterinary Institutions in 13 flood-affected districts in the

Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Karnataka. At present the department has 4110 Veterinary Institutions in the state out of which 3317 institutions have own buildings 397 numbers of institutions do not have their own building. 403 buildings are proposed under RIDF Tranche XI, XII & XIII. 59 buildings are sanctioned under RIDF Tranche XIV and 58 in RIDF XV. Out of remaining 275 institutions, it is now proposed to sanction 58 buildings, which have their own sites under Tranche XVI Mobile Veterinary Clinics and the Artificial Insemination Centres that are located in the Veterinary Hospital premises do not require separate buildings. An amount of `994.85 lakhs is proposed for the construction of 59 Veterinary Institutions buildings with all the infrastructure facilities in RIDF Trench XVI. The prime objective of the project is to provide better health coverage and artificial insemination facilities to the livestock in the state.

At present 4110 Veterinary Institutions (including Mobile Veterinary Clinics) are functioning in the state providing the necessary health coverage artificial insemination facilities to the livestock population. Apart from this, Karnataka Milk Federation and NGO Institutions are also providing the said facilities. The technical feasibility as far as the infrastructure is concerned needs to be given by the construction agency. However, by providing quality infrastructure to the Veterinary Institutions, livestock & the farmers would be getting better services which would help in more production and increase in the income to the farmers and to the state's economy. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation, Government of Karnataka will be the implementing agency.

18) Veterinary College at Shimoga

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized to provide infrastructure facilities to veterinary college at Shimoga.

19) Hassan Veterinary College

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized to provide infrastructure to the newly established Veterinary College at Hassan.

20) Establishment of Veterinary college at Gadag

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Based on the reports of late Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa on recommendations for readdressal of regional disparity reveals that veterinary college be established in Gadag district.

Hence setting up of one more new veterinary college at Gadag was proposed with a budget outlay of `85.00 crores for 5 years and `500.00 lakhs for 2011-12 as a grant to university of veterinary services in Bidar.

21) Education Extension and Research (KVAFSU) Bidar:

`900.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, out of which `400.00 lakhs are earmarked for SDP and `500.00 lakhs for Major works. Under this scheme, the Budget will be utilized for completion of ongoing works like; library building at Bidar & Bangalore, Construction of State Level Laboratory for testing the soil, water quality and Fish health investigation, construction of Trainees Centre at IW & Vr, Kudige, Compound wall, office building, laboratory and Kennel Sheds at Canine Research and Information Centre, Mudhol,

Purchase of Furniture's to library building at Bidar & Bangalore. Under this head development of following College and CRIC (MH) will be taken up

22. Sri Bahurao Desphande Veterinary College Athani:

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for veterinary college, Athani to provide infrastructure facility to the college. Livestock sector plays a crucial role in sustaining rural economy and livelihood security of farming community in Karnataka which has vast resource of livestock. The Districts in North Western part of Karnataka mainly Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur, Bagalkot are contributing lot to the farming community through livestock related activities. The Belgaum district has a vast population of graded buffaloes that is contributing to the dairy industries while these districts have important draught breed like Khillar and sheep breeds like Deccani and Kenguri. As this region do not have any Veterinary College, and as there is lot of demand for the Veterinary graduates both in the state and at National level, the Government of Karnataka has sanctioned Sri Bahurao Desphande Veterinary College at Athani. The college is being established to serve the rural livestock, dairy, and poultry farmers of the region, to overcome the regional imbalance and to meet the long standing aspirations of the people of the region.

21) Establishment of Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised for establishing and creating Infrastructure to Veterinary and Animal Sciences University at Bidar. Funds will be utilized for salary of officers in Bidar, Hebbal, Bangalore, Veterinary College, Shimoga, Veterinary College, Hassan, IWVR, Kudige, Dog breeding & research central, Mudhol, Buffalo Breeding & Research centre, Shahapur, Staff research & 25% share to ICAR co-ordinated projects (4 posts). Outcomes of this scheme are establishment of university, research and development in the field of veterinary and dairy science, ultimately aiming at improving the economic conditions of farmers.

f) New Schemes

1 National Control Programme on Brucellosis

`10.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central Assistance mass screening of animals village, block and district level and vaccination of all female calves in all areas where incidence/history of Brucellosis in Cattle exists. A proposal of `314.40 lakhs for approval from GOI for a period of 3 years has been submitted for consideration.

2. National animal Diseases Reporting System- NADRP

`50.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Assistance from GOI proposed to improve diagnostic facilities, Health care breeding and service efficiency at field level. It is planned to report disease outbreak in a IVRS web based manner. It is proposed to introduce computerized system of Animal Disease reporting linking each block, districts and state head quarter to central disease reporting and monitoring unit in New Delhi. All activities related to development of software and install action of hardware etc., will be carried out by NIC and all the Modifiable diseases scheduled in the Animal disease control Act included in the animal disease reporting system.

A project proposal of `11.10 crores for the period of 3 years submitted for approval and in view of obtaining approval during 2011-12 Dairy Science College, Mahagoan, Gulbarga

3. Establishment of Feed plant unit at Shikaripur, Shimoga District

It is proposed for establishment of New cattle feed plant in Sandra village of Shikaripur taluk, Shimoga district with a project cost of Rs.45.00 crores for which `9.00 crores is earmarked during the first year 2011-12. In the state 56.17 lakh tonnes of feed is required every year. During 2010-11 permission has been given for production of 13.00 MT out of which only 5.00 lakh MT from KMF and 1.50 lakh MT from private manufacturers is being supplied. In order to produce and supply the cattle feed required to the farmers, it is planned to establish the new cattle feed plant in the above said place as the main feed ingredient such as maize, Ground nut Cake etc, which are abundantly available around the district.

4. Establishment of Malenadu gidda livestock development and research centre at Sagara, Shimoga dist

It is proposed to establish Malenadu gidda livestock development and research centre in Sagara Taluk in Shimoga dist and also rearing centre if necessary in association with KVAFSU, bidar and National dairy research institution with a budget of `100.00 lakhs for 2011-12 as a new programme with additional fund especially in western ghat regions of the state particularly Shimoga, Chikkmagalur, Udupi, DK, U.K, Hasan and Coorg dist., farmers are rearing these animals which has estimated population of 7-8 lakh . To prevent extinction of valuable malenadu gidda animals .It is necessary to do take up research and develop the strategies for conservation of this category of cattle and to declare it as a distinctive breed in the state.

5. Establishment of Pet crematorium at Bangalore

Bangalore has an estimated pet dog population of 1.27 lakh .The pet as companion animal command special attachment in the owner's family. The death of the pet disturbs the owner and his family. Presently there is no proper system to cremate /dispose the body of the animals in Bangalore and hence the pet owners find it very difficult to cremate their loved animal .This problem can be addressed by establishing a crematorium in the departmental land available in Hesarghatta, Bangalore An outlay of `200.00 lakhs is proposed as additional fund for this program for the year 2011-12 and it will be established by the Department and later on maintained by private organization.

6. Establishment of Animal Husbandry Polytechnic College at Koila

The animal husbandry sector is facing acute shortage of village level technical workers which hindering the development activities in livestock production. It is proposed to establish a polytechnic college at Koila, Puttur taluk, D.K for offering a 2 year diploma course for 10th /12th class science passed youth with a budget provision of `200.00 lakhs for 2011-12. The proposed course to be offered by Karnataka veterinary university imparts skill and knowledge of basic livestock production systems and these diploma holders will have both self employment and employment in private /public sectors.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

An amount of `8159.80 lakhs are proposed for the implementation of various ongoing programmes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP.

a) Special Development Plan

`210.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The funds will be utilized maintenance of 100 AI centres sanctioned during 2010-11 through BAIF NGO's agencies in north Karnataka district to provide breeding services in cattle and buffaloes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of `3450.60 lakhs are proposed under State Sector and `7.62 lakhs proposed under District Sector. Under this scheme the funds will be utilised for Dairying, Sheep rearing, Pig rearing and Poultry rearing activities.

Under this Scheme unit cost is `70000, where in 60% subsidy will be provided to scheduled caste people remaining 40% loan has to be given by Banks. He / She has to rear 2 cross bred Cow/upgraded Buffalo as an income generating activity. The Scheme aims at uplifting of economy of Schedule Caste families by providing milking animals (Cross bred cows/Upgraded Buffaloes).

It is implemented in all the 30 Districts of the State. The beneficiaries should belong to Schedule Caste only. The selected beneficiaries should provide necessary caste certificate and also should be below poverty line. 33% of the beneficiaries should be women beneficiaries and 3% physically challenged out of the total beneficiaries selected. 3055 beneficiaries belonging to Schedule Caste in the state will be assisted for purchase of two crossbred cows or two upgraded buffaloes with a milking capacity of 12 LPD.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of `1395.15 lakhs are proposed under State Sector and `3.08 lakhs proposed under District Sector. Under this scheme the funds will be utilised for Dairying, Sheep, Pig and Poultry rearing activity.

Under this scheme, unit cost is `70,000 where in 75% subsidy will be provided to scheduled tribe, remaining 25% will be the loan from banks. He has to rear 2 cross bred Cow/upgraded Buffalo as an income generating activity.

The Scheme aims at uplifting of economy of Schedule tribes families by providing milking animals (Cross bred cows/Upgraded Buffaloes)

It is implemented in all the 30 Districts of the State. The beneficiaries should belong to Schedule Caste only. The selected beneficiaries should provide necessary caste certificate and also should be below poverty line. 33% of the beneficiaries should be women beneficiaries and 3% physically challenged out of the total beneficiaries selected.

1237 beneficiaries belonging to Schedule tribes in the state will be assisted for purchase of two crossbred cows or two upgraded buffaloes with a milking capacity of 12 LPD.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	1330.00	15.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1131.00	545.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	19340.00
New Schemes	60.00	1400.00
Total: State Sector	2521.00	21300.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	456.95	248.25
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	7911.55
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	456.95	8159.80
Grand Total	2977.95	29459.80

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Karnataka Milk Federation was started in May 1984 to provide hygienic milk to consumers. The Karnataka Milk Federation is a state level co-operative organization implementing dairy development activities in the state under 'operation flood'. This organization has the responsibility of providing remunerative price and market to the rural milk producers of the state and of supplying pure milk and milk products to the consumers. It also supports milk producers who are small and marginal farmers by extending animal health care and marketing facilities. The federation has 21 dairy processing plants, 46 chilling centres and 4 product dairies equipped to produce milk powder and 4 cattle feed plants. Dairy Programme for Women namely, Amrutha Yojane was started for providing milch animals to the Devadasis, Widows, SC and ST Women in order to improve their Economic and Social Status. For Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Government has taken a decision to strengthen the Dairy activities in the backward taluks of Bellary and Gulbarga Milk Unions. Ministry of Women and Children Development, Government of India has sanctioned the programme of "Support to Training and Employment Programme" (STEP) with an objective of socio-economic upliftment of women. Exclusive women dairy co-operative societies are organized and women members are trained in dairy animal management and awareness programme on health and nutrition, legal literary gender sensitization at village level. In order to meet the increasing demand for cattle feed, it is envisaged to establish new cattle feed plant with a capacity of 300 MTs at Hassan and 500 MTs capacity plant at Challaghatta village near Bangalore is under progress and the proposed tetra brick machine at mother dairy to pack milk in tetra pack with the joint venture of M/s Tetra Pack to be constituted by NDDB is under consideration. In order to improve the keeping quality of milk, bulk milk coolers (BMC) are being established at village dairy co-operative societies. In this programme, training of farmers in clean and hygienic milk production, supply of detergents to dairy co-operative societies, supply of stainless steel equipments etc., are undertaken. During 2008-09, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced a scheme to make dairy farming more remunerative for rural families especially for rural women. Government of Karnataka is providing cash incentives of ` 2 per litre of milk sold by farmers to milk co-operative societies.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Dairy Development	23495.00	23495.00

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Milk production	000MTs	1407.00	1407.00	100
Semen Production	000 Doses	2000.00	2000.00	100
Cattle feed Production	000MTs.	315.00	315.00	100

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An amount of `23000.00 lakhs is proposed under State Sector. In Addition to, an amount of `200.00 lakhs is proposed under Central Share.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Strengthening of Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Productivity

This is 100% Government of India Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

`200.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme. The budget will be utilised to provide infrastructure facilities to milk unions and MPCs to produce clean and quality milk.

By providing infrastructure, it is possible to provide assured and remunerative market for the milk produces by the farmers and also to ensure supply of quality of milk and milk products to consumer.

It is also necessary to facilitate rural development by providing opportunities for self employment at village level.

It also helps in preventing migration to urban areas, introducing cash economy and opportunities for steady income.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other ongoing schemes

1) Dairy Infrastructure

`300.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized to provide the infrastructure to milk unions in North Karnataka formation of milk co-operation societies in the state and for strengthening of infrastructure in Raichur, Koppal and Bellary of North Karnataka outcome of this scheme are By providing infrastructure, it is possible to provide assured & remunerative market for the milk produced by the farmers and also to ensure supply of quality milk & milk products to consumers.

It is also necessary to facilitate rural development by providing opportunities for self employment at village level.

It also helps in preventing migration to urban areas, introducing cash economy and opportunities for steady income.

2) Dairy Science College Gulbarga

₹ 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilised under Special Development Plan for salary and other expenses of maintain the collage sanctioned under SDP.

3) Dairy programme for Women-KMF

₹ 400.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme, of which an amount of ₹ 100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Special Component plan and an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised as 50% subsidy to purchase dairy animals to destitute women/widow to maintain the social status and woman dignity and as a women empowerment programme.

Under this programme 50% subsidy (₹ 10000) for General, 60% subsidy (₹ 12000) for scheduled caste people and 75% subsidy (₹ 15000) for scheduled tribe people will be given against unit cost of ₹ 20000 which is likely to be enhance to ₹ 30000 per cow/buffalo for which a proposal has been submitted to Government for consideration.

4) Incentive to Milk Producers

₹ 20668.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, of which ₹ 2476.00 lakhs has been earmarked from Special Component Plan and an amount of ₹ 1275.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan. Dairying plays an important role in improving the Socio Economic conditions of the farmers. 76% of Small/Marginal and Agriculture Laborers are depending on Dairying for the livelihood. It has been estimated that 4.2 million tons of milk is being produced in the state annually. Karnataka Milk Federation is procuring 32.00 lakhs ltr. milk per day through 13 Milk Unions. To make Dairying profitable venture by the farmers ₹ 2.00 per ltr. has been proposed so that the economic condition of the milk produces is improved. During 2008-09 this programme was initiated and continued during 2010-11.

5) Karnataka Milk Federation-SDP

₹ 200.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised for formation of 4000 New Milk Producers Co-Operative Societies at the rate of ₹ 50000 Society & to strengthen Infrastructure for Milk Unions in North Karnataka.

f) New Schemes

1) Dairying

a) Special Component Scheme

₹3726.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for subsidising the Dairying, Sheep, Pig and Poultry rearing activities.

Under this scheme unit cost is ₹70000, where in 60% subsidy will be provided to scheduled caste people remaining 40 % loan has to be given by Banks. He/she has to rear 2 cross bred Cow/upgraded Buffalo as an income generating activity.

The Scheme aims at uplifting of economy of Schedule Caste families by providing milking animals (Cross bred cows/Upgraded Buffaloes)

It is implemented in all the 30 Districts of the State. The beneficiaries should belong to Schedule Caste only. The selected beneficiaries should provide necessary caste certificate and also should be below poverty line. 33% of the beneficiaries should be women beneficiaries and 3% physically challenged out of the total beneficiaries selected.

1643 beneficiaries belonging to Schedule Caste in the state will be assisted for purchase of two crossbred cows or two upgraded buffaloes with a milching capacity of 12 LPD.

The unit cost of each is ₹70000.00 which carries 60 % subsidy of ₹42000.00 and the remaining amount will be matched as loan from Nationalized Banks or Co-operative Societies.

The unit cost of ₹70000 will have a break up of ₹50000 for purchase of Two crossbred cows or Two upgraded buffaloes with a milching capacity of 12 LPD and ₹11500 for construction of shed, ₹4500 for insuring of the animals purchased for three years, ₹1000 for transportation of these animals and ₹3000 for purchase of feed and mineral mixture.

The scheme is helpful in uplifting of Schedule Caste families economically by sale of milk produced from the animals provided to the beneficiaries.

b) Tribal Sub Plan

₹1506.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme. Funds will be utilised for Dairying, Sheep, Pig and Poultry rearing activity.

Under this scheme, unit cost is ₹70000.00 where in 75% subsidy will be provided to scheduled tribe, remaining 25% will be the loan from banks. He has to rear 2 cross bred Cow/upgraded Buffalo as an income generating activity.

The Scheme aims at uplifting of economy of Schedule tribes families by providing milking animals (Cross bred cows/Upgraded Buffaloes).

It is implemented in all the 30 Districts of the State. The beneficiaries should belong to Schedule Caste only. The selected beneficiaries should provide necessary caste certificate and also should be below poverty line. 33% of the beneficiaries should be women beneficiaries and 3% physically challenged out of the total beneficiaries selected.

260 beneficiaries belonging to Schedule tribes in the state will be assisted for purchase of two crossbred cows or two upgraded buffaloes with a milking capacity of 12 LPD.

The unit cost of each is `70000.00 which carries 75% subsidy of `52500.00 and the remaining amount will be matched as loan from Nationalized Banks or Co-operative Societies.

The unit cost of `70000.00 will have a break up of `50000.00 for purchase of Two crossbred cows or Two upgraded buffaloes with a milking capacity of 12 LPD, and `11500.00 for construction of shed, `4500 for insuring of the animals purchased for three years, `1000.00 for transportation of these animals and `3000.00 for purchase of feed and mineral mixture.

The scheme is helpful in uplifting of Schedule tribe families economically by sale of milk produced from the animals provided to the beneficiaries.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	200.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	21668.00
New Schemes	-	1332.00
Total: State Sector	200.00	23000.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	200.00	23000.00

FISHERIES

Fisheries play an important role in the economy of the State in augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising nutritional levels and earning foreign exchange. Fisheries sector also occupies very important place in the socio-economic development of the State. Most importantly, Fisheries is a source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward fishermen population.

The State has 300 km of coastline and 27000 sq km of continental shelf area, rich in pelagic fishery resources. Out of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million sq km, Karnataka has a share of 87000 sq km. Marine fish production from Karnataka coast has shown considerable variation. The marine fish production during 2009-10 was 2.49 lakhs metric tons and 57359 metric tons of marine products worth `391.12 crore were exported from the State.

The State has 5.60 lakhs ha of inland water resources, comprising 1.72 lakhs ha of departmental tanks (3399 no.), 1.21 lakhs ha of Gram Panchayat tanks (24624 no.), 2.67 lakhs ha of reservoirs (82 no.) besides 5813 km length of rivers, 3187 km length of canals and 2000 ha. of private fish culture ponds, which provide immense scope for development of inland fisheries. The annual estimated fish potential of these resources is around 3.80 lakhs metric tons. The inland fish production during 2009-10 was 1.59 lakhs metric tons.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` in lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Fisheries	10734.68	10734.68

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Inland fish production	000 MTs.	135.00	135.00	100.00
Marine fish Production	000 MTs.	191.00	191.00	100.00
Fish seed Production (fry)	Nos.	310.00	310.00	100.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An amount of `11200.00 lakhs is proposed under State Sector and `691.68 lakhs under District Sector. In Addition, an amount of `1198.00 lakhs is proposed under Central Share.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) CSS- Strengthening of data base and Geographical information system for fisheries sector

₹20.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. 100% central assistance is proposed to strengthen the statistical wing at the Directorate of Fisheries and to develop and adopt a methodology for the collection of statistics. Enumerators will also be appointed for the collection of catch statistics.

2) Remission of Central Excise Duty on HSD used by Mechanical Fish Craft

₹10.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised for remission of central excise duty on HSD used by mechanized fishing boats below 20 Meters OAL @ ₹3.00/litre. GOI provides 100% assistance.

3) Training and Extension

₹10.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, of which ₹2.00 lakhs is State share and ₹8.00 lakhs is Centre's share. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised for establishment of fish farmers training centres, State level laboratory, awareness centre and publication of scientific literature on fisheries etc.

4) Fishermen Welfare

₹442.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, of which ₹307.50 lakhs is State share and ₹135.00 lakhs is Centre's share. Under this scheme, the following three components are taken up:

a. Development of Model Fishermen villages (Housing Scheme):

Allocation is shared equally by the State and Centre for the construction of houses for houseless fishermen. Under "Mathsya Ashraya-II", construction of 5,000 houses with HUDCO loan assistance was taken up. In the budget outlay provision has been made for the repayment of interest and loan to HUDCO, and for releasing state share of housing scheme.

b. Savings cum relief scheme:

Under the scheme Savings-cum-relief allocation will be shared equally by the state and the centre. An amount of ₹600.00 will be collected for marine fishermen who are members of co-operatives during the nine fishing months. The amount thus collected will be matched with ₹600.00 each by the state and central Governments and the total sum of

`1800.00 is distributed during the 3 months monsoon banned fishing period to beneficiaries at `600.00 per month.

c. Group Accident Insurance Scheme

Under the "Group accident insurance scheme" a premium of `30.00 per fishermen will be shared equally by the state and the center and released every year to the FISHCOFED, New Delhi. During the year, 150000 fishermen are being insured under the scheme. GOI will be providing 50% assistance.

5) Construction of Jetties and Landing Centres

`100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, of which `25.00 lakhs is State share and `75.00 lakhs is Centre's share. Under this Scheme, the funds will be utilised for construction of fish landing centres.

6) Dredging of Fishing Harbours

`300.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, of which `150.00 lakhs is State share and `150.00 lakhs is Center's share. The Centrally sponsored scheme of development of fishing harbour / fish landing centers has helped the State Government in developing necessary infrastructure facilities along the coast and in potential locations to promote mechanised fishing operations in large scale. Over the years, the fishing harbours / fish landing centers are facing siltation problem due to various anthropogenic and natural reasons, thereby the safe and smooth movement of fishing vessels is affected. Also, increase in the mechanised boats during last two decades has further posed problems for safe landing and berthing of fishing boats. Sometimes, the change in the bar-mouth situation and siltation in the bar mouth including navigational Channel as well as in harbour basin also affect movement of boats leading to accident of fishing boats causing deaths of fishermen and damage to boats.

Provision has been made to take up dredging of the fishing harbours of the State. GOI assistance will be availed under the scheme. GOI will be providing 75% of the estimated cost.

7) Construction of fishing harbours

`1000.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, of which `200.00 lakhs is State share and `800.00 lakhs is Centre's share. GOI has accorded administrative approval for the scheme "Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post harvest operations" for the year 2010-11. Under the sub component establishment of fishing harbours and landing centres, GOI will provide 75% assistance for Construction of fishing harbours, and fish landing centres, up gradation, expansion, repair and renovation of harbours and landing centre. Government of Karnataka over several plan periods paved sound development for construction of fishing harbours and landing centres under different schemes. During the current year it is proposed to take up the expansion of Malpe, Mangalore and Honnavar Fishing harbour.

Budget provision is made towards state share for construction of the fishing harbours. GOI will be providing 75% of the estimated cost.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Directorate of Fisheries

`236.00 lakhs has been proposed towards staff salary, creation of website, computerization, modernization of the Directorate, for repair and maintenance of departmental buildings, maintenance of the Aquaria at Cubbon Park, Bangalore, K.R.Sagar, Tumkur and Shimoga and to strengthen the technical wing in the Directorate to take up investigations of project sites and formulate viable projects in fisheries sector.

2) Assistance for development of inland fisheries

`200.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The amount will be utilised towards operational expenses of fish seed production and rearing farms and maintenance of vehicles, salary of staff in fish farms, besides purchase of fish seed and also for augmentation of productive capacity of fish ponds and reservoirs. Provision has been made for improvement of fish sanctuaries.

3) Development and Maintenance of Fishing Harbours and Landing Centres

`200.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilized, for the maintenance, cleaning, electricity, drinking water supply and repairs of fishing harbours of the State.

4) Contribution to distress relief fund

`100.00 lakhs has been provided towards contribution to "fishermen distress relief fund".

5) Maintenance of Coastal link

`500.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. There are 174 fisheries link roads with a length of 276.51 Km in the three coastal districts of the State. Due to heavy rain in the coastal area and also the increased movement of vehicles and poor maintenance for several years they are damaged a lot. Under this scheme provision has been towards maintenance of fisheries link roads especially in coastal Karnataka.

6) Research, Extension, Exhibition and Training

`30.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, allocation has been proposed to train rural youth and departmental officials in fish culture, breeding of commercially important indigenous fish and peninsular carp and purchase medicines to

eradicate fish diseases. Provision is also made to meet the salary and stipend of the officer deputed for higher studies. Allocation has been proposed to meet expenditure on the purchase of extension equipments, printing and publication of literature and for payment of charges for taking up evaluation studies. Provision has been made to take up demonstration of adaptable recent technologies for development of Fisheries in the State through (lab to land programmes) Universities, Research institutes, NGO's, etc.

7) Matsya Ashraya

₹900.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. There are 8.10 lakhss fishermen in Karnataka, out of which 96,167 are in coastal area and 113000 in inland area are actively involved in fishing and depending on fisheries for their livelihood. About 25% of these fishermen are houseless. As a social welfare measure, GOK has proposed to construct 10000 houses in a phased manner for the benefit of eligible houseless poor fishermen under Matsya Ashraya phase III and IV. Administrative approval for 10000 houses has been obtained from Government of Karnataka. The total cost will be ₹40.00 crores fixing the unit cost at ₹40000 per house. GOK has already released ₹24.00 crores. Allocation is made for releasing the balance amount for completing the construction of houses for houseless fishermen.

8) Construction of fishermen link roads, bridges and jetties with NABARD assistance (RIDF)

₹800.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilized for construction of roads, bridges and jetties sanctioned under RIDF with NABARD assistance.

9) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane

₹2400.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in Fisheries sector it is proposed to take up Integrated Fisheries Development project in Karnataka. The project is designed to address present bottlenecks and limitations observed in the management and utilisation of different water resources. It recognizes the importance of supply of quality fish seed bridging gaps in marketing infrastructure; and the need for developing technologies for enhancement of fish production in the State aiming progressive growth and sustainability at all levels of supply chain.

The proposed project includes three major components, viz., (i) Infrastructure Support for Fish Seed Production, which will be implemented by Department of Fisheries; Soil and Water Testing and Fish Health Diagnostic Laboratory and Information Centre by Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University (KVA & FSU), Bidar; (ii) Strengthening of Fish Marketing in Karnataka by Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation; and (iii) Technologies for Enhancement of Fish Production, Value addition and Adoption through R & D and knowledge transfer jointly by the college of Fisheries, Mangalore, Fisheries Research and Information Centre (Inland), Bangalore, KVA & FSU, Bidar and the Inland Fisheries Division, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.

Provision has been made to take up developmental schemes under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. An earmarked Outlay of ₹3483.00 lakhs has been made.

10) Subsidy for purchase of seed

`150.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised for providing subsidy to individual's fisherman and also to fisherman co-operative societies for purchase of seed.

11) Aquapark

`150.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, the funds will be utilised for the construction of Aqua park at Hessaraghatta, Bangalore.

12) Supply of fishing requisite kits to fishermen

`350.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised to supply each inland fishermen with fishing net and supplementary requisites worth of `5000 per kit.

13) Subsidy for the electricity used by Ice plants

`350.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme .The funds will be utilised to provide subsidy @ Re.1 per unit of the electricity utilized by the Ice plants of the coastal districts of the State.

14) Reimbursement of differential interest to Commercial bank, which provide loans to fisherman at the rate of 3% interest

`20.00 lakhs is proposed to reimburse the difference of interest to the Commercial bank, and Regional Rural Banks that will provide loans to fishermen at the rate of 3% interest.

15) Fish Seeds/Fish Farm Development

`200.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Good quality fish seed is a pre requisite for development of inland fisheries and in order to increase the fish seed production of the State sanction has been accorded for construction of fish seed farms at Karanja, Bidar district and Nugu, Mysore district at an estimated cost of `250.00 crores. In Bidar district, near Karanja reservoir 10 acres and in Mysore district, near Nugu reservoir 24 acres of land has been procured for establishment of fish seed production farms.

Provision has been made to continue the construction work at these farms.

16) Renovation of Fishing harbours and landing centres

`1000.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. `1000.00 lakhs is provided for the development of fishing harbour at Koderi near Byndoor (Udupi district). This place is endowed with good fishery activity by virtue of about more than 300 gill net and other outboard engine fixed boats operating in it. Although the landing centre has enough depth, fishermen find it difficult to land their boats during neap tide period due to the siltation at the estuary.

This place possesses water and electricity facilities. A jetty and an auction hall could be constructed in this area. The main demands of fishermen of this place include, dredging of estuarine area with construction of 2 breakwaters, river training wall, auction hall and jetty. Administrative approval has been provided for construction of fish landing centre at Koderi, Byndoor at an estimated cost of `3000.00 crores. Provision has been made for continuing the construction work.

17) Assistance for construction of fish markets

`200.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. There is a lack of hygiene in the fish markets of the State and so the public hesitate to buy fish in these markets. Therefore there is an urgent need to construct hygienic fish markets. Fish markets are being constructed and maintained by the local bodies. National Fisheries Development Board is giving lot of importance for construction of hygienic fish markets. In order to assist these local bodies, the board is providing 90% of the project cost as financial assistance for construction of fish markets. The remaining 10% has to be borne by these local bodies. But most of the time these institutions are not financially strong to bear even the 10% of the project cost and therefore do not avail any assistance from NFDB.

Under this scheme it is proposed to finance the balance 10% cost subject to a maximum of `25.00 lakhss by the State Government. It is also proposed to construct hygienic fish markets in rural areas with full State Government assistance where NFDB is not funding.

18) Assistance for construction of fish ponds:

`525.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Aquaculture is receiving greater attention as commercial enterprise to meet the animal protein requirement, employment and potential profit earning avocation. Karnataka has vast scope for the development of fisheries by promoting fresh water Aquaculture. There are 9.90 lakhs ha of saline, alkaline and acidic soils in the State. This is one of the major area that can be utilized for aquaculture by converting them into fish farms apart from construction of ponds in the farmers own land. To encourage the private farmers to venture into fresh water culture it is necessary to support them by providing attractive incentives. The major investment in fresh water culture is of capital nature i.e., construction of pond and the inputs such as seed and feed.

In order to encourage private farmers, it is intended to provide 50% subsidy for construction of fish ponds. Under this scheme the unit cost for construction of fish ponds is fixed as `3.00 lakhss and on operational cost `50000/year. NFDB gives 20% subsidy for construction of ponds and input cost. Under this scheme the same beneficiary will be provided additional subsidy of 30% i.e., `90000 on capital cost and `15000 on operational cost for 1st crop, by the state.

19) Share capital for Federations:

`900.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The State has issued Government orders that fishermen can avail loans up to 50000 at 3% interest from Co-operative, Commercial banks and Regional Rural banks and a scheme has also been formulated to reimburse the differential interest to the commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks that will provide loans to fishermen @ 3% interest. However it was found that the fishermen are not being benefited by this scheme.

Karnataka has 359 fishermen co-operative societies in the inland areas and 201 fishermen co-operative societies in coastal areas. These fishermen co-operative societies are members of the Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District Co-operative fish marketing Federation, Mangalore, Uttara Kannada District Co-operative fish marketing Federation, Karwar and Karnataka Co-operative Fisheries Federation, Mysore. These Federations have been working for the upliftment of fishermen through member FCS. If these Federations are provided with share capital, they in turn will provide loan at 3% interest rate to the fishermen. Hence it is proposed to start a new scheme to provide working capital to FCS through these 3 Federations. An allocation of `900.00 lakhss has been made. The amount will be released as follows:

1. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District Co-operative fish marketing Federation, Mangalore – `500.00 lakhss.
2. Uttara Kannada District Co-operative fish marketing Federation, Karwar – `300.00 lakhss.
3. Karnataka Co-operative Fisheries Federation, Mysore – `100.00 lakhss.

20) Assistance to fishermen for purchase of life jackets and life buoys:

`100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The fishermen often go to the sea without any safety equipments. In the inland sector also there is no practice of carrying any safety equipments. Fishermen being financially backward, have lot of other priorities and so do not spend money to buy life saving equipments resulting in loss of life. Therefore in order to encourage these fishermen to purchase bare minimum safety equipments such as life buoys and life jackets a new scheme has been proposed to be introduced.

Under this scheme, provision has been made to provide for the purchase of life jackets and life buoys at 75% subsidy to a maximum of `2000/ head. It is programmed to assist 5000 fishermen under this scheme.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

`691.68 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of various ongoing programmes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There is no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

`1814.40 lakhs is proposed under this scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to assist Schedule caste beneficiaries under the following components.

- 1) Assistance to fisherman for purchase of requisites for marketing of fish (Ice box, crates)

- 2) Assistance to fisherman for purchase of requisites for processing of fish.
- 3) Assistance for purchase for fisheries requisites for fishing.
- 4) Assistance for purchase of FRP Gill net boat net with OBM for Marine Fishermen
- 5) Assistance for purchase of three wheeler for fish marketing for Marine Fishermen
- 6) Construction of houses for SC beneficiaries under Matsya Ashraya
- 7) Construction of ponds
- 8) Establishing of training centre for schedule caste beneficiaries at Bhadra Reservoir Project
- 9) Training Programme

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 733.60 lakhs is proposed under this scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to assist Scheduled tribe beneficiaries to purchase fishery requisites for various fisheries activities such as marketing of fish, processing of fish, fishing and other components.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1198.00	684.50
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	8790.50
New Schemes	-	1725.00
Total: State Sector	1198.00	11200.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	691.68
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	691.68
Grand Total	1198.00	11891.68

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The State has three agricultural universities one at Bangalore, Dharwad and Raichur. The universities will take up education and research activities.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Agricultural Education and Research	12680.00	12680.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An amount of ` 13500.00 lakhs are proposed under State Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

A. UAS Bangalore

1) Agriculture Education

`2050.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up. Office Contingency and Recurring charges to 7 College, Office Contingency and Recurring charges Agril. Extn. Education, Salary to Teaching & Non teaching staff and Office Contingency and Recurring charges at Agricultural College, Hassan, Towards Central offices, Office Contingency and other recurring charges ,Maintenance of Vehicles at GKVK, Office Contingency and Recurring charges to Library and Communication centre, Providing Equipment and Development works of Colleges, Ongoing committed works and New Programmes.

2) Agriculture Research

`2000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up. State share for ICAR Co-ordinated Projects, Contingency and Recurring charges to 22 Research Stations, Pension contribution of staff ICAR Co-ordinated Projects, Improvement of Road, Infrastructure development to 22 Research station i.e., requirement for irrigation facility, civil works, equipment and land development etc., Improvement of Building/ Janitor services to UAS, Bangalore ,Up graduation of lab to Agri. Course at Chintamani and arranging power supply, Security charges at GKVK Farm Mechanization, New Programmes.

3) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

`2025.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme the following activities will be taken up: Enhancement of quality Education and Experiential Learning at all teaching campuses, University Information Management Systems” (UIMS), Creation of permanent exhibition ground with hi-tech stalls, Dias with permanent Pandal for Krishimela at GKVK campus, Strengthening of all season Hi-Tech Agricultural Sciences Museum with Audio- Visual Presentation at the Directorate of Extension, Hebbal, Providing Rainwater harvesting structure with Micro irrigation system at Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Value Addition Centres and Market Network in Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Strengthening Irrigation Facilities in Krishi Vigyan Kendras Land development Programmes in Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Replication of Rural Bio Resource centers in Southern Dry Zone, Mechanization of Small farms, Strengthening Pulse Research, Strengthening Oil seed Research, Center for excellence in Rice Research at Mandya, Centre for Studies on Women in Agriculture, Agro-Energy Research center, Strengthening Seed production programme in the University.

B. UAS Dharwad

1) Agricultural Education

`1118.00 lakhs grants proposed under Infrastructure Development: Labs, Library, Hostels, Equipments and Other Teaching Activities-Grants in Aid).

Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up Automation of Education-Dharwad, Institute of Agriculture Bio-Technology(IABT), Infrastructure development at Bijapur campus, FM Community Radio station ,Diploma Programme & Certificate course in frontier areas, On farm demonstration of Innovative Technologies, Infrastructure development at Sirsi campus ,Sports & Cultural Activities, TA for International Tours for participation in symposia & seminars, Director of Extension, Infrastructure development in various Extension Education units, Division of publication & kannada, Extension Education unit- ARABHAVI & GADAG,Renovation of Buildings/Improvement of land and roads, Computerization-Computer labs for teaching,Security,Development of farmers knowledge center, construction of main building of University Dharwad, Replacement vehicles for colleges and main campus, International students hostel, Pension contribution, University library, Digital Library-New components –Students hostel (boys & girls), Establishment of digital printer centre.

2) Agricultural Research

`1582.00 lakhs grants proposed under strengthening of research capabilities in different old research stations. Staff Research, Establishment of Pesticide residue testing & quality analyses laboratory, Research support activities, Agri. Research station, Malagi, Indi, Mudhol, Sundalga and Konnur Farm, Spl. Innovative research programmes, Organic Farming, Acquisition of land, Agri. Research information system (ARIS) Research on protected cultivation, Infrastructure development in various research stations, Intellectual property rights cell, , Infrastructure development in various seeds research stations, Purchase of new vehicles to research stations/extension units. Agriculture information, Business ,Export WTO-centre Dharwad, Irrigation development in UAS, Land development in UAS, BIO control of pests and IPM Dharwad, ARS, ALMEL, IFS Research, Seed farm, Madarkhandi (Jamakhandi) State share of ICAR. New components- Integrated technological interventions for land water and crop management towards improved agricultural productivity in some selected saline waterlogged soils of Belgaum District, Enhancing maize productivity and production in selected districts of Northern Karnataka, Building human capital of rural communities: A coalition approach with home science technologies, Strategies for enhancing pulses production and productivity in Karnataka State, Technological interventions for enhancing productivity of major oilseed crops in Karnataka, On Farm Demonstration of Dry land Farming Technologies through Farmers Participatory Approach.

3) Rashtriya krishi vikasa yojane

`1350.00 lakhs grants proposed under Integrated farming system demonstrations for higher productivity and income (DATCs + KVKs + RSKs), Establishment of Bio diversity centers for field Crops of university, Breeding for Multi Adversity stress tolerance for major field crops of the university, Strengthening of maintenance Breeding, Seed production activities, Seed testing labs, Seed processing units & Seed revolving fund Procurement & distribution, Research in Precision Farming, Development of varieties/hybrid transgenic in Cotton and Pigeon pea, Health food micro enterprises for women empowerment, Rain harvesting and artificial recharge to groundwater in selected location of Northern Karnataka Demonstration for reclamation of saline and water logged soils in each command areas, Establishment of high-tech nurseries, shade net at headquarters and KVKs, Establishment of Rural Bio resource centers in all KVK's.

C) UAS, Raichur

1) Agriculture Education

`1380.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up. Modernization of laboratories and departments, Strengthening of irrigation facilities for students experimental plots, Land development for students experimental plots, Strengthening of Examination Cell, University Library, Establishment of computer centre, Internet facility in campus, Support to institute of Bio-Technology, Strengthening of Directorate of Extension, Extension Education units and Publication centre, Renovation of Boys & Girls Hostels, Campus Security, Agriculture Education museum, Providing rain water Harvesting structure with Micro Irrigation system at college campuses, Students Educational RAWE, Institutes visit programmes, Sports and cultural activities of students, Pension contribution of the staff members, Establishment of university Administration, Starting of Ph.D programmes at UAS, Raichur and Diploma and certificate

course programmes to rural youth, Establishment of FM community radio station, Production of video films and CDs on latest Agricultural Technologies, Establishment of instructional farm and farm laboratory, Development of new roads in college campuses, construction of stadium and sports complex, Staff and students research and exchange programmes, Automation of education, academic and accounts, Purchase of new vehicles for education programmes, Establishment of New Colleges New Programmes, Enhancement of quality education and experimental learning in teaching campuses.

2) Agriculture Research

₹870.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the following activities will be taken up. Staff research in three colleges. Requirement of chemicals, glassware, Fertilizers, labour cost and other contingent expenses for conducting research work on farm and in laboratories, Research on pesticide residue testing and quality analysis lab Raichur, Office contingency, other recurring charges on Non recurring charges. Research support activities in ten research stations, Requirement of chemicals, glassware, Fertilizers, labour cost and other contingent expenses for conducting research work on farm and in laboratories for research stations, Special innovative research programmes in under utilised crops; Requirement of chemicals, glassware, Fertilizers, labour cost and other contingent expenses for conducting research work on farm and in laboratories, Organic farming Research at Raichur, Requirement for Staff salary, contingent expenses ORC like Fertilizers, pesticides, labour costs, water lighting charges, etc., Acquisition of land, Payment towards land acquisition charges as per Court Orders, Agri Research information system Raichur (ARIS); Requirement for Staff Salary, Office Contingency, Other Recurring Charges & NRC, Establishment of digital Printing Centre by UAS, Raichur, Infrastructure Development in Various Research Stations; Requirement for irrigation facilities, civil works, equipments and land development etc., Post Harvest Technology Research; Infrastructure Development for various seeds-Research Stations, Purchase of New Vehicles to Research Stations/Extensions, Cropping System Research, Bio control of pests and IPM, Raichur, Requirement pesticides, labour costs, ORC like fertilizers, water lighting charges etc., IFS Research: Requirement for Chemicals Glassware, Fertilisers, other contingent expenses for conducting research work on farm and in laboratories and Matching Grants to ICAR sponsored research schemes.

3) Rashtriya krishi vikasa yojane

₹1125.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme the following activities will be taken up: Establishment of Integrated farming system modules for Agro ecosystems of Hyderabad-Karnataka region, Production potential of pigeon pea in Rabi season under protective irrigation, operational research for Higher water productivity in command areas, Design and development of low cost agricultural tools and equipments for small and marginal farms and New projects like Establishment of water management centre at Bheemarayangudi, Replicating and up scaling of RBRC module in Hyderabad Karnataka area, Procession farm in economically important crops of Hyderabad Karnataka area, ICT mediated pest and disease surveillance and monitoring in Paddy, Cotton and pulse crops Hyderabad Karnataka area, Conservation agriculture systems for climatic change and sustainable agriculture production, Enhancing farm income of resource poor farmers through IFS approach in Hyderabad Karnataka Area.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	13500.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	13500.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	13500.00

MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL

1. Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 and Rules 1968
2. Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1973 (Central Act)
3. Karnataka Warehouse Act, 1961 and Rules 1969 (Licensing aspect only)

The acts provide for a uniform law relating to the better regulation of buying and selling of Agricultural Produce and the establishment of Markets for Agricultural Produce throughout the State. At present 146 market committee are functioning in the State.

The APMCs are managed by the elected managing committee. The Secretary and Supporting Staff are Government servants.

The objective of the department are: to provide for improved regulation in the marketing of agricultural produce, development of efficient marketing system, promotion of agri-processing, agricultural export and the establishment and proper administration of markets for agricultural produce and for this purpose to put in place an effective infrastructure for marketing of agricultural produce and to lay down procedures and systems thereto.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Marketing & Quality Control	3197.30	3197.30

2. ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

The State Plan outlay provided for Agriculture Marketing is ` 3391.30 lakhs which includes ` 1500.00 lakhs for programmes under Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY).

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Minimum Floor Price Scheme

To help farmers resorting to distress sale at the time of fall in prices, Government of Karnataka has formulated a scheme to provide Minimum Support Price and for procuring the same. To implement the scheme, Revolving Fund has been setup.

Government of Karnataka is implementing the Floor Price Scheme for Agricultural and Horticultural Crops to save the farmers from the distress sale. For this purpose, `350.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2) Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY)

As per new policy / guidelines of the Planning Commission for comprehensive development of agricultural sector, Agricultural Marketing in the Annual Plan Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane has been introduced and a sum of `1500.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

The following programmes are proposed to be take up in the agriculture marketing under RKVY:

- a) Construction of Rural Godowns
- b) Providing post harvesting infrastructure in rural areas
- c) Providing e-trading information in agricultural marketing. 24 APMC's have been selected under the scheme and also provided server at Head office through KEONICS.
- d) Market intervention scheme

3) Rice Technology Park

Government has given administrative approval for implementing the scheme to establish Rice Technology Park at an estimated cost of `3719.00 lakhs. Necessary action for implementing the scheme has been initiated `500.00 lakhs has been given during the year 2011-12.

4) Private Wholesale Markets

`500.00 lakhs has been given during the year 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

1) Providing infrastructure facilities in the selected market committees comes under the backward taluks

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

A sum of `96.30 lakhs has been provided for the year 2011-12 for Market Infrastructure.

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) New Schemes

1) Market Infrastructure

For strengthening of infrastructure grading and standardization in APMCs Davanagere, Bangarpet, Tiptur, Chitradurga, Doddaballapur, Challakere, Hassan, Arasekere, Belur, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Bellary, Sidhanur, Chittapura, Gangavathi, Manvi, Bijapur, Mundaragi, Laxmeshwar have been identified and administrative approval given for taking up developmental works.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	3295.00
Total: State Sector	-	3295.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	96.30
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	3391.30

FOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation was established during November 1956 under Agricultural Produce (Development & Warehousing) and later repealed vide Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.

The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation provides storage facilities through a network of warehouses spread over the State mainly at taluk and district headquarters. Agriculturists, Co-operatives, Government and private agencies and traders are among those who utilise these facilities for storing agricultural produce, inputs and other commodities. The Corporation also fumigates stocks in their godowns and in rice mills, floor mills, bakeries, hotels etc. The Karnataka Food Development Corporation and Tobacco Board utilise the services of the Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation for aerial spraying of cashew and rubber plantations from helicopters, fumigation of containers for the export of coffee and of coffee stocks and fumigation of soils of nursery beds of tobacco, cardamom and other commercial crops for the control of nematodes, weeds and fungi to improve their quality and yield. At present the Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation is having 126 branches. It has owned and hired total average storage capacity of 9.18 lakh MTs.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Food Storage & Warehousing	1800.00	1800.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 1500.00 lakhs has been provided as Share Capital Assistance to Karnataka Warehousing Corporation for construction of godowns.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

Investment in Warehousing Corporation

An amount of `1608.96 lakhs has been released by NABARD, `808.94 lakhs received from Government. Balance `800.0 lakhs to be received from Government. The NABARD financial assistance approved `1900.00 lakhs and Budget provision `1800.0 lakhs for the year 2010-11. Hence the shortfall of `100.0 lakhs, provision to be made in the supplementary Budget for the year 2010-11. The State Government has proposed to provide a sum of `1500.00 lakhs as Share Capital assistance for this purpose in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1500.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	1500.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	1500.00

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Long term credit for agricultural development flows through co-operation banking institutions, 13 regional rural banks and their 1073 branches spread over all districts and KSCARD Bank with 177 PCARD Banks affiliated to it. To promote institutional lending, the State Government supports the flow of advances to agriculture through loans to apex institutions.

PCARD Banks and the KSCARD Banks advance long-term loans for agricultural development under normal and special programmes. Recently, they have spread their activities to non-farm areas. Their funds come from share capital reserves and debentures supported by Government.

Ordinary debentures floated through normal programmes meet requirements for sinking, repair and deepening of irrigation wells, installation of irrigation pumpsets and levelling and bunding of agricultural lands. Special debentures issued with the support of the State Government cover the raising of horticultural crops, land levelling, bunding and fencing, sinking of irrigation wells and installation of IP sets and sprinkler irrigation systems, the purchase of tractors and power tillers, purchase of bullocks and bullock carts, installation of gobar gas plants, dairy farming, piggery, sheep husbandry, poultry development and sericulture.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Cooperative Institutions (KSCARD BANK)	300.00	300.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay provided for Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions is `300.00 lakhs under the State Plan as State Government's contribution towards debentures floated by the Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development (KSCARD) Bank.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

Cooperative Institutions (KSCARD Bank)

A sum of `300.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2010–11 as Government of Karnataka's contribution towards debentures floated by the KSCARD Bank.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	300.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	300.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	300.00

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Karnataka has 59630 rural habitations including 27481 inhabited revenue villages. According to 2001 census, about two-thirds of the total population of 529 lakh live in rural habitats. About 62 lakh households living in rural areas depend mainly on agriculture for livelihood. The distinguishing features of the State's rural society are the following:

- Large number of scattered and small habitations;
- Dependence on agriculture and related activities;
- State's domestic produce, compared to the proportion of population, being low, the per capita income is also low;
- Infrastructure like roads, electricity, housing, sanitation is much below the expected levels;
- Backwardness in terms of human development parameters like literacy, health services and skill endowments.

The key to development of rural areas in the State is through improving agricultural productivity and encouraging other economic activities thereby enhancing the availability and quality of infrastructure, improving the quality of those services which contribute to the up gradation of human development.

Democratic Decentralization

Karnataka has been one of the few states implementing the decentralised governance, more specifically in nurturing Panchayat Raj Institutions. The State has enacted the Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 incorporating the features of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. Elections are being successively held to the three-tiers of the Panchayat Raj Institutions. All the 29 subjects listed in the Constitution have been transferred to the 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. An outstanding feature of the Panchayat Raj System in Karnataka is the determined effort to empower voiceless section of the society by providing for specific reservation not only in its membership but also to the post of Chairpersons of the Institutions. It is a matter of great pride that women constitute 43 per cent of the elected members.

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 has been further amended facilitating PRIs to march ahead effectively in its endeavour:

- Enhancing the quality of people's participation through greater Empowerment of Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas;
- Defining powers and responsibilities of the Gram Sabha with clarity;
- Bringing in transparency and accountability in the functioning of PRIs;
- To strengthen women empowerment reservation for woman representatives in PRIs has been enhanced to 50 per cent

Several steps of far reaching consequence were initiated to improve the functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Strengthening of Gram Panchayats

The responsibility of plan formulation and implementation is bestowed on the people by transferring funds, functions and functionaries. One post of Panchayat Development Officer in each of the 5628 grama panchayats and 2500 posts of Second Division Assistant in the larger panchayats have been created which would pave way for strengthening the grama panchayats

Fiscal Strengthening of Grama Panchayats - The Minimum Statutory Developmental grant has been increased from `5.00 lakhs to `6.00 lakhs per Gram Panchayat. Taxation initiative of the gram panchayats has been rationalised and specific guidelines and parameters have been ensured. This has resulted in an increase of the Taxation demand by over three folds. Karnataka has also been in the forefront in adopting the latest technology in transfer of funds to gram panchayats through the process of Internet banking.

The Panchayat Jamabandi - a social audit exercise, through which people have a chance to assess the works of their Gram Panchayat, has been introduced. The first Panchayat Jamabandi exercise was taken up in all the districts during 2000 and is being continued since then.

Activity Mapping

Specific functions to be executed by each tier of PRIs have been spelt out in Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. To ensure further empowerment and to enable them discharge their duties more independently, activities of different tiers of PRIs have been redefined and an “Activity Mapping” for them has been prescribed.

Panchatantra

A new web based software viz., PANCHATANTRA – a Panchayath Online System for Grama Panchayats has been evolved to introduce double entry accounting system in grama panchayats replacing the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Grama Panchayats Accounts and Budget Rules, 1995 with a new set of accounting and budgeting rules, viz., Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Grama Panchayats Budgeting and Accounting) Rules, 2006. The Rules, which came into effect from 1st April 2007, prescribe the maintenance of a double entry, accrual basis accounting, and also prescribe the accounting procedures to be followed, books of accounts and forms to be maintained and formats of financial statements and budget. Services of Chartered Accountants has been embarked upon for maintaining the accounts of the Grama Panchayats.

This system is transparent so that other offices could view the progress, performance and achievement of the each office. This will help them to share the data. This also helps the Taluk/District/State offices to monitor the progress made by GP in implementing the schemes effectively.

Capacity Building

The Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development (ANSSIRD), Mysore, takes up up gradation of skills and Capacity Building for the stakeholders of the project.

Several training programmes have been conducted by the ANSSIRD for the officials and elected representatives, Self-help groups and members of non-governmental organisations.

Various poverty alleviation and area development programmes viz., Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana, National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme, Western Ghat Development Programme are being implemented for improving the living conditions of the people and for creation of economic and political awareness in rural areas. Besides, development grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions are provided to supplement the development activities. It has also been proposed to establish five SATCOM- sub centres in Davanagere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mangalore under the World Bank assisted Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project.

Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP)

Formulation of Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) is the priority of the State. Guidelines for the formulation of Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2007-12) has been issued. The Zilla Panchayats have been advised to formulate CDDP utilising the services of Technical Support Institutions. The CDDP has been prepared for 19 districts.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Rural Development	258087.81	258087.81

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement Up to Dec.2010	% of Achievement
1	Swarna Jayanti Gramaswarozgar Yojana	No. of self-help Groups	7282	3948	54.2
2	Beneficiaries Assisted	No	90420	42250	46.7
3	BPL Families lifted above the Poverty Line	No		30587	
4	Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme				
	a) Employment Generated	Lakh person days	3015.79	277.53	9.2
	b) Employment Provided	No in lakh		7.63	

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

₹3131.88 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 for implementing various programmes. Of this outlay ₹1737.33 crores has been provided for state plan schemes and ₹1394.55 crores as Centre's share for centrally sponsored schemes.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

1) Western Ghats Project Cell

₹30.00 lakhs has been proposed towards the administrative costs of the establishment overseeing the implementation of the programme.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) DRDA – Administration Charges for Project Cell - SEP

₹2.40 crore has been proposed (which include Centre's share of ₹1.80 crores) to meet the administrative costs of the establishment overseeing the implementation of self-employment programmes.

2) State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD)

₹2.00 crores has been proposed to be shared equally between the Centre and the State for organizing various training programmes, workshops, seminars, research etc. connected with rural development.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

1) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

The Backward Regions Grant Fund programme has been introduced to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide 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;
- Strengthen the Panchayat and Municipality level governance with appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring to reflect local felt needs;
- Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans;

- Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity

Integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional planning support. This will include the preparation of a baseline survey that can be used for undertaking evaluation at a later date. Preparing a well-conceived participatory district development perspective plan during the period of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan to address the backwardness will follow this. The Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level will undertake planning and implementation of the programme, while the urban local bodies will similarly plan and implement the programme in urban areas.

This plan will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district concerned and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. This will be done without giving any schematic overlay to BRGF that would be subversive of the principle of local prioritization in planning.

Programmes identified for implementation under the Fund will be selected through peoples' participation, particularly through Gram and Ward Sabhas in the rural areas and Area Sabhas and Ward Committees in the urban areas. Participatory plans will be prepared in each Panchayat and Municipality, which would take into account all resources being spent in the area of the Panchayat, which would cover at the very least.

- (a) Sectoral and district segments of the State Plan,
- (b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (particularly Flagship programmes),
- (c) Fund inflows on account of the National Employment Guarantee programme,
- (d) Tied and untied grants from Central and State Finance Commission, and
- (e) Fund inflows on account of the Bharat Nirman programme.

The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee. This would reflect all the financial resources available in the district, and ensure their optimal use, without delay, diversion, duplication and leakage.

BRGF consists of two funding windows, as follows;

(a) Capability Building Fund

These funds will be used primarily to build capacity in planning, implementation, monitoring, accounting and improving accountability and transparency. This could include arrangements for contracting and outsourcing.

(b) Untied grant

The allocation of these funds by Panchayats and ULBs will be guided by transparent norms and they will use these funds to address critical gaps in integrated development, identified through the participative planning processes.

The programme is being implemented in the five districts of the State viz., Gulbarga, Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur and Davanagere. An amount of `217.43 crores has been spent up to December 2010.

An outlay of `108.17 crore has been proposed for 2011-12.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) Karnataka Rural Poverty and Panchayat Project (Grama Swaraj)

The objective of the 'Gram Swaraj Project' is to improve the effectiveness of service delivery by the *gram panchayats* particularly with respect to the management of public resources and the delivery of relevant services that the rural people prioritize. The strategy to achieve this is to improve and augment the flow of funds to gram panchayats, develop the capacity of all three tiers of Zilla, Taluk and Grama panchayats, as well as of some state agencies and improve the information flow to enhance transparency and accountability of local governments to their constituents.

The components of the projects are as follows;

Component (A) Block grants to Gram panchayats – To finance block grants to *Gram panchayats*. The block grants would finance services listed in *Panchayat* participatory plans and budgets.

Component (B) Information Systems for Constituents - To increase the ability of rural people to voice their demands on local governments and elicit responses from them, in particular for the poorest and excluded people such as women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Component (C) Building the capacity of Panchayats - To increase the capacity of all three levels of *Panchayats* in managing resources, collecting revenues and delivering services.

Component (D) Building the capacity of the State. This activity would put in place systems at the state level to enable it to oversee, facilitate and manage the *Panchayat* system.

While GPs are responsible for implementation of component A of the project, Monitoring Unit (FC), DAC & Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute for Rural Development are responsible for component B, C and D. Taluka Panchayats are responsible for the construction of Taluka Resource centres.

Project Cost

The World Bank Assisted Gram Swaraj-Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project has been launched during October 2006. The total project cost is `600.00 crores of which `540 crore is shared by the World Bank and the remaining `60.00 crores is state's share. 85% of the total project cost will be provided as untied grants to the Grama Panchayats of backward taluks identified by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance in the State. Remaining 15% will be spent on capacity building.

Project Overview

The project emphasizes to improve the service delivery by Gram Panchayats, in particular to the management of public resources and delivery of services prioritized and decided by the local people. The strategy to achieve this development objective is through capacity development of the PRIs through imparting training to its members and functionaries. The project will be implemented in 1341 GPs in 39 'Most Backward Taluks' identified by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance.

Key outputs

- Efficacy of larger grants to be used in accordance with local priorities;
- Revamped financial management and procurement system for GPs;
- Higher transfers to Panchayats in Most Backward Taluks; Monitoring of service delivery performance at the GP level (e.g. rural drinking water, education, participatory planning, financial management, capacity building);
- Improved framework for own revenue collection;
- Computerization of all GPs;
- Environmental framework for GPs;
- Improved planning guidelines with provisions for enhanced participation;
- Monitoring system on fiscal and service delivery aspects of Panchayats;
- Information on Panchayat performance available to constituents; and
- A decentralization cell at state level to monitor and manage the process.

Key Outcomes

- Predictable state disbursements (transfers) and as per commitments;
- Higher investments by GPs to improve social indicators;
- Greater local revenue mobilization;
- Improved monitoring and delivery of key services to rural population;
- Higher expectations of rural households on rights and Panchayat performance; and
- Improved participation of households including the poorest in local planning and improved targeting of poorer households.

Activities Taken up

- ❖ Refreshal training was conducted to the representatives of Stree Shakthi groups and ANMs/ Anganawadi Workers to create awareness regarding this Project with the help of Abdul Nazeer Sab Institute of Rural Development for the State, Mysore.
- ❖ Dissemination of information on the services delivered by the Panchayats and to increase the participation of people in Ward Sabhas and Gram Sabhas.
- ❖ Media campaign has been conducted (i.e., News Papers, Radio and Television) to disseminate information to the Rural People.
- ❖ Kalajatha programmes have been conducted in the project GPs to create more awareness

Taluka Resource Center (Samarthya Soudha)

To build the Capacity of the Panchayat Raj Institutions construction of Samarthya Soudhas in 175 Taluk centers (Training Centres) has been programmed. Construction of 82 Samarthya Soudhas is completed at a cost of ` 20.99 crores.

The other activities contemplated under the Grama Swaraj project are;

- Supervision and maintenance of accounts – Grama Panchayats are required to adopt double entry book keeping system and the accounts duly audited by the chartered accountant periodically;
- Computerization in the maintenance of accounts;
- To ensure better participation of the public in the activities of the Panacahayt Raj System dissemination of details of services delivered by the PRIs through media campaign;

Establishment of satellite based training centers for effective on line monitoring of the activities. The objective is to provide opportunities towards improving present conditions particularly with respect to management of public resources and delivery of relevant services with special emphasis on 39 Most Backward Taluks identified by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances. In achieving this it has been intended to;

- Build capacity in Grama, Taluk and Zilla Panchayats
- Improve framework and guidelines for own revenue collection
- Provide Formula based block grants to 1341 grama panchayats in the Most Backward Taluks
- Revamp financial management and procurement system.
- Improve the effectiveness of service delivery

An amount of ` 334.73 crores has been utilized since the inception of the project. To undertake connected activities during 2011-12 ` 88.00 crores has been proposed.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Karnataka Panchayat Raj Grants

` 1.60 crores is proposed for the implementation of KPR Act, 1993 and related activities.

2) Grameena Abhivrudhi Bhavan

` 2.00 crores has been proposed for the construction of Grameena Abhivrudhi Bhavan to house different departments overseeing rural development programmes.

3) Suvarna Gramodaya

Karnataka has embarked upon a bold and new strategy of implementation of various development programmes through an integrated approach apart from the normal rural development programmes. To commemorate the golden jubilee of the formation of the State, Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane has been launched to develop 1000 villages in a sustainable

manner every year into model villages or Suvarna Gramas. The new initiative has an unprecedented commitment of the State's resources every year over and above the available allocations for various ongoing development programmes.

The objectives of the Suvarna Gramodaya strategy for the development of the selected villages are:

- To upgrade the physical environment of the selected villages for improving the quality of life;
- To fully develop the income generating potential of land based activities
- To provide full and adequate infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, childcare facilities etc.,
- To generate significant levels of non-agricultural employment, especially for educated un-employed youth
- To support community awareness and development through self help groups, cultural associations etc.

Selection of Villages

The population covered in each taluk was determined on the basis of proportion of rural population to the total rural population of the State. Further weightage of 1.15, 1.10, 1.05 and 1 was given to the most backward, more backward, backward and relatively developed taluks respectively, identified by Dr. Nanjundappa's High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances and funds are allocated at the rate of `2500 to `3000 per capita. Generally villages with a population of 2500 to 8000 have been selected. However, this norm has been relaxed for hilly and ghats region.

Strategy for Development

The Suvarna Gramodaya strategy for development incorporates the following elements:

- Making use of the resources, personnel and processes of the existing development programmes and schemes to meet the demand of the selected villages in full;
- Taking up additional/supplementary schemes to meet village specific development needs and to fill the gaps in the existing schemes;
- Making use of the services of private sector partners, non- governmental organizations, community based organisations, etc., to implement the programme; and
- Achieving the convergence and coordinated efforts of the various government and non-governmental agencies and the village communities.

Though the programme was launched during 2006-07 its actual implementation started from 2007-08. 3290 villages have been selected and `1402.00 crores has been budgeted of which `1062.00 crores spent up to the end of December 2010.

Status of the First Phase

- Roads and drainage works completed (villages): 1,121
- Roads length (Kms)-Progress: 2,825 Kms.

- Drainage length (Kms)-Progress: 2,287Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 2,006

The works under Second and Third Phases has been taken up. The Evaluation of the programme has been taken up in the selected 16 villages encompassing 4 districts.

₹ 348.70 crores has been allocated for 2011-12 for taking up on going works.

4) Western Ghats Development Programme

The Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) have been in operation since the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in the development of ecologically fragile designated hill areas/western ghats taluks. The main objectives of the programme are eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of bio-diversity. The programme also focuses on the needs and aspirations of local communities ensuring community participation in the design and implementation of the strategies for conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable livelihoods. Watershed based development is the basic thrust area of the programme along with a participatory approach to ensure efficiency, transparency and accountability.

Funding

Special Central Assistance (SCA) under these programmes during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) is to be utilized as an additive to normal state plan flows. The SCA is released in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State.

Watershed Approach/Selection of Schemes

The main aim of the watershed approach is to ensure a holistic view of water and land resources and to prevent further degradation of these ecologically fragile areas. However, the development of people of these hilly areas in consonance with the fragility of their habitat demands an approach, which is more than just watershed development. More attention needs to be paid to economic activities which are sustainable, use of technologies which will reduce the burden of the people both in economic and household situations and ensure means of livelihood for the inhabitants with as little disturbance to the ecology. Thus, the approach has to be a watershed plus approach, which gives as much emphasis to ecology as to economic development. The common guidelines for watershed development projects of the Centre are being followed.

In addition, following schemes may also be taken up.

Innovative schemes for technologies suited to hill areas

The development and spread of technology/instruments/materials which are amenable to the hill economy/society such as the use of farm implements suited to small holdings, provisions of bio-fertilizers, seeds and other inputs in smaller bags which are easier to carry uphill etc., Traditional and sustainable practices of medicinal plants, bamboo and jatropha cultivation should be encouraged.

Schemes for Bio-Diversity conservation:

The hill areas of the Country are home to many indigenous species which are fast becoming extinct and funds under the programme may be used to support conservation of such species and exploring their commercial use. Traditional knowledge, innovations and farming practices should be encouraged to conserve and use bio-diversity sustainably. The development of sustainable livelihoods and incentives for the sustainable use of natural produce especially medicinal plants, bamboo, jatropa and fruits are to be supported.

Schemes for income generation

Schemes such as cultivation of medicinal plants, bamboo, jatropa and agro-forestry which would enable people to earn a livelihood in a manner which causes least ecological disturbance should be encouraged and demonstration of these schemes may be funded under WGDP/HADP.

Gap-filling infrastructure

Though the funding under the programme is limited and is only an additive to state plan funds, it is seen that some small gap-filling schemes such as water-pipe lines, foot bridges etc., can go a long way in improving the quality of life of the local people. These may be encouraged under the programme.

WGDP in Karnataka

The WGDP in Karnataka is being implemented in 40 taluks of 11 districts through Zilla Panchayats and District Watershed Development Office. Agriculture and soil conservation, social forestry, animal husbandry, spice board, horticulture, sericulture, apiculture, minor irrigation, veterinary, fisheries, roads and foot bridges, livelihood activities, small scale industries, administration, training and community organization are the key sectors.

Sector-Wise Allocation under "Western Ghat Development Programme" for The Year 2010-1.

Sl. No	Name of the Sector/Scheme under WGDP	Total Allocation (` lakhs)
A. Management Component		
1	Administrative cost	137.56
2	Monitoring	4.10
B. Preparatory phase		
3	Entry point activities	73.88
4	Institutional & capacity building (Training)/Community organization	99.26
5	DPR	32.12
C. Watershed works phase		
6	Agriculture & Soil Conservation works	1267.62

Sl. No	Name of the Sector/Scheme under WGDP	Total Allocation (` lakhs)
7	Forest	176.66
8	Agro forestry/Social Forestry	105.91
9	Spice Board	12.81
10	Horticulture	154.01
11	Foot bridges/Hanging Bridges/	579.61
	Livelihood activities for asset less persons	
12	Animal husbandry, Supply of Giriraja birds/calvess/ Development of small animals, Supply of Sewing machines/ Masonry, Fodder, Carpentry kits/Kitchen garden Animal health camp/Fodder development	95.34
13	Livestock management including Goatry, Piggery, .etc	48.99
	Production system& micro enterprises	
14	Crop diversification, crop demonstration, Nutrition management/ Organic fertilizer etc.	106.14
15	WGDP Cell - State level	30.00
	Total	2924.00

`26.32 crores has been proposed for this flagship programme for taking up development of western ghat region spread across 40 taluks of 11 districts.

5) Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas

`10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

6) Implementation of Karnataka Rural Employment Guarantee Act

`1.60 crores has been proposed towards the administrative cost for State Headquarters establishment overseeing the implementation of the MGNREG Act.

7) Computerisation of Zilla and Taluk Panchayats

`1.00 crores has been proposed for providing computer support, both hardware and software, to the Zilla and Taluk Panchyats.

8) Pradhan Manthri Grama Sadak Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched to provide all-weather access to unconnected habitations. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with full assistance from the GOI.

The objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures), to the unconnected habitations in rural areas. All unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above was supposed to be covered by the by the end of the Tenth Plan Period (2007). The scheme also permits for the up-gradation (to prescribed standards) of the existing roads where all the habitations of the prescribed population limit have been provided with the connectivity. In Karnataka connectivity to all rural habitations has been established, the programme now focuses on up-gradation. Details of connectivity established under the programme since its inception is depicted below;

Phase	New Connectivity Provided (KMs)	Upgradation (KMs)	Expenditure (` crores)
Phase – I	80.68	1500.86	109.11
Phase – II	420.10	2210.86	229.98
Phase - III		1073.69	119.43
Phase - IV		602.71	113.10
Phase - V		1173.29	236.57
Phase - VI		1734.44	373.97
Phase -VII		2540.06	649.43
Phase VIII – Batch I		2076.12	613.37
Phase VIII – Batch II		2787.98	488.51
Total	500.78	15610.01	2933.47

An allocation of ` 87.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

9) Rural Infrastructure Cell

` 1.05 crores has been proposed towards the administrative cost for State Headquarters establishment overseeing the implementation of various Rural Infrastructure programme.

10) Rural Communication

Development of rural roads and its monitoring activities in the state has been under the jurisdiction of Public Works Department till the end of 1999. From the 1st Jan 2000 onwards this has been shifted to the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

Rural road connectivity is an effective tool to remove the barriers of poverty of rural mass. Rural roads are being constructed/improved/maintained under various schemes, viz., Pradhana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, NABARD schemes, Special Development Plan, Twelfth Finance Commission grants and Mukhya Mantri Grameena Raste Abivruddi Yojane. Rural roads stock in the state as during November 2010 is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Description	Road Length (in KMs)
1	Asphalted Roads	44432
2	WBM Road	22359
3	Gravel	25863
4	Mud Roads	54558
	Total	147212

Against the allocation of ` 35.2 crores during 2010-11 ` 12.93 crores has been spent. ` 35.20 crores has been proposed for construction of rural roads during 2011-12.

11) Restoration and Rejuvenation of ZP Tanks

There are about 19952 Tanks in the state having with a command area of less than 40 hectares. Most of these tanks constructed long back are in bad condition. The ground water level has gone down resulting in the contamination of drinking water. Hence there is a dire need to recharge the ground water to improve the quality. ` 22.50 crores has been proposed for restoration and renovation of tanks in the backward districts identified by the HPCRRI under SDP for 2011-12. Selection of tanks will be done and developed technically. The grant is mainly used for strengthening of bund, waste weir repair, silt clearance etc.

f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee, Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY), Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions and Mukhya Mantri Grameena Raste Abhivruddi Yojane are the major schemes implemented under district sector.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act came in to operation in five districts of Karnataka State viz., Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davanagere and Chitradurga from 2nd Feb 2006. The scheme was subsequently extended to cover all the remaining districts.

The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. If the applicant does not provide the work within 15 days of the demand for work, then un-employment allowance has to be paid. Rate of unemployment allowance is 25% of the minimum wage for the first 30 days and 50% for the remaining period. Under the scheme, other objectives can also be achieved by generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration etc.

MGREG programme is a demand driven programme. The scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between Centre and the State in the ratio of nearly 90:10. Wage component is fully borne by the Government of India and material component is borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10.

Steps initiated to intensify the implementation

- **Administrative approval:** Up to `10.00 lakhs to the Grama Panchayats and for more than `10.00 lakhs Executive Officer of the Taluk Panchayats
- **Technical Approval:** Relaxation have been permitted up to `10.00 lakhs to the Officer of the concerned Department at GP/Hobli level and for more than `10.00 lakhs to the Taluka Level Officer of the concerned Department
- Payment of `3 per labour per day towards equipments cost being used by the labourer
- Time motion study has been conducted and the quantum of work fixed per labour which is to be executed by the labourer in 8 hours.
- For proper and speedy implementation of the scheme by the line departments simplified directions have been issued.
- Provision has been made to provide roads for usage of farmers to reach their lands considering the land holdings up to 2 Hectares.
- Provision has been made to provide administrative and technical support at GP/TP and district level
- Provision has been made to appoint Mates to get the attendance at every work place
- Provision has been made to get 25% rebate in work to the physically challenged and the labourer who is at the age of 60 years and above.
- Provision has been made to get extra 10% of wage towards travelling charges to the physically challenged persons
- Provision has been made to take the open wells/bore wells for rejuvenation
- Action initiated to appoint Social Audit Co-ordinators from the SIRD, Mysore for smooth conduct of social audit
- Orders have been issued regarding usage of machinery (if necessary) by getting permission from the Executive Officers of the Taluk
- Programmed to get the NMRs printed through MIS (Management Information System – GOI NREGA Web-site) for utilisation at work place
- Training programmes have been conducted during August & September 2009 to the Executive Officers and District Programme Officers at Division level
- Orders have been issued to provide development works to the layouts, road, and other basic amenities to the districts, which were affected by the floods
- MOU has been made with postal department for easy and quick payment of wages
- The revised wage rate `100/- per day per person has been enhanced and notified with effect from 01.04.2009
- NREG (Grievance Redressal) Act, 2009 has been published
- Appointment of Ombudsman is under process

Elaborated Regional Workshop of Southern States was conducted involving the judges, bureaucrats and NGOs to stretcher the Act. The modalities were discussed and the recommendations sent to GOI for amendment to the Act.

Third meeting of State Employment Guarantee Council was conducted and detailed discussions were held on the convergence of works to be taken under MGNREGS. The recommendations sent to GOI for amendments to the Act.

Status of Implementation

- Employment Provided : `7.63 lakhs households
- Employment Generated : `277.53 lakhs person days
- Total fund : `1694.80 crores
- Expenditure : `894.10 crores
- Total Works Taken up : `4.80 lakhs
- Works completed : `0.34 lakhs

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)

The Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana is a self-employment programme aiming to elevate the poor families above the poverty line. The programme is an integrated version of the erstwhile self-employment programmes namely, IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, GKY and MWS. This is a holistic programme, covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.

Key activities identified are dairy, sheep rearing, readymade garments, food processing, floriculture, agarbathi manufacturing, sericulture, carpentry, handicrafts, leather products, bamboo products, weaving and brick manufacturing. The University of Agricultural Sciences, RUDSETI, KEONICS and ATDC institutions have been strengthened by providing infrastructure facilities to train the Swarozgaries.

Details of financial & physical progress

Year	Financial (` crores)		Physical			
	Target	Achievement	Groups formed		Swarozgaries Assisted	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2007-08	90.41	98.80	5316	7226	65034	82158
2008-09	106.89	107.31	6348	7384	76834	88794
2009-10	112.91	1119.99	5104	7018	63216	91366
2010-11 (Up to Dec 2010)	96.51	51.02	7282	3948	90420	42250

Mukhya Mantri Grameena Raste Abhivruddi Yojane

Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane the funds provided have been allocated to Taluk Panchayats based on the length of roads for maintenance of asphalted, water bound macadam and gravel roads. Apart from utilizing the funds for maintenance of roads, the amount provided will also be utilized for payment of wages of Daily Wage Employees. During 2010-11 around 5147 KMs rural road length of have been maintained with an expenditure of `95.73 crore up to the end of December 2010.

An outlay of `2128.93 crores, including the Centre's share of `1391.45 crores has been proposed for the implementation of different ongoing district sector programmes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1) Road Works to Backward Taluks - SDP

₹ 275.00 crores is proposed for construction of rural roads in backward taluks under the Special Development Plan for 2011-12, while under district Sector ₹96.38 crores is proposed under CMGSY.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ₹351.83 crores has been proposed for 2011-12, both under State and district sectors for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Allocations has been proposed under the State sponsored Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane, Backward Region grants Fund, Western Ghats Development Programme, Road Works to Backward Taluks, Rural Communication, Restoration and Rejuvenation of ZP Tanks, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana apart from the District sector programmes viz., Swarna Jayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana, Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions, Mukhya mantri Grameena Raste Abhivrudhi Yojane and Asphaltting of Roads in village Limits as per the guidelines.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An allocation of amount of ₹141.05 crore has been proposed for 2011-12, both under State and district sectors for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Allocations has been proposed under the State sponsored Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane, Backward Region grants Fund, Western Ghats Development Programme, Road Works to Backward Taluks, Rural Communication, Restoration and Rejuvenation of ZP Tanks, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana apart from the District sector programmes viz., Swarna Jayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana, Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions, Mukhya mantri Grameena Raste Abhivrudhi Yojane and Asphaltting of Roads in village Limits as per the guidelines.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
Sector	Central Share	State Share
State Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	0.30	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	280.00	160.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	10817.00
Externally Aided Projects	-	8800.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	80207.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total : State Sector	310.00	99984.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	139144.90	21469.74
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	52278.84
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	139144.90	73748.58
Grand Total	139454.90	173732.58

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

The State Government has constituted three autonomous boards to address issues in the overall development of certain areas of the state viz., Hyderabad Karnataka area, Malnad area and Maidan areas. 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 programmes. In addition to these Area Development Boards recently Karavali Development Authority has been constituted for comprehensive development coastal regions.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Programme	2300.00	2300.00
Malnad Area Development Programme	2000.00	2000.00
Bayaluseeme Development Programme	700.00	700.00
Karnataka Legislatives Local Area Development Fund	20000.00	20000.00
Karavali Area Development Authority	300.00	300.00
Total	25300.00	25300.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

₹ 23166.45 lakhs is provided under State Plan for Special Area Programmes.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board

The Board was established on 10.03.1992 under HKDB Act 1991 for redressal of regional imbalance. As per the guidelines of the Area Development Boards the sectoral distribution of funds should be in the ratio of 40:35:25 to roads and bridges, social sector and minor irrigation, soil conservation works respectively. Since inception of the Board `943.73 crores was allocated & `866.19 crores is spent for completion 20950 works under various sector up to March 2010. The jurisdiction of the Board is spread over 42 assembly constituencies of Bidar, Bellary, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur and Davangere (Harapanahalli taluk only) districts. All the legislators, MPs representing a part or whole of the area whose constituencies lie within the jurisdiction of the Board are members. In addition Presidents of ZPs of the five districts are also the members. `3000. lakhs is provided for this scheme which includes SCP/TSP allocation for development of infrastructure viz. road & bridges, buildings of schools colleges, hospitals and hostels, rural and urban water supply schemes, minor irrigation and rural electrification programmes.

2) Malnad Area Development Board

The Board was established on 10.03.1993 under MADB Act 1991 for redressal of regional imbalance. As per the guidelines of the Area Development Boards the sectoral distribution of funds should be in the ratio of 60:20:20 to Roads and bridges, Social Sector and Soil Conservation works respectively. Since inception of the Board `456.35 crores was allocated & `340.32 crores is spent for completion 15309 works under various sector up to March 2010. The jurisdiction of the Board is spread over 65 assembly constituencies of Belgaum, Chickmagalore, Kodagu, Hassan, Mysore, Chamarajnar, Uttar Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Dharwad, Davanagere and Haveri districts. All the legislators, MPs representing a part or whole of the area whose constituencies lie within the jurisdiction of the Board are members. In addition DCs of each in Malnad area Presidents of ZPs having jurisdiction over Malnad area are also members of the Board. `2000.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme which includes SCP/TSP allocation for development of infrastructure viz. road & bridges (foot bridges, hanging bridges), buildings of schools colleges, hospitals and hostels, rural and urban water supply schemes, minor irrigation and rural electrification programmes.

3) Bayaluseeme Development Board

The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established in the year 1995 under BSDB Act 1994. 56 taluks of the state which have been recognized as drought prone taluks poses special problems of development. As per the guidelines of the Area Development Boards the sectoral distribution of funds should be in the ratio of 60:40 for soil conservation and social sector works respectively. Since inception of the Board `142.00 crores was allocated & `91.21 crores is spent for completion 3912 works under various sector up to March 2010. This board was established to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State. There are 70 assembly constituencies spread over 14 districts namely, Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Tumkur, Kolar, Chickballapura, Hassan, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Haveri, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bagalkote. `600.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme which includes SCP/TSP allocations for Development and conservation of water resources, adopting soil and water

conservation measures in rainfed agriculture systems and forest development, Promotion of Horticulture development, Promotion of Animal Husbandry, Promoting and supporting activities in the agriculture and allied sectors.

4) Karnataka Legislatives Local Area Development Fund

₹ 17266.45 lakhs is provided under this scheme which includes SCP/TSP allocations to fill the infrastructure gaps which are not covered under the sectoral planning process to benefit the local area in the Legislator's constituency. In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs in a better way for a more responsive planning and delivery of services, works of asset creation, infrastructure development in employment generation for the benefit of poor and weaker section are taken at the Legislator's constituency level. The scheme aims to follow a participatory demand responsive development approach to address infrastructure development requirement of the local area within a Legislator's constituency as per guidelines issued by Government. The total amount is equally distributed to all the 300 constituencies and released to the Deputy Commissioners for implementation as per guidelines.

5) Karavali Development Authority

The Karavali Development Authority is established in September 2008 with a Chairperson and 22 other members who includes the Chairmen of Urban Local Bodies, the Deputy Commissioners of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada district, Managing Director of KUIDFC, Officers of Tourism, Ports and Inland Water Transport, PWD and C&I departments. ₹ 300.00 lakhs is provided for preparation of feasibility report/DPRs under PPP mode for the comprehensive development of the coastal regions of Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Udupi.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ₹ 3704.36 lakhs is proposed under SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of ₹ 1497.75 lakhs is proposed under TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	23166.45
Total: State Sector	-	23166.45
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	23166.45

CO-OPERATION

The Mysore Co-operative Societies Act 1959 is the first legislation in our state pertaining to the co-operative societies and has come into being from 25-05-1960.

Karnataka is the first state to provide Agricultural loans through co-operatives at 3% which is lowest in the country. This facility is also extended to the loans borrowed by weavers and fishermen. Loans are available, if borrowed through co-operatives, for self-help groups at 4%. Government of Karnataka is subsidizing the co-operatives by providing interest-subsidy through budgetary provisions.

Since the implementation of the recommendation of Prof. Vaidyanathan Committee through Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Government of India, NABARD and State Government in March 2008, the role of the state Government in respect of Agricultural credit structure institutions has been metamorphosed from the role of regulator, supervisor to the role of being a Friend, Philosopher and Guide. All statues, circulars, orders which were coming in the way of day-to-day internal affairs of the institutions have been withdrawn. A new era of co-operative credit structure through self-governance and independent decision making has come into being and it is hoped that the co-operatives will become professionally efficient and financially viable in the years to come.

The primary objective of the Department of Co-operation is to see that genuine co-operatives are organized and managed on the basis of sound co-operative principles for the promotion of economic interest and welfare of the people, and to render guidance and assistance for development of co-operative movement in the State. Other objectives are enforcement of the Government policy pertaining to Agricultural produce, Horticulture, Fisheries, Dairy and their marketing and processing and implementation of various schemes etc.,

Regulatory functions of the department are to organize and register various types of co-operative societies on the basis of principles of co-operation, formulating and registration of byelaws and rules for the effective functioning of these societies to conduct general body meetings and if required conduct special general body meetings, approve the resolutions made in these meetings within the frame work of co-operative Acts and Rules etc.,

Karnataka has a widespread network of about 32898 co-operative institutions serving various sectors of the State's economy particularly in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade and services. The sector also plays a very important role in the implementation of socio-economic programmes. In the field of agriculture and allied services, co-operative institutions shoulder the task of providing term loans, seeds, fertilisers and insecticides to the farming commodity and marketing agricultural produce to consumers. Market intervention of Government for agricultural crops is carried predominantly through Co-operatives. In addition presence of Co-operatives creates an environment of fair pricing of inputs and outputs of the rural and semi urban markets. The collection, procurement and distribution of milk and milk products by about 10132 co-operatives in the State deserve special mention.

The State has a very strong and stable network of apex co-operative financial institutions extending developmental and promotional services to the population in general and the farming community in particular. The State Apex Bank, the KSCARD Bank and DCC Banks play a pivotal role in extending finance for agricultural production. There are

4608 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACSS) at village level and 177 Primary Cooperative Agricultural & Rural Development Banks (PCARD) at Taluk level.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Co-operation	24043.05	24043.05

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay provided for Co-operation is ` 20800.00 lakhs under State Plan.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Providing guarantee for the Deposits Mobilised by PACSS

A sum of ` 0.50 lakhs as State Share has been provided for the scheme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2) Special Credit to PACS for Business Development Plan (BDP)

To enable the Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS), for better progress in the coming years which have taken up BDP, a sum of ` 0.50 lakhs has been provided as State Share in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Direction and Administration – Modernisation & Material Supplies

A sum of ` 150.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12. The funds provided under this head of account will be utilized for modernization for the following purposes during the year 2011-12:

		(` lakhs)
Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Digitization of closed files/records at Head Office.	20.00
2	Purchase of computers for the Dy. Registrar's offices.	18.00
3	Purchase of computers and printers for the Dy. Registrar's offices	3.00
4	Purchase of Xerox, Fax and Printer toners/ cartridges and Stationery items	15.00
5	Annual Maintenance of Computers, Fax, Xerox and Printers	10.00
6	Modernization of JRCS Offices of Bangalore & Gulbarga	30.00
7	Development of web based software	10.00
8	Scientific storage facilities for closed files in the record room.	9.00
9	Providing LCD panels to the meeting hall.	10.00
10	Purchase of Stationery to HO and Societies section in the District Deputy Registrar Offices	25.00
Total		150.00

2) Yeshasvini – Co-operative Farmers Healthcare Scheme - subsidy

“Yeshasvini” is a unique and innovative Co-operative Farmers Health Care Scheme for members of Co-operative Societies in rural areas which was launched for the first time on 14th November 2002, and this programme became operational on 1st June 2003. Its aim is to ensure good health for farmers by paying an yearly contribution of ` 140 per member, the members can avail free surgery costing up to ` 1.00 lakhs per annum in case of a single surgery and ` 2.00 lakhs for multiple surgeries and O.P.D. benefits free of cost and also avail tests at a subsidised rate. The upper age limit to avail the benefit of this scheme is 75 years. Drowning, dog bite, snake bite, bull gore injury, burns, electric shock, accident from agricultural implements, normal delivery, neonatal care are some of the specified medical emergencies of the scheme. 1,600 types of surgeries have been included in the scheme.

The premium collected is not sufficient to cover the claims from the hospitals. Therefore to protect the interest of farmers, the Govt. contributes grants to the Yeshasvini trusts. The physical target to be covered in 2011-12 is 53 lakhs members. Hence a sum of ` 4000.00 lakhs (SCP ` 648.00 lakhs and TSP ` 262.00 lakhs) is proposed to meet the expenses.

3) Interest Subsidy to avail Crop loan at 3% interest

The State Government has implemented the scheme of providing agricultural loans through Co-operative credit institution w.e.f 01-04-2004 at 6% and subsequently the Government has accorded approval to provide agricultural loans at 4% w.e.f 01-04-2006. The State Government has implemented the schemes for providing agricultural loans (ST, MT & LT loans) to farmers at the rate of 3% interest with effect from 1st April 2008. The

Government reimburses an average of 7.5% differential interest to the co-operative societies. A sum of `12700.00 lakhs for the year 2011-12 has been provided. The budget estimate during year 2011-12 has been worked out by taking into account 80% of the targeted recovery in the last quarter of the year 2010-11 and the 1st three quarters of the year 2011-12 (includes ST, MT, LT Loans).

4) Enrolment of Minorities/Backward class persons as members of all types of Cooperative Societies-Subsidy

To expand the credit base for the weaker sections and minorities of the society, by enrolling them as members of Co-operative Societies, an amount equal to the value of one share is sanctioned to the society. Hence a sum of `50.00 lakhs for the year 2011-12 has been provided.

5) Subsidy/Share capital/Loan Assistance to NCDC sponsored schemes

Under this scheme, NCDC is providing financial assistance in the form of subsidy, Share capital and loan towards Integrated Co-operative Development Programme (ICDP). The scheme is for a period of 5 years and at present ICDP is being implemented in Gulbarga and it is in its 4th year of implementation. During the year 2010-11 `82.79 lakhs towards subsidy, `607.03 lakhs towards Share capital and `110.18 lakhs towards Loan is required for the implementation of the scheme in Gulbarga district. It is proposed to take up new ICDP projects in the districts of Hassan, Bellary and Bijapur. The total project cost of Hassan ICDP is `1120.56 lakhs, that of Bellary ICDP is `1541.22 lakhs and Bijapur ICDP is `1663.54 lakhs as per the final approval of the State level co-ordination committee.

6) Interest Subvention for loans to Self Help Groups – Subsidy

This is a new scheme introduced during 2007-08 for the upliftment of weaker section of the society Self Help Groups have been formed and provided credit linkage. The main object of self help group is to encourage and uplift poor people in rural areas and to encourage the development activities undertaken by them and to encourage thrift and arrange for the linkages of credit. In order to provide loan facilities to Self Help Groups at low interest rate (4%) subject to certain conditions. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 2011-12 and a sum of `1506.10 lakhs (SCP `243.99 lakhs and TSP `98.65 lakhs) have been provided.

7) Financial Assistance to SC/ST, BCM and Minorities Co-operative Societies

Societies organized by the SC/ST, BCM and Minorities do not have sufficient fund to undertake economic activities for the benefit of their members hence with a view to involve the members of these communities in the co-operative field and to make them to participate in the economic activities of the society and to increase their economic standard, it is proposed to assist these societies by giving a sum of `2.00 lakhs for each society as grant / subsidy. A sum of `50.00 lakhs (SCP `8.100 lakhs) have been provided for this programme in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

8) Technology and Human Resources upgradation fund

This Scheme aims at imparting training to the officers and Staff of the Dept. working at various levels. It is very essential to unearth the talent in the Officers/ Staff which will help them in effective implementation of the Dept.'s programs. Quality training is also vital in areas of Human resource development.

In this regard the Department has taken initiative during the past two years to impart training by organizing workshop/ seminars in various subjects along with study tours organized to two teams of Officers to other States to study the implementation of Prof. Vaidhyanathan Committee recommendations. In 2008-09; 193 officers have undergone training at a cost of `8.83 lakhs. In 2009-10; at a cost of `31.80 lakhs 1235 officers/ staff have undergone training

`30.00 lakhs is provided during the year 2010-11 for which the progress achieved as on November 2010 is `15.00 lakhs. Taking into account the training required to be imparted in various other subjects, `60.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2011-12.

9) Enrolment of SC/ST persons as members of all types of Co-operative Societies – SCP/ TSP

To enable the SC/ST persons to avail the facilities provided to the member of Co-operative Societies, such as Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Loans and Yashasvini Scheme, Government has implemented this scheme. An amount equal to one share is sanctioned to the society. A sum of `1000.00 lakhs in the year 2011-12 has been provided.

10) Establishment of Marketing Infrastructure to LAMPS Federation – TSP under State Sector

A sum of `12.00 lakhs in the year 2011-12 have been provided to assist the LAMPS Federation, Under this scheme, financial assistance is being given to Karnataka State Cooperative LAMPS Federation and member LAMPS societies for providing marketing infrastructure and undertaking various new activities.

11) Loans for purchase of Debentures-KSCARD Bank

The debentures floated by the Karnataka State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank are of two kinds. Ordinary debentures and Special Debentures. Debentures are floated to raise resources for the lending scheme in the traditional activities such as sinking of Irrigation wells, deepening of wells, purchase of pump sets leveling and building of agricultural lands and such other land improvement loans. For the year 2011-12 `300.00 lakhs is proposed.

12) Financial assistance for Construction of office Building for the office of the Co-operation Department

Deputy Commissioner Shimoga has sanctioned a site of dimension measuring 3705 Sq.Mts for construction of building in District level Co-operative meeting for office of DRCS Office. Building plan and blue print is prepared for a two-storied building to host the office of

the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Shimoga, office of sub divisional ARCS, office of the Deputy Director of Co-operative Audit, Asst. Director of Co-operative Audit, Shimoga and a conference hall to execute work in this single building. At present all these offices are working in rented building. The estimate for the construction of the proposed building is around `72.00 lakhs.

In the first stage financial assistance of `20.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 2010-11 under this Scheme for the construction of building premises at Shimoga through Nirmiti Kendra to host the offices of DRCS, ARCS is being taken up.

The total cost of the construction of this premises is `90.90 lakhs of which `20.00 lakhs is allocated in the year 2010-11. The balance cost of `70.90 lakhs is proposed during the year 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

1) Interest subsidy to Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies (TAPCMS), consumer and processing societies for reimbursing interest on the loans borrowed from the DCC Banks

The main activities of TAPCMS, consumer and processing societies are PDS and marketing of fertilizers to the farmers in which the margin is very low. These co-operative societies act as agents of Food Corporation of India. They pick up food items from FCI and distribute to the consumers.

For making payment to FCI they have been borrowing Cash Credit Loan (CCL) limits from the District central Cooperative Banks for their day to day business. Generally the interest charged by the DCC Banks on these loans is very high i.e it ranges from 12-14%. The Govt reimburses this amount to these co-operative societies only after a gap of 3-4 months during which period these societies will be paying the interest to DCC Banks.

Also the profit margin in the business is low because of the competition in the open market. Due to these reasons these co-operative societies are incurring loss. To reduce the burden of interest it is proposed to reintroduce the scheme of interest subsidy to these co-operative societies.

This scheme was in existence in the year 2003-04. Under this scheme Govt will have to bear/ reimburse minimum interest of 8.50% out of the total interest charged by the DCC Banks. Financial assistance will be in the form of subsidy.

The budget provision estimated for the implementation of the Scheme for the year 2011-12 is `300.00 lakhs.

2) Subsidy for enrolment of SC/ST persons as members under Yashasvini scheme

It is proposed to enrol 10 lakh members exclusively belonging to SC/ST community by providing `150 per person wherein the enrolment cost will be met by the Govt. The budget provision estimated for the year 2011-12 is `1500.00 lakhs. `1000.00 lakhs (SCP `714.70 lakhs and TSP `285.30 lakhs) is proposed for the implementation of the new scheme during 2011-12.

During 2011-12 `4194.99 lakhs for SCP and `1696.12 lakhs for TSP have been provided under State Sector.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

Following schemes have been provided assistance under Central Plan Schemes during 2011-12.

1. Assistance for promotion and development of weaker section co-operatives
2. Investment for promotion and development of weaker section co-operatives
3. Loan for promotion and development of weaker section co-operatives

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

A sum of `468.05 lakhs have been provided for the following schemes in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

1. Infrastructure facilities to Milk Producing Co-operative Societies for Women – Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd., a co-operative apex body, in Karnataka established in 1984, is implementing Dairy Development activities in the entire state since 3 decades through 13 Milk Unions in Co-ordination with NDDDB. Ushering prosperity in the lives of rural Milk Producers.
2. Assistance to Various Co-operative societies / NCDC scheme
3. Share Capital assistance to various categories of Co-operative Societies (NABARD / NCDC / General)
4. Share Capital to Consumer Co-operatives – 1476 Primary Consumers Co-operative Societies in the State.
5. Financial Assistance to Multipurpose Co-operatives
6. Loans to various categories of co-operative societies – NCDC
7. Loans to Women Co-operatives for construction of common work shed
8. Loans to Opening of small branches and construction of business premises
9. Financial Assistance to LAMPS for Establishment of Processing Units – 23 Large sized Adivasi-Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies are working in the State. These societies have been organised with the objective of improving the social and financial conditions of the adivasis.
10. Investment in Women's Cooperatives
11. Loans to Karnataka State Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank – For long-term loans, the main resources for Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank are floating of debentures. For these debentures Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Trustee.
12. Loans to Women Co-operatives (Working Capital) and Construction of Business premises
13. Financial assistance for opening of small branches of co-operatives

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ` 3369.60 lakhs under State Sector and ` 106.58 lakhs under District Sector has been provided for the year 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of ` 1362.40 lakhs under State Sector has been provided for the year 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	20800.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	20800.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	468.05
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	468.05
Grand Total	-	21268.05

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

The Irrigation potential in the State from all sources has been estimated at 61 lakh hectares comprising of 35 lakh hectares under major & medium irrigation and 10 lakh Ha. under minor irrigation and 16 lakh hectares utilizing ground water. As per state water policy 2002, 24.65 lakh Ha. of land is anticipated to be provided with irrigation facilities under major and medium irrigation projects as on March 2011.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

The allocation for Major and Medium Irrigation for the year 2010-11 was `348046.60 lakhs, and anticipated expenditure is `348046.60 lakhs. Expenditure incurred up to the end of November 2010 is `153249.00 lakhs for Plan Projects. The expenditure on UKP alone, up to the end of November 2010, is `59306.00 lakhs. It is proposed to create an irrigation potential of 59451 Ha. during the year 2010-11 through the projects covered under CNNL, KNNL, KBJNL and Non-Nigam zones of (WRD).

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	348046.60	348046.60

Physical Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Potential created	Ha	59451	59451	100
Potential utilised	Ha	17301	17301	100

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`314800.00 lakhs have been provided in the State Sector for Major and Medium Irrigation.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no direct Centrally sponsored schemes in respect of Major and medium irrigation projects. However, central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Hon'ble Prime Minister's Special Package to major and medium irrigation projects is being received.

Six selected districts of the State are proposed for assistance under Hon'ble Prime Minister's Special Package.

List of Major and Medium Irrigation ongoing projects of the State,for assistance under Hon'ble Prime Minister's Special Package.

(` crores)						
Sl. No	Name of project	District	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred after announcement of package	CA released	Physical progress
1	Hippargi	Belgaum	1521.78	114.47		
2	Modernisation of Bhadra	Shimoga and Chikkamagalur	951.00	951.00		9535.00
3	Dudhganga	Belgaum	124.00	1.60		
4	ERM Of Bheemasamudra	Chitradurga	9.00	1.90		
Total			2605.78	2596.78	0.00	9535.00

Financial and Physical progress achieved from the above 3 irrigation projects after the announcement of Prime Minister's Special Package is `2596.78 crores and 9535 Ha. respectively.

C) Additional Central Assistance Schemes

1) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

During 1996-97, at the end of VIII Five Year Plan, the Government of India launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (A.I.B.P.) with the intention of completing the projects lingering due to shortage of funds. Since then, nine projects in the State, namely, Upper Krishna project (UKP) Stage-I, Phase-III, Malaprabha, Hirehalla, Ghataprabha, Karanja, Upper Krishna project (UKP) Stage-II, Maskinala, Varahi and Gandhorinala have received Central Loan Assistance (CLA) / Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation benefit programme (AIBP).

The total C.L.A. released during 2010-11 upto January 2011 is `25308.00 lakhs. Budget provision of `154000.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 and these projects are being implemented through Nigams.

D) Externally Aided Projects

1) National Hydrology Project

Hydrology Project – Phase-I

Government of India took up the Hydrology Project-I under the World Bank Aid, which envisaged the setting up of reliable and well designed network in the country for the collection of Hydrological and Hydro meteorological data, both for Surface as well as Ground Water for quantity and quality. The data from the above network of stations is being

collected, validated and stored in the data centre of Hydrology Unit. Hydrology Project-I was envisaged for setting up of data collection network only.

Hydrology Project phase-II

The Central Government has included the State of Karnataka for participating in the Hydrology Project Phase-II, it has allocated a provision of `29.19 crores for this purpose. This has again been divided into two components.

Surface Water Component	–	` 11.54 Crores
Ground water Component	–	<u>` 17.65 Crores</u>
Total:	–	` 29.19 Crores

A review of the various activities, which are proposed to be taken up under Hydrology Project-II indicates that a majority of the expenditure is concentrated for development of software packages and trainings.

Under National Hydrology Project-II, development of decision support system, implementation of purpose driven studies are being taken up. The total expenditure incurred so far is `206.31 lakhs. Hydrology project-II is undertaken through World Bank assistance during 2007-08. A Provision of ` 800.00 lakhs is proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Upper Krishna Project – Stage – I & II

The Scheme contemplates utilisation of 173 TMC to provide irrigation facilities for 6.22 lakh Ha in Northern Karnataka.

The Project is almost completed except for certain Distry. & Lateral work including finalisation of bills and some balance Land Acquisition & R&R works. All the balance works under UKP Scheme is programmed for completion by March 2011. Irrigation Potential of 6.04 Lakhs Ha. is created till date.

2) Teggi-Siddapur Lift Irrigation Scheme

This Lift Irrigation Scheme is taken up on the foreshore of Almatti Reservoir, near Teggi village of Bilgi Tq. to provide irrigation to about 3,000 ha area of Bilgi Taluk of Bagalkote District.

The work of providing pumping machinery, sub-station, rising main, delivery chamber etc, including balance civil work of Jackwell was awarded on turnkey basis and work is under progress. Expenditure incurred till date is `3.07 crores. ` 5000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12.

3) Sonna and Rolli-Mannikeri Lift Irrigation Schemes

These LI Schemes are taken up on the foreshore of Almatti Reservoir. Sonna and Rolli-Mannikeri LI Schemes provide irrigation benefits to about 3,000 ha. area in Bilgi Taluk.

Sonna LI scheme is completed and water has been let out for irrigation. Potential of 900 Ha is created till date.

In respect of Rolli- Mannikeri LIS, Construction of Jackwell, providing pumping machinery, sub-station, raising main, delivery chamber etc, have been entrusted on turnkey basis and the work is under progress. Estimates for canal network are being finalized. A sum of ` 5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

4) Chimmalgi Lift Irrigation Schemes LIS

This is a Foreshore lift scheme from Alamatti Dam. This provides irrigation facilities to Muddebihal, Basavanabagewadi, Sindhagi, Indi and Bijapur taluks of Bijapur district to an area of 2,14,890 acres and the I stage of this project is 11,400 acres. A sum of ` 10000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

5) Sonthi LI Scheme

The scheme contemplates utilization of 4 TMC of water to provide irrigation for 16,000 Ha.

The civil portion of modified Sonthi Bridge cum Barrage across River Bhima is completed. Also, erection of Vertical Gates is almost completed.

The Head Work of LIS is in progress. Construction of feeder canal KM 0.00 to 1.75 is in progress. Further, finalization of alignment and preparation of DPR for canal network is in progress. A sum of ` 5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

6) Filling up of M.I.Tanks of Bagalkot and Bijapur District

Filling of certain 16 MI Tanks & 5 Bandaras in Bijapur Dist. and 7 MI Tanks in Bagalkot district is taken up turnkey basis and the work is in progress. A sum of ` 10000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7) Manjra Barrages

Under Godavari basin, across River Manjra in Bidar Dist, construction of four number of series of Bridge cum Barrages namely, (a) Jirgihal Barrage, (b) Manikeshwar Barrage (c) Halhalli Barrage and (d) Chandapur barrages including the works of providing automatic tilting Godbole gates were taken up to utilize 4.80 TMC of water and to provide irrigation (By farmers own lift) for 12,672 Ha.

Chandapur Barrage work is almost completed. Construction of Jirgihal & Manikeshwar Barrages is programmed for completion by March 2011 and completion of Halhalli Barrage is planned during 2011-12. A sum of ` 5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

8) Mallabad Lift Irrigation Schemes

This scheme contemplates providing of irrigation to about 34,000 ha of the suffering atchcut under 41 villages of Jevargi, 17 villages of Shaapur and 7 villages of Surpur Taluk. Under this scheme lifting of water is in 3 stages. A sum of `5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

9) Bonal Lift Irrigation Scheme

This scheme contemplates providing irrigation to about 2,500 ha of the suffering atchcut under SBC Distry.No.6 by lifting water on the D/s of Bonal Mini Hydel Scheme near Bonal tank of Surpur taluk.

The work is under progress. A sum of `5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

10) Ramthal (Marol) Lift Irrigation Scheme

This LI Scheme is taken up on the foreshore of Narayanpur Reservoir. The Scheme contemplates providing irrigation to 26,200 ha. of command area of Hunagund Taluk of Bagalkot District. Estimated cost of this project is `218.00 crores.

Construction of 1st Jackwell has been completed. Construction of 2nd Jackwell taken up on turnkey basis is nearing completion. 1st Stage West Main Canal KM 0.00 to 8.00 and Distry. No.1,2,3,5 & 6 almost completed. Construction of 1st Stage West Main Canal Km 8.00 to 21.00 is in progress.

Further, the survey investigation and preparation of estimates for balance canal network is under progress. Potential of 1,000 Ha is achieved till date. A sum of `5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

11) Thimmapur Lift Irrigation Scheme

This LI Scheme takes off at Km 5.40 of Main Canal of Alamatti Right Bank Canal. The Scheme contemplates providing irrigation to 20,100 ha. of command area of Bagalkot Tq.

The work of construction of Jackwell on turn key basis is completed. Construction of Main Canal Km 0.00 to 10.00 under DC-1 is under progress. Detailed survey and investigation of balance canal network is under progress. A sum of `5000.00 lakhs have been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited

1) Malaprabha Project

The Malaprabha project comprises of construction of a storage dam across Malaprabha river at Naviluteertha in Belgaum District to provide irrigation to an extent of 2,20,028 ha. and to store 37.73 TMC of water and construction of two canals on Right and Left Banks to irrigate lands in Belgaum, Bagalkot, Gadag and Dharwad districts. Potential

created to end of November 2010 is 3811.64 Ha. A sum of `20000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL under AIBP through central assistance.

2) Ghataprabha Project Stage-III

It is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to Belgaum and Bagalkot districts under Ghataprabha project by constructing a dam across Ghataprabha river near Hidkal village in Belgaum district and canals on both left and right sides of the river to provide irrigation facility to an extent of 310823 Ha. in Belgaum and Bagalkot districts . A sum of `13000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL through Central assistance under AIBP.

3) Varahi Project

The Project envisages the construction of diversion weir across Varahi River at Horriabbe near Siddapura village in Kundapur Taluk of Udupi district to create irrigation potential to an extent of 15702 ha. in Kundapur and Udupi Taluks of Udupi District. Potential created to end of November 2010 is 113.00 Ha. A sum of `10000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2010-11. This project is being implemented by KNNL through Central assistance under AIBP.

4) Modernasation of Bhadra Reservoir Project

Bhadra Reservoir Project envisages the construction of Dam across, Bhadra River near Lakkavalli village in Tarikere Taluk, Chickamagalore District. This Dam provides water for Irrigation to an extent 107265 Hectares by utilizing 15.9 TMC of water and also power Generation of 39.2 M.W.

Modernisation of Bhadra Canal estimate amounting to `10000.00 lakhs has been approved by the Government in February 1999. The scheme includes modernization of Bhadra Right Bank Canal, Left Bank Canal, Malebennur Branch Canal, Anvery Branch Canal, Davanagere and Harihar Branch Canal & Deverabelakere pickup. The components include removal of silt, repairs to aqueduct, repairs to relieving weirs, Super passages, lining to Canals, improvements to Distributory. The work is taken up on tender basis in packages through Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited during 2007-08 by stopping flow of water in the canal for a period of 8 months i.e., up to November 2007. The work could not be completed as per schedule due to various factors including natural calamities. The balance works are proposed to be taken up in a phased manner. A sum of `15000.00. lakhs have been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12 and an expenditure of `9701.48 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of November 2010. Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Bhadra Project is included in the Hon'ble Prime Minister's Special Package since 2007-08. A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project through capital investment in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

5) Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme

Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme contemplates construction of a barrage near Sonna Village, Afzalpur taluk, Gulbarga District. A sum of `20000.00 lakhs has been proposed in

the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL through Central assistance under AIBP. (Drought prone Category)

6) Guddha Mallapura Lift Irrigation Scheme

The Guddha Mallapura Lift Irrigation Scheme envisaged lifting 1.00 TMC of water in two stages from Varada river near Byatanal to irrigate 5261 Ha. of lands in Byadagi Taluk of Haveri District. A sum of `8000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

7) Hipparagi Project

Hipparagi Irrigation project work for the lifting systems of two foreshore LI schemes, namely Halyal and Anipur on turnkey basis are entrusted. The work of Anipur lifting system and Halyal stage-I & II and karimasuthi 3rd stage and Savalgi-Tungal 4th stage under Halyal LIS are under progress. A sum of `50000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is also included for central assistance under PM's Special Package. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

8) Dudhganga

Dudhganga irrigation project is a interstate project of Maharastra and Karnataka. The project envisages construction of composite dam across the river Dudhganga near village Asangaon of Radhanagari taluk in Kolhapur District of Maharastra State. The project would provide irrigation benefits to 44766 Ha. in Maharastra state and 15167 Ha. in Karnataka state. The latest estimated cost of the project is `12400.00 lakhs. An amount of `6000.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented thorough the Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited and this project is being assisted under Hon'ble Prime Ministers Special Package since 2007-08.

9) Bennithora Project

Bennithora project is a major irrigation project. The dam is constructed across Bennithora River near Heroor village, Chittapur taluk, and Gulbarga District. There are two canals covering an irrigation area of 20,234 ha. in Gulbarga District. Improvements and Rectification works of RBC 0-50 km, LBC 0-45km and Distributaries D-1 & D-2 of RBC are in progress. A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

10) Amarja Project

Amarja irrigation project envisages construction of a dam across the river Amarja, a tributary to river Bhima in Krishna basin, near Sangolgi village in Aland taluk of Gulbarga District. There are two canals on both banks and provides water for Irrigation to an extent of 8903 Ha. by utilizing 1.554 TMC. Remodelling of canals system is in fast progress. Potential created up to the end of November 2010 is 2325.00 Ha. A sum of `2950.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

11) Lower Mullamari Project

Lower Mullamari project envisages construction of a dam across the river Mullamari, a tributary to river Bhima in Krishna basin. The revised estimated cost of the project is `21000.00 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure upto date is `18520.00 lakhs. The utilisation under this project is 2.61 TMC and it is planned to provide irrigation potential to 9713 ha. R&R work and Rectification works of RBC is nearing completion. A sum of `50.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

12) Singatalur Project

Singatalur Lift Irrigation Scheme comprises construction of a barrage across Tungabhadra River near Hammige village of Mundargi Taluk in Gadag District to provide irrigation facility to an extent of 1,20,236 acres by utilising 18.55 TMC of water. A sum of `20000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

13) Ubrani Amruthaura Project

The main aim of this project is Drinking water purpose and Filling of Tanks of Ubrani and Kasaba hobli of Tarikere taluk. A sum of `5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL. Ist phase is nearing completion.

14) Sanyasi Koppa Project

Sanyasikoppa Lift Irrigation scheme envisages construction of anicut across Kumudavathi river near Sanyasikoppa village in Shikaripura Taluk, Shimoga District to provide irrigation facility to an extent of 1791 Ha. A sum of `50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

15) Upper Bhadra Project

This project envisages to lift 15 TMC of water from Tunga river to Bhadra reservoir, in two stages, and lifting of 21.5 TMC of water from Bhadra reservoir to delivery chamber near Ajjampur in three stages. Thereafter by gravity flow through canal, irrigation will be provided to 1,04,989 Ha. of land in Hosadurga, Hiriyur, chitradurga and Challekere taluks and 2276 Ha. of land in Kadur and Tarikere taluks, totalling to 107265 Ha by utilizing 15.9 TMC of water. A sum of `1800.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

16) Gandhorinala Project

Gandhorinala project is a Medium Irrigation project in Gulbarga District. The project envisages construction of dam near Belkata village in Gulbarga taluk, across river gandorinala, a tributary to river Bennithora, which in turn joins river Bhima in Krishna Basin. This Dam provides water for Irrigation to an extent 8094 Ha. by utilizing 1.97 TMC of water. A sum of `50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is physically completed.

17) Markandeya Project

Markandeya project envisages construction of concrete dam across the river Markandeya, a tributary to river Ghataprabha, near Shirur village in Hukkeri taluk of Belgaum district. A sum of ` 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is physically completed.

18) Harinala Project

Harinala project envisages construction of an earthen dam across Harinala, a tributary to river Malaprabha to irrigate 3,480 Ha. in Bailhongal taluk of Belgaum District. A sum of ` 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is physically completed.

19) Upper Tunga Project

Upper Tunga project envisages construction of new dam across Tunga river at 100.00 meter downstream of existing Tunga Anicut near gajanur in Shimoga Taluk and construction of Upper Tunga Main canal: for a length of 339.50 km. It includes construction of tunnel of 4.00 km length and also distributary net work. This project has envisaged to create an Irrigation Potential of 80,494 ha. in Shimoga, Davangere and Haveri Districts by utilising 12.24 TMC of water from river Tunga. The Command areas of Haveri, Davanagere and Shimoga districts are often subjected to an acute scarcity and drought conditions and failure of crops is a routine. The People of the Command area are generally agriculturists and merely depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

Construction of Dam including erection of 22 gates is completed. Water is being impounded since 2006. Total length of main canal is 339.50 km. Canal alignment is approved up to 244 km. Tunnel works at ch.165.50 to 174.00 km is at different stage of progress and till now 22,000 Ha. of irrigation potential is created. A sum of ` 10000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

20) Tunga Lift Project

Tunga Lift Irrigation scheme is proposed at Sakrebailu village near Gajanur in Shimoga District. This project envisages lifting from the backwater of UTP reservoir to feed the suffering atchkat of 5162 acres of Aihole, Barehalla and Gowdanakere Tanks of Shimoga Taluk. It is proposed to utilise 1.428 TMC of water from Tunga reservoir. A sum of ` 1.00 lakh has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

21) Kalasa Nala and Bandhur Nala Project (Mahadevi Diversion)

These two projects envisage diversion of 7.56 TMC of water to Malaprabha dam by construction of dam across the above nalas and diversion canals. A sum of ` 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for Kalasa Nala project and ` 5.00 lakhs have been proposed for Bandhur Nala project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. These project are being implemented by KNNL.

22) Basapura LIS

This project envisages lifting of 1.60 Cumecs of water from river Varada near Basapura village in 2 states to irrigate 2260 Ha. of land, pertaining to 13 villages of Hangal taluk, Haveri District. An allocation of 0.60 TMC of water for utilisation is provided for this project by the Krishna Water Tribunal. A sum of ` 10.00 lakhs have been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. Ist stage of the project is completed.

23) Itagi Sasalwad LIS

This project envisages lifting of water from river Tungabhadra near Itagi village, Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District, in one stage to cater the irrigation requirements of Kariff and semi dry crops to an extent of 4900 acres belonging to Shirahatti, Mundargi and Haveri taluk. An allocation of 0.55 TMC of water for utilisation is provided for this project by the Krishna Water Tribunal. The latest estimated cost of the project is `2378.00 lakhs. The planned potential of the project is 1983 Ha. A sum of ` 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. Ist stage of the project is completed.

24) Guddada Mallapura LIS

The scheme envisages lifting of 1.00 TMC of water in two stages from Varada river near Bytanal to irrigate 5261 ha. of lands in Byadagi Taluk of Haver District. A sum of ` 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL under AIBP Scheme.

25) Nammura Bhandhara's Project

A sum of ` 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

26) Sri Rameshwar LIS

This lift Irrigation is proposed to irrigate 13,800 Ha. of Gokak, Ramadurga and Savadatti taluks of Belgum District by utilizing the 2.2 TMC of water. The water will be drawn from Ghataprabha River by suitable intake structure. A sum of ` 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

27) Bellary Nala LIS

This Irrigation project envisages to irrigate 8200 ha. of land in Gokak and Saudatti taluks of belgum districts by construction a dam across Bellary Nala which is a main tributary to Markendaya river. A sum of ` 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

28) Hiranyakeshi LIS

Hiranyakeshi LIS is proposed to lift 8 TMC of water from Hiranyakeshi river to feed GRBC during Khariff season. A sum of ` 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This project is being implemented by KNNL.

29) Javalahalla LIS

LIS scheme from Javalahalla near Kittur village of Ramdurga taluk for suffering of atchkat of 1917 Ha. of Shirsangi distributor under NBC of MRB Canal. A sum of `50.00 lakhs have been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

30) Sanyasikoppa LIS

Sanayasikoppa lift irrigation scheme envisages construction of anicut across Kumudavathi river near Sanyasikoppa village in Shikaripura taluk, Shimoga District to irrigate 1791 Ha. A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

31) Upper Bhadra Project Stage - I

This project envisages to lift 15 TMC of water from Tunga river to Bhadra reservoir, in two stages and lifting of 21.5 TMC of water from Bhadra reservoir to delivery chamber near Ajjampur in three stages. Thereafter by gravity flow through canal, irrigation will be provided to 1,04,989 Ha. of land in Hosadurga, Hiriyur, Chitradurga and Challekere taluks and 2276 Ha. of land in Kadur and Tarikere Taluks, totalling to 1,07,265 Ha. by utilizing 15.9 TMC of water. It is also proposed for restoration of 119 tanks of Tumkur and Kolar District and 37 tanks in Chickmagalur and Chitradurga Districts and providing water to an extent of 75% of live capacity by utilizing 5.6 TMC of water recharge from the ground water table to facilitate drinking water. A sum of `20000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

32) Kalluvadda Halla

The project is proposed for construction across Kalluvadda halla near Shikaripura taluk. It is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 1950 Ha. in 14 villages of Shikaripura taluk. A sum of `10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

33) Filling up of 19 Tanks in Davangere District (Rajannahalli LIS)

This project envisages filling up of 22 minor irrigation tanks by lifting water from Tungabhadra river near village Timmapura in Harihar taluk. A sum of `50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

34) Thiluvalli LIS

The Thiluvalli LIS in Hanagal taluk of Haveri District by lifting water from varada river envisages to irrigate 2500 acres of land during Khariff season under Hangal taluk of Haveri district and rejuvenation of Thiluvalli Doddakere, Siddanahonda, Yethinahalli, Chikkatti and Hiriyara canal. A sum of `10.00 lakhs have been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

35) Modernisation Of Bhadra project

A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

36) Modernisation of Tunga Bhadra project

A sum of `13000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

37) Modernisation of Vijayanagar Channels project

A sum of `5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

38) Modernisation of TBLBC & Distributaries of Tungabhadra project

The Tungabhadra project comprises of reservoir across the river Tungabhadra, a tributary to river Krishna, near Mallapuram in Hospet Taluk, Bellary District, with canals on both the banks to provide irrigation to an extent of 3,62,785 Ha. in Bellary, Koppal and Raichur Districts. The utilization is 133.00 TMC. Modernisation of Tunga canal works in TLBC & TBP distributaries amounts to `291.00 crores during 2009-10.

Modernization of distributaries of Tungabhadra project (L/S & R/S) is being taken up from 2005 to 2008 and the expenditure is `43.59 crores. During 2009-10, 52 kms of main canal modernization works costing `135.11 crores and 120 km modernisation costing `116.18 crores of Tungabhadra project was taken up and completed. So far about 3 TMCs of water has been saved from this modernization works. A sum of `100.00 lakhs have been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

39) Modernisation of Gondi Anicut project

Modernisation of Gondi canals amounts to of `84.50 Crores. This works has been entrusted by Karnataka Neeravari Nigam during 2007-08. A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

40) Shiggon LIS project

This scheme envisages to irrigate 9,900 ha. in Shiggaon, Savanur and Hanagal taluks of Haveri District by adopting unique tendering of Sprinkle Irrigation system. A sum of `500.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

41) Dandhavati LIS project

Dandhavati Reservoir project in Soraba Taluk of Shimoga District envisages providing irrigation facilities to 6933 Ha. in Soraba and Shikaripurs taluks of Shimoga Districts by constructing reservoir across Dandavathi river. Further a provision is made to provide drinking water facilities to small hamlets, filling of MI tanks within the command area and sub soil replenishment. A sum of `484.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

42) Karanja project

The Karanja project envisages construction of Dam across the river Karanja, a tributary to the river Manjra in the Godavari basin, near Byalhalli in Bhalki taluk of Bidar District with canals on both banks and a lift canal on the foreshore for providing irrigation to an extent of 35,614 ha. in Bidar District. The utilisation proposed is 262.49 Mcum (9.27 TMC). Administrative approval to the project estimate costing `990.00 Crores has been accorded during November 1969. The project is being assisted under AIBP normal track since 1997-98 to 2002-03 and 2009-10, and under AIBP Fast track since 2003. Total assistance received is `18903.00 lakhs. A sum of `2000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

43) Maskinala Project

The Maskinala Project comprises of a reservoir across the Maskinala, a tributary to river Tungabhadra, near Maraladinni Village in Lingasugur taluk of Raichur District with canals on both banks, to provide irrigation to an extent of 3001 ha in Lingasugur taluk. The utilization proposed is 26.32 M.Cum (0.93 TMC). Updated cost of the work is `4700 lakhs. Central assistance under AIBP fast track `322.00 lakhs is utilized and for LAQ completed project. A sum of `3000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for LAQ.

44) Hirehalla Project

The Hirehalla Project comprises a reservoir across the Hirehalla, a tributary to the river Tungabhadra near Kinnal village in Koppal Taluk of Koppal District, with canals on both banks, to provide irrigation to an extent of 8330 Ha; in Koppal Taluk. The proposed utilisation is 6424.00 M.Cum (2.27 TMC). The project is assisted under AIBP since 1996-97 to 2001-02 under normal track and 2002-03 & 2003-04 under fast track and total AIBP assistance received is `6424.00 lakhs. Project is physically completed. A sum of `500.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

45) Hodirayanahalla Diversion Scheme

The Hodirayanahalla is a tributary to river Bhadra and takes its origin in Kemmannagundi hill range at an altitude of 1676.40 Mtrs. above M.S.L.

The Diversion canal is proposed to augment water supply to the Jambadahalla Reservoir constructed during 1968 to stabilize an atchkat of 1,295 ha and also to create a fresh atchkat of 243 ha. At present Jambadahalla Reservoir does not receive sufficient water to irrigate the entire atchkat.

The total forest area required for the Project is 16.07 ha. The Project could not be taken up for execution due to delay in releasing the forest area. Now the forest department has agreed for the release of the forest area. A sum of `500.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

46) Kenchanagudda LIS project

This project is contemplated to provide stabilization to suffering atchat under TBLBC. A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

47) Y.Kaggal project

This project is contemplated to provide stabilization to 2568 ha. suffering atchat under TBLBC. A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

48) Wola Bellary project

A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

49) Kaduvinabylu project

Kaduvinabylu Lift Irrigation Scheme is located in N.R.Pura taluk, Chikkamagalore District. A sum of `200.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

50) Timmapura project

A sum of `500.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

51) Hebba Hall Diversion project

A sum of `500.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

52) ERM Of Irrigation Project

A sum of `1000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project, in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

53) Other Expenditure

A sum of `1400.00 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

f) New Projects

In order to utilize the available water resources in the State to the optimal extent, detailed investigations are continuously undertaken and a number of new irrigation projects are conceived. A token provision of `100.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for new projects.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Programme

A provision of `40000.00 lakhs, has been proposed for Special Development Programme in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This programme is implemented through Nigams.

b) Special Component Plan

Water Resources Department has identified twelve programmes for implementation of individual / community beneficiary oriented schemes.

1. Sprinkler irrigation
2. Pick-ups/Bandaras
3. Open well
4. ERM of tanks
5. Rehabilitation and Resettlement works
6. Improvements to Ayacut roads
7. On Farm Development works
8. Lift Irrigation Schemes
9. Construction of link canals
10. ERM of tanks
11. Subsidy to Lift Irrigation Schemes
12. Construction of link canals

The schematic outlay includes a provision of `23246.17 lakhs for Special Component Plan in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

The schematic outlay includes a provision of `10231.16 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes (AIBP)	-	154000.00
Externally Aided Schemes		800.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	159900.00
New Schemes	-	100.00
Total: State Sector		314800.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total		314800.00

FLOOD CONTROL

Karnataka has a coastline of about 300 kms with narrow beaches. Erosion along the beaches causes loss of valuable coconut plantations and property. Anti erosion works have been taken up in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, & Uttara Kannada Districts since 1979-80. Sea walls were constructed with 570-Kg armours stones in two layers over HDP mat. As per the directions of Government in September 2000, the construction and maintenance of sea erosion works was handed over to Ports Department.

The Minor Irrigation Department is implementing River Bank protection works to prevent damages due to floods.

1) Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Flood Control and Drainage	1630.00	1630.00

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Flood Control Area provided with protection	Mtrs.	4350	4350	100

2) Annual Plan 2011-12

An outlay of ` 1450.00 lakhs have been proposed under the State Plan.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Flood Protection works

`200.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 under NABARD Schemes and `474.21 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 under normal programme schemes to protect vulnerable reaches.

2) Fresh Works

`125.79 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for fresh works.

3) Anti-sea erosion works

For handling the Sea erosion problem construction of 580 mtrs. Seawall at Paduvari in Kundapur taluk, 250 mtrs. of seawall at Kasarkod in Honnavar taluk, 250 mtrs. of seawall at Dubbanashashi in Kumta taluk and 600 mtrs. seawall at Manki Doddagunda in Honnavar taluk are in progress.

`650.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to protect from sea erosion.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1450.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	1450.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	1450.00

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Command Area Development Programme was initiated with the objective to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and that utilised through micro level infrastructure development and efficient farm water management; and to improve socio economic conditions of the farmers. Government of Karnataka incorporated six CADAs and they are Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad; Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects, Belgaum; Cauvery Basin Project, Mysore; Upper Krishna Project, Bheemaranagudi; Bhadra Reservoir Project, Shimoga and Irrigation Project Zone, Gulbarga. The constitution of CADAs is to expedite optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created under Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. The CADAs take up on-farm development works like Land Levelling and Shaping, Construction of Field Channels, adoption of Warabandi and Construction of Field Drains.

The CADAs are functioning in accordance with provisions of the Karnataka Command Areas Development Act, 1980. The central sector CADA schemes like construction of Field Irrigation Channel, construction of Field Drainage Channel, Land Reclamation etc are being carried out as per the norms and guidelines defined by Government of India and State sector schemes like construction of Ayacut Roads, Godowns, Special component plan, Tribal sub plan etc. are being implemented in accordance with the State norms and guidelines.

The works relating to Field Irrigation Channels (FIC) is also undertaken by KBJNL & KNNL in respect of projects commands coming under their jurisdiction.

1) Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
CADA	10400.00	10400.00

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Area Covered by Field Irrigation Channels	Ha	95825.15	95825.15	100
Area Covered by Field Drainage Channel	Ha	30675	30675	100

2) Annual Plan 2011-12

An outlay of `15500.00 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan. The Central share proposed is `4255.00 lakhs.

3) Annual Plan 2011-12

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Direction and Administration

₹28.31 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 as establishment charges for the CADA Secretariat and the corresponding Central share is ₹28.31 lakhs.

2) CADA for Tungabhadra Project

CADA, Tungabhadra Project came into existence in the year 1974. Eleven irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 464054 Ha are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Bellary, Raichur and Koppala. ₹1022.55 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 and the corresponding Central share is ₹923.00 lakhs.

3) CADA for Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project

CADA, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project came into existence in the year 1974. Eleven irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 650377 Ha are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Belgaum, Dharwad, Bagalkot and Gadag. ₹964.99 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 and the corresponding Central share is ₹894.00 lakhs.

4) CADA for Irrigation Projects Zone, Gulbarga

CADA, Irrigation Project Zone came into existence in the year 2000. Nineteen irrigation projects are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA with a total planned potential of 145067 Ha. The districts covered under the CADA are Gulbarga and Bidar. ₹892.12 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 and the corresponding Central share is ₹800.00 lakhs.

5) CADA for Upper Krishna Project

CADA, Upper Krishna Project came into existence in the year 1977. Two irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 648020 Ha are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur and Bagalkot. ₹973.49 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 and the corresponding Central share is ₹789.69 lakhs.

6) CADA for Bhadra Reservoir Project

CADA, Bhadra Reservoir Project came into existence in the year 1979. Thirty irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 260071Ha are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Shimoga, Chikkamagalur and Davangere. An amount of `1271.10 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 and the corresponding Central share is `820.00 lakhs.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) CADA for Cauvery Basin Project

CADA, Cauvery Basin Project came into existence in the year 1974. Fifty three irrigation projects with a total planned potential of 678172Ha are coming under the jurisdiction of this CADA. The districts covered under the CADA are Mysore, Kodagu, Chamarajapet, Hassan, Mandya, Tumkur and Bangalore (Rural). `1636.44 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for Cauvery Basin Project.

2) Share Capital Investment for Water Users Co-operative Societies

In Annual Plan 2011-12 `1.00 lakhs have been proposed as State Government's share capital investment in the Water Users Co-operative Societies with the policy of the State government to empower Water Users Co-operative Societies in management of water resources.

3) WALMI

WALMI was established with the assistance from World Bank and after the discontinuance of the World Bank assistance, the State Government is providing funds for its activities. The main objective of WALMI is to provide training programmes on Land development since WALMI functions are co-related to CADA activities. `185.00 lakhs have been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Programme

CADAs are also implementing the scheduled CAD programmes under the Special Development Programmes in the identified talukas coming under their respective jurisdiction. An amount of ₹ 5000.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for implementing the Special Development Programme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes

c) Tribal Sub-Plan

There are no schemes

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	4255.00	4255.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	11245.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	4255.00	15500.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	4255.00	15500.00

MINOR IRRIGATION

Surface Water

Minor Irrigation works with an atchkat from 40 ha up to 2000 ha are under the control of Water Resources Department (Minor Irrigation). This includes tanks, pickups, barrages and bridge-cum-barrages, percolation tanks and lift irrigation schemes. Minor Irrigation works with an atchkat less than 40 ha are under the control of Zilla Panchayats.

Minor Irrigation projects are executed at comparatively lesser cost and time and the benefits of the project will reach the farmers in a comparatively shorter time. Since the projects are spread all over the state including the drought prone areas, there is great demand from all over the state, for the construction of Minor Irrigation structures and rejuvenation of the existing schemes.

Government of Karnataka is giving priority to create irrigation potential by utilizing Minor Irrigation sources, particularly in the drought prone areas and areas covered by west flowing rivers. In addition to the traditional tanks, other types of Minor Irrigation structures like barrages and barrage-cum-bridges across local rivers are being constructed in order to provide water to formers having lands on both sides of the river bank. Bridges also provide road connectivity between the villages. Further percolation tanks are being constructed which will store water and recharge the ground water table and thereby help irrigation through open/bore wells in that area. Minor Irrigation structures facilitate recharge of ground water and eco restoration as additional benefits.

Irrigation potential under minor irrigation using surface water has been assessed at about 10 lakhs ha. As on 1.4.2010, the total potential created under minor irrigation schemes was 6.22 lakhs ha. The department is also availing the funds under RIDF from NABARD.

1) Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Surface Water	82384.52	82384.52

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Surface Water	Ha	10000	14268	100

2) Annual Plan 2011-12

An outlay of `91534.52 lakhs have been proposed under the State Plan.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) CSS for Rationalization of minor irrigation statistics

₹20.32 lakhs have been proposed as central fund for meeting the cost of establishing statistical cell in the department for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project

In pursuance of the objectives enshrined in the State Water Policy and vision statement of tanks, the Government has initiated progressive policy reforms for restoration and sustainable management of traditional tanks in the State. Government has embarked on the progressive policy of transferring Operations & Management to the rural communities and specifically for Tank User Groups (TUG's). Government has established JSYS as a nodal body in the State to promote community based approaches and gradual transfer of Operation and Maintenance to the Tank User Group (TUG's)

The first phase Project of restoration of 2005 tank systems was initiated from the beginning of tenth plan (2002-07) with the financial assistance from World Bank . The original project cost was ₹670.59 crores which was revised to ₹508.63 crores . It is further revised to ₹330.69 crores. This project aims to rejuvenate 2005 traditional irrigation tanks located in 6 agro-climatic zones spread over 35 taluks of 10 districts to restore about 64,400 Ha This project was initiated from July 2002 and was scheduled to be completed by 31 January 2009 as per the credit agreement. However the project has been extended upto 31 January 2012. Out of 2005 tanks, work in 1360 tanks is completed and 632 tanks have been handed over to Tank Users Groups. Work in 60 tanks is suspended. Work in 413 tanks is in progress. Work in the remaining 172 tanks is in planning and pre-planning stage.

Follow on project aims to rejuvenate 1224 traditional irrigation tanks with a project cost of ₹306.98 crores located in 37 taluks of 8 districts viz., Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Uttara Kannada & Davanagere to restore about 52950 Ha. The follow on project closing date is 31 January 2012. Work is still in pre planning stage.

₹24000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Construction of New Tanks

Construction of new tanks is being implemented for the purpose of storing water during rainy season to supplement the deficit of water for Irrigation during scanty/deficit rainy days. Apart from providing water to fields for irrigation by gravity flow, water stored in the tanks is also being utilized for drinking. Construction of new tanks is being carried out from state fund and NABARD loan assistance. Construction of the Percolation tanks are also being undertaken mainly to recharge the Ground water table and help in raising the water level in the bore wells and open wells in the surrounding area, which will be used for irrigation. For this scheme `1394.06 lakhs have been proposed under NABARD and `743.15 lakhs under normal programmes in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

2) Restoration of Tanks (Modernisation)

All Water bodies after their construction are being maintained by the concerned Departments out of the maintenance grants. But inspite of such routine maintenance they will be subject to deterioration due to ageing and other natural processes like siltation etc. Under such circumstances works such as major repairs restoration and modernization of the water bodies are to be taken up during their life time to increase/restore their efficiencies. Minor Irrigation Department is taking up modernization/rejuvenation/ restoration of tanks under which, works such as strengthening of bund, surplus system, and lining of canals are being taken up to optimise the utilization of water. For this scheme `1808.57 lakhs have been proposed under NABARD in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

3) Modernisation of tanks

In Annual Plan 2011-12, `358.46 lakhs have been proposed under normal programmes to strengthen the tank bunds, lining of canals etc.

4) Lift Irrigation Schemes

In areas not accessible for irrigation through gravity flow, the department is taking up lift irrigation schemes. In these schemes, water from rivers, streams, and other sources is pumped to an elevated place using pumping devices and from there the water will be supplied by gravity for irrigation. `1771.73 lakhs have been proposed under NABARD and `775.16 lakhs proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

5) Construction of Barrages, Bridge-cum-barrages, pickups and feeder channels

The Department is taking up construction of Barrages, Bridge cum Barrages, Vented Dams, Salt Water Exclusion dams, Anicut and Pickups across rivers and streams to store water. Permission is granted to farmers to lift water from these storage structures using their own pumps. Further, these structures assist recharge of ground water in the surrounding area and thus make possible extraction of water from open and bore wells. `5025.64 lakhs have been proposed under NABARD and `740.59 lakhs under normal Annual Plan 2011-12.

6) Land acquisition and settlement of claims

Generally all land acquisition expenditure of any scheme will be charged to the concerned estimate. But there are some cases which are initiated after the completion of the projects, in such cases it is necessary to provide separate grants for this purpose. Under this head, land acquisition claims that are emerging through the court awards for enhancement etc., after completion of the concerned projects are being paid. `701.63 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7) Investigation - Survey

For the purpose of preparation of Detailed Project Report under the new programmes like Flood Management Project, Siltation Survey of Water bodies, Identification of Encroachments, in view of the Dam Safety Act etc., it is necessary to conduct surveys and provide separate grants. `100.00 lakhs have been proposed for Investigation (Survey) in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

8) Direction and Administration

`1132.17 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

9) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Project

As per the Modified Guidelines of the Scheme issued by the Government of India, New Minor Irrigation Schemes envisaging creation of Fresh Atchkat in the taluks considered under Drought Prone Area Programme, are being posed to Government of India in phased manner. Action is being taken for implementation of the works approved by the Government of India. `13700.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

10) Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water Bodies

Keeping in view the success of the Pilot Scheme and need for up scaling the gains from water bodies, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India has accorded approval for the scheme of **Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies** applicable to the whole country. Sanction is accorded to this scheme for implementation during Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Government of Karnataka is submitting proposals in the first instance for the improvement of tanks situated in the taluks considered under Drought Prone Area Programme -both Minor Irrigation Department tanks and the tanks under the control of Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department. Action is being taken for implementation of the programme for the tanks approved by the Government of India. `1587.50 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

1) 13th Finance Commission grants

`8750.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

₹84.52 lakhs have been proposed for the Annual Plan 2011-12 for District Sector Schemes. These schemes are Ganga Kalyan, Deepening of wells, Construction of tanks and Machinery & Equipments.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

1) Special Development Plan

This is a special programme being taken up in view of the recommendations of the High Power Committee for the Redressal of the regional Imbalance in the State. Special grants are being provided for implementation of the works in the taluks classified as Backward, More Backward and Most Backward. Construction of New Tanks, Barrages and Lift Irrigation Schemes and also repair and Modernization of existing structures are being taken up out of this grant.

A provision of ₹5000.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12, for Special Development Plan.

2) Special Component Plan

A provision of ₹12114.02 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12, for Special Component Plan under State Sector. The outlay under District Sector for SCP is ₹24.62 lakhs.

3) Tribal Sub Plan

A provision of ₹5470.20 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12, for Tribal Sub-Plan under State Sector. The outlay under District Sector for TSP is ₹6.94 lakhs.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	24000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	58700.00
New Schemes	-	8750.00
Total: State Sector		91450.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	84.52
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	84.52
Grand Total		91534.52

GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION

Karnataka State is covered by hard rocks and it is part of the hard rocks terrain in Geological terms. It consists of varieties of Granites, Gneisses, Schist, Greywacke, and Limestone etc. Because of the nature of these rocks, occurrence of groundwater is confined to secondary fractures joints, fissures etc. The recharge to groundwater body (aquifer) is also of low percentage. However due to unpredictable rainfall, people are depending more on groundwater for their requirement of domestic, agriculture, industry etc.

Due to this importance a scientific study on the groundwater regime in the State is required. The department of Mines and Geology is carrying out important works like recording the fluctuation of groundwater levels, monitoring groundwater quality, rendering technical advice for sinking bore wells, constructing artificial recharge structures etc. Areas of over exploitation and safe areas are delineated on a watershed basis. The need for detailed investigation is felt more urgent due to the declining resources and depleting groundwater levels. For accurate collection of data on Groundwater and recording, computerized data centres are being managed by the Department. This is funded by the World Bank aided Hydrology Project. The second phase of this project is in operation since 2006-07. The satellite imageries are also utilized to decipher the groundwater prospect zones.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Ground Water	430.00	430.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An outlay of ` 400.00 lakhs have been proposed under the State Plan.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) National Hydrology Project- Phase - II

`158.49 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 under the World Bank Project for creation of Awareness, Institutional Strengthening and Develop Decision Support System. Under Institutional Strengthening, the project envisages to build up the capacities of the technical staff through training in various softwares, bringing awareness among Ground Water users etc., under vertical extension the main object is to develop Decision Support System for which two subjects have been identified. (i) Conjunctive use of Surface and Ground Water in Tunga Bhadra Command area, (ii) Drought mitigation and management of ground water in Palar Basin of Kolar District.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Ground Water Development by Remote Sensing Techniques.

In this programme the Department has taken up investigation to trace lineaments with the help of Remote Sensing Satellite imageries studies. Further these aspects are confirmed by conducting Geophysical Investigations. Such Lineaments could be utilized for drilling deep borewells and thereby solving some of the drinking water problem as well as make use of the Ground Water for irrigation. `12.70 lakhs have been proposed for application of remote sensing techniques to the development of ground water in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2) Investigation of surface water and strengthening of Ground water wing

The objective of the scheme is to consider the site specific and different type of artificial recharge structures. These proposals are implemented in ground water over exploited parts of the State. In this programme the construction of check dam, nallabund, subsurface dyke, infiltration well, infiltration ponds and desilting of small tanks and ponds will be taken up to improve the Ground Water status. `228.81 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	158.49
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	241.51
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	400.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	400.00

POWER GENERATION

Karnataka was a pioneer in the development of hydropower and had a power surplus situation till the seventies. Due to rapid industrialisation and other structural problems it is facing acute power shortage. Karnataka is endowed with hydropower potential of about 7750 Mega Watts (MWs) of which only about 3652 MWs has been harnessed. Environmental issues connected with submersion of forests, rehabilitation of displaced persons as well as delay in settlement of inter-State disputes have effected the full utilisation of available hydel potential.

The present power requirement in Karnataka is 54750 Million Units (MUs). However the availability of power is 47450 MUs, the gap is 7300 MUs. This gap in power deficit is met-out by purchasing from outside sources. At present the power supply schedule in the State is as follows;

- Bangalore City - 24 hours
- Other Urban Areas in the State - 20 hours
- In Rural Areas - 6 hours in 3 phase and 6 hours in 1 phase (in batches)

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Power Generation	235977.00	235977.00

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Anticipated Achievement
Installed Capacity	MW	533	500	94.00
Electricity Generation	MU	27936	23165	100.00

2) Annual plan 2011-12

Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL)

Investigation, designs, construction, operation and maintenance of power projects and generation of power from hydel, thermal, wind and solar photo voltaic sources in Karnataka are handled by the Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., a wholly owned State Government Company.

During the year 2011-12, KPCL has an annual plan outlay of `206118.00 lakhs including Interest During Construction (IDC) and establishment expenditure for the various Ongoing schemes, Renovation, Modernisation & Up gradation (RM&U) works, new schemes

and completed projects. During this year it is programmed to add a total installed capacity of 520 MW of power to the state grid by commissioning of 500 MW capacity Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit-2, re-commissioning of Nagihari Power House(NPH) 5th & 6th unit from 135 MW to 150 MW. Three Meghawatt capacity of Solar Photo Voltaic project at Raichur district will be commissioning by the end of March, 2011. During 2011-12, the anticipated generation from Hydro, thermal, wind and solar projects will be 31133 Million Units (MUs).

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

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

Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) has taken up the new unit of 250 MW capacity plant for implementation by utilising the infrastructure facilities available in Raichur Thermal Power Station (RTPS) at a project cost of ` 1046 crores. The annual energy generation would be 1752 MUs. Contract agreement has been executed with M/s Bharath Heavy Electrical Limited.(BHEL) for Boiler Turbo Generation(BTG) package and for other Balance of Plant(BoP) works with different agencies. All the works are in progress. It is programmed to commission the unit during July 2011. During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 8.00 crores is proposed.

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

KPCL is adding another unit of 500 MW capacity at Bellary Thermal Power Station (BTPS) by utilizing the infrastructure facilities available in BTPS at a cost of ` 2261.00 crores. The gross energy generation would be 3504 MU per year. Contract agreement has been executed with M/s. BHEL for Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) package of ` 1680.00 crores. All the works are in progress. It is programmed to commission the unit during July 2011. During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 220.00 crores is proposed.

3. Renovation, Modernisation & Upgradation Works:

Up gradation works of Nagihari power house units 5 & 6 from 135 MW to 150 MW has been entrusted to M/s. VATECH Hydro India Ltd. It is programmed to re-commission the units in a phased manner by the end of July 2011.

The Renovation & Modernisation Works at Sharavathi Generation Station (SGS) /Bhadra / Supa / Varahi / Linganamakki Power House(LPH)/ Raichur Thermal Power Station(RTPS) have been taken up. The Generating units at Sharavathi, Bhadra, Supa, Varahi, Linganamakki, RTPS etc are generating electricity from more than 25 years and it is necessary to keep the units in good condition to give better service in future also. Hence, the units are taken up for renovation and modernization as and when required. No additional capacity is proposed to be added to the above said units. During 2011-12 an allocation of `33.00 crores is proposed.

4. Grid Connected Solar Photo Voltaic Power Plants : (3 x 3 MW)

KPCL is establishing Grid connected Solar Photo Voltaic power plants in three districts viz. Kolar, Raichur and Belgaum each of 3 MW capacity. 3 MW capacity Solar PV plants each at Kolar & Belgaum districts (total 6 MW) are already commissioned. The estimated cost is `118 crores. Letter Of Authority(LOA) issued to M/s. BHEL for installation of 3 MW capacity Solar PV plant at Raichur District. It is programmed to commission the plant during August 2010. During 2011-12 an allocation of `5 crores is proposed.

II. Other proposed projects

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

For development of Yeramarus TPS (2 X 660 / 800 MW) & Edlapur TPS (1 x 660 / 800 MW) in Joint venture with M/s. BHEL, an MOU was signed on 12.01.2009. All the clearances for Yeramarus TPS including Ministry of Environment & Forest(MoEF) have been obtained. The estimated cost of the project is `9015.00 crores and it would generate 11213 MUs of energy annually. The estimated cost for Edlapur TPS is `4960.00 crores and it would generate 5957 MUs of energy annually. Clearance from MoEF is awaited for the project. During 2011-12 an allocation of `202.00 crores is proposed.

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

Government of Karnataka has accorded approval to take up Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-3 (1 x 500 MW) during 11th Plan. The estimated cost of the project is `3850.00 crores and it would generate 5520 MUs of energy annually. All the clearances for the project including MoEF have been obtained. International Competitive Bidding (ICB) has been invited on EPC basis for 700 MW on the guide lines of Central Electrical Authority(CEA). During 2011-12 an allocation of `510.00 crores is proposed.

3) Thermal Plant at Chhattisgarh (2400 MW)

Government of Karnataka has entrusted KPCL to establish “**Pit-head Thermal plant at Chhattisgarh**” in 2 phases of 1200 MW each with the co-operation of the Govt. of Chhattisgarh / Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board. An office has been opened at Raipur.

Further, GoK has accorded approval for the revised capacity of 2 x 800 MW (1600 MW) in the first phase & 1 x 800 MW in the second phase. The estimated cost of Ist Phase project (ie.1600 MW) is `9015.00 crores which would generate 11213 MUs of energy annually. 6(1) Notification has been issued on 10-05-2010 for 1028.20 acres of private land as against the total land 1260 acres which was allotted to KPCL. In this regard an amount of `145.95 crores have been released towards the cost of this land. During 2011-12 an allocation of `120.00 crores is proposed.

4) Bidadi Combined Cycle Power Plant:(1400 MW)

The estimated cost of 1400 MW Gas based project is `4900.00 crores with an annual energy generation 10424MU. KPCL board has approved for negotiation with Gas Authority India Limited(GAIL) to obtain gas from Dabhol via Dabhol – Bangalore pipeline to Bidadi plant. M/s GAIL has furnished draft gas sale purchase agreement for KPCL’s review. Consultants have been appointed for review of EPC bid documents. International competitive bidding (ICB) has been invited for EPC works on 04.04.2010. Pre bid meeting was held on 03.06.2010. During 2011-12 an allocation of `560.00 crores is proposed.

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

Govt. of Karnataka vide G.O.No.CI 222 SPI 2009, Bangalore, dated.16.11.2009 has accorded approval to establish Gas based “**Tadadi Combined Cycle Power Plant**” of 2100 MW capacity. The Pre Feasibility Report has been prepared and action is being taken for obtaining statutory clearances from various Depts. The estimated cost of the project is `7350.00 crores with an annual energy generation 15636 MU. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board(KIADB) has allotted 400 acres of land for the project and possession of land has been taken over by KPCL. During 2011-12 an allocation of `14.00 crores is proposed.

6) Gundia Hydel Scheme (400 MW)

The proposed Gundia Hydel scheme with an ultimate installed capacity of 400 MW is located in Hassan / Dakshina Kannada District. It would generate 1002 MU of energy per annum. The cost of the project is `1333.00 crores. Techno-Economic clearance is obtained from CEA on 25.04.2008 for I phase (1 x 200 MW). Clearance from MoEF is awaited. During 2011-12 an allocation of `4.00 crores is proposed.

7) Shivanasamudra Seasonal Scheme : (345 MW)

Government of Karnataka has accorded approval for establishing the plant with an installed capacity of 345 MW (3x100+3x15 MW) vide G.O. No. EN 74 PPC 2008, dated: 07.06.2010. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies are under progress. The estimated cost for the project is `750.00 crores, which would generate 1290 MUs of energy per annum. During 2011-12 an allocation of `1.00 crores is proposed.

8) Additional Unit at Munirabad Hydro Power Station (10 MW)

The estimated cost for this 10 MW capacity project is `44.00 crores, which would generate 11 MUs of energy per annum. Notification Inviting Tender (NIT) was issued on 24.03.2010. Five firms have furnished their offers. Application for Consent for establishing

the project was submitted to KSPCB on 22.04.2010. During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 13.00 crores is proposed.

9) Ghataprabha (20 MW)

The estimated cost for this 20 MW capacity project is ` 99.00 crores, which would generate 40 MUs of energy per annum. Notification Inviting Tender (NIT) was issued on 17.03.2010. Six firms have furnished their offers. Tendering is under progress. During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 30.00 crores is proposed.

Further, the Power generation from hydel, thermal and non-conventional Sources of Energy schemes are proposed during 2011-12.

i) Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit – I

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 5.50 crores is proposed.

ii) Bellary Thermal Power Station Statge – II

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 0.50 crore is proposed.

iii) Raichur Thermal Project Unit -1-7

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 40.00 crores is proposed.

iv) DG Plant Yelahanka

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 5.00 crores is proposed.

v) Alamatti Dam Power Housse (Upper Krishna)

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 3.00 crores is proposed.

vi) Gerusoppa

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 3.00 crores is proposed.

vii) KHEP Stage – I

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 7.00 crores is proposed.

viii) KHEP Stage – I I (Kadra & Kodalalli)

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 8.80 crores is proposed.

ix) Mini Hydel Scheme

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 0.38 crore is proposed.

x) Varahi Stage – I

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 2.00 crores is proposed.

xi) Varahi Stage – II

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 2.00 crores is proposed.

xii) MGHE/ Siva/ Shimsha/Munirabad

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 2.00 crores is proposed.

xiii) Non- Conventional Sources of Energy

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 8.00 crores is proposed.

11) During 2011-12 under Others Heading, the schemes are as follows:

i) Survey and Investigation

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 5.00 crores is proposed.

ii) Establishment & General Expenses

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 55.00 crores is proposed.

iii) Interest during construction

During 2011-12 an allocation of ` 194.00 crores is proposed.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	60218.00
New Schemes	-	145900.00
Total: State Sector	-	206118.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	206118.00

POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

The Karnataka Power sector has undergone a sea change in the last decade and is all set to undergo a paradigm shift in the next few years. Unbundling of the sector has resulted in five regional distribution companies (ESCOM's) and the lone transmission company (KPTCL). State owned Generation is totally handled by Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL). Trading has been delinked from the Transmission Company (KPTCL) and the responsibility now vests with the respective ESCOMs. The Electricity Act 2003 provides lot of scope for bringing radical change in the Sector. The regulatory regime in the State is in full force and had initiated several measures to bring the intended change in the Sector. The open access scheme had come into force with effect from 10.06.2005 in order to encourage competition. However, now, open access transactions have been stopped as per the Government order, issued by Government of Karnataka, vide Government Order No. EN 540 NCE 2008, Bangalore, dated 30.12.2008.

Transmission function in the State has improved to a great extent. The Transmission losses during the year 2002-03 was 6.89%. Because of various improvement works carried out in the Transmission network by KPTCL, the Transmission loss has come down to 4.2% (provisional) during the year 2010-11. Unlike distribution, Transmission requires a huge investment to expand the network, overcome the constraints and to maintain the current level of performance.

ESCOM's are functioning independently and are striving hard to bring in efficiency and effectiveness in their operations and are making use of Information technology (IT) to improve its operation and customer services.

The Power sector is unique in the sense that it has to meet the demands of all sectors of the society namely, industrial sector, Agriculture sector, Common man, socially and economically weaker sections etc. It concerns everyone everywhere and anytime.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Transmission and Distribution	185238.00	185238.00

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

The target and anticipated achievement in 2010-11 is given below;

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Electricity sold (at Distribution Centre)	MU	47819	36487	76
Transmission Lines 66 KV & above	CKM	400	400	100
Rural Electrification				
a) Hamlets Electrified	No.	193	193	100
b) Pumpsets energised By Electricity	No.	6000	6000	100

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An outlay of ` 252251.00 lakhs have been proposed under the State plan.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

` 15000.00 lakhs have been proposed for Bangalore Distribution Up gradation from JICA, BESCOM, in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

BESCOM has embarked upon a project to automate the Distribution network for monitoring, control and operation of the 11 kV network in the Bangalore City. The implementation of Distribution of Automation in the Bangalore City will enhance the reliability and quality of power supply. An outlay of ` 15000.00 lakhs is provided for development of Bangalore Distribution Up gradation under Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) funding for Distribution Automation. The objectives of the project is as follows;

- Providing assured quality and reliability of power supply.
- To improve quality of service management and customers satisfaction.
- To avoid loss of time for fault location and restoration due to manual operation.

- To improve the reliability of power supply in Bangalore City thereby increase in sales and hence revenue.
- To integrate all IT related activities on to a Common Distribution Management System.
- To improve Network Control Management.
- Optimum power factor, reduction in losses.
- Enabling of online energy audit

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Transmission Line and Sub-Stations for KPTCL

KPTCL has programmed to commission about 60 Nos. of new stations (66 kV and above upto 400 kv) and associated transmission lines with financial assistance received from Power Finance Corporation / Asian Development Bank, Rural Electric Corporation, HUDCO, Vijaya Bank and Punjab National Bank and other financial institutions as per lending procedure.

In order to meet the required Transmission capacity and locating the sub-station(400kV, 220kV, 110kV and 66kV), it is proposed to add the following Sub-station, augmentation of stations and Transmission lines during the year 2007-12 based on approved perspective plan.

The following major line augmentation works during the perspective plan period are proposed.

- 400kV D/C Quad moose line between M/s UPCL (Udupi) – Shantigramma (Hasasan)
- 400kV D/C line between BTPS- Hiriyur.
- 220kV D/C line between Hiriyur 400kV station to Gowribidanur.
- 220kV D/C line between Narendra 400kV station to Mahalingapur.
- 220kV D/C line between Bastipura to Kadakola.
- 220kV M/C line between Nelamangala to Brindavan Alloys tap point and 220kV Cable from Tap point to A-station.
- Interlinking 220 kV station of A-station, East Division Compound and NIMHANS with 220 kV UG Cable.
- 765kV Sub-Station at Raichur and Tumkur.
- 400 kV Sub-Station at Bidadi, Yelahanka
- 400kV GIS Station at Electronic City, 220kV GIS Sub-Station at East Division Compound, EPIP and 66kV GIS sub-station at REMCO, Kanteerva Stadium, Jayanagar, National College.
- The executions of these works will be prioritised based on the field conditions.
- The funds required for the above works will be met out through loan from the commercial banks.

Transmission Sector

- i) **Transmission:** An Outlay of `30100.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12.
- ii) **Substation :** An Outlay of `39000.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12.

- iii) **Buildings:** An Outlay of `3000.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12.
- iv) **Survey and Investigation:** An Outlay of `2000.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12.
- v) **Load despatch:** An Outlay of `3900.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12.

2) Distribution Sector

i) Extension and improvement works

An outlay of `35000.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12 under plan funds for extension and improvement works, such as establishing 33 KV lines and sub-stations, 11 KV express lines, Re-conductoring installing DTC's etc.,

ii) Service Connection

An outlay of `40000.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12.

iii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameena Vidhutikarana Yojana (Rural Electrification)

The objective of Rural Electrification is to provide access to Electricity to all Rural House holds, which will improve standard of living of Rural Populace and will improve their productivity. An outlay of `3000.00 lakhs is proposed against the above scheme being the 90% of grants from the Central Government for strengthening Rural Electricity infrastructure and 10% of the loan amount being provided under non-plan outlay.

iv) **I.P. Sets:** An outlay of `9000.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12.

v) **Bhagya Jyothi:** An outlay of `5500.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12.

3) General

i) Direction and Administration

An outlay of `20.00 lakhs has been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.

ii) Research and Development (Machinery)

During 2011-12 an outlay of `1980.00 lakhs has been proposed for conducting oil test in the power transformer of all the Stations in KPTCL, furnishing earthing design for all the new stations, conducting earth testing of all the existing power stations and conducting tests on Power Transformer Bushing of higher capacity transformers.

iii) Other Expenditure

An outlay of `14631.00 lakhs has been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.

4) Co-generation

An amount of `120.00 lakhs has been proposed as capital subsidy to sugar factories for co-generation of electricity in the Annual Plan 2011-12. There are 54 sugar factories in the State. The total cane crushing capacity of these 54 existing sugar mills in the state is

about 1,65,000 tons per day. The biogases yield is about 46,000 tons per day. This biogases can support at least 600 MW of power generation capacity using ordinary medium pressure boilers and turbo generators. If high pressure boilers and turbo generators are used, the installed power generation capacity in sugar factories could go up to 1500 MW or even more. Due to lack of expertise and experience in handling high-pressure boilers and turbo generators, it would take some more time for the managements of sugar factories to go in for the high-pressure technology. But as thing stand today, using medium pressure boilers and turbo generators only, sugar factories in the state can generate 1500 MW of power.

Till 31.03.2010 the State Government has accorded permission to 54 new and old Sugar factories to establish co-generation plants of 1035 MW capacity capable of exporting 600 MW to the State electricity to grid, 26 sugar factories and one paper mill have commissioned cogeneration plant of capacity 581 MW out of which 425 MW of power is being exported to KPTCL grid after captive consumption.

5) Niranthara Jyothi

An outlay of ` 40000.00 lakhs has been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

Power Infrastructure Improvement (SDP)

An outlay of ` 10000.00 lakhs is proposed for development of power infrastructure in most backward, more backward and backward taluks.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	15000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	227251.00
New Schemes	-	-
Capital Outlay on Power – SDP		10000.00
Total: State Sector	-	252251.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	252251.00

RURAL ENERGY

Much of the energy consumed in rural areas is from conventional fuels like firewood, cow dung and agricultural waste. The continued and widespread use of these sources has resulted in the large-scale destruction of the environment through deforestation, atmospheric pollution, soil erosion and loss of soil fertility. Hence, the emphasis is on the renewable sources of energy and maximisation of the potential of bio-energy viz., cow dung and firewood. The need is therefore for non-conventional or renewable energy sources. In this direction the state has formulated a Bio-Fuel policy with the following objectives;

- Achieving energy self-reliance and fuel security by progressive use of renewable energy through harnessing potential of the state without affecting the food security of the nation.
- Reducing the import bill of oil for the Country/ State.
- Reduction of toxic emissions by use of bio-fuels, which are practically free of sulphurous compounds and hence, reduction of green house gas emission through substitution of fossil fuels with bio-fuels.
- Earning carbon credits and promoting trading in CE`
- Increasing rural income and women empowerment by generating rural employment.
- Facilitating coordination of the work of different departments, NGO's and private agencies dealing in various aspects of bio-fuels to aggregate all the information on bio-fuels in Karnataka at one place for better knowledge sharing, convergence and synergies.
- Facilitating optimal land use for bio-fuels, avoiding competing needs of food security.
- Facilitating optimal resource allocation and incentive (including disincentives) framework for research, development, production and use of bio-fuels.
- Synchronizing all other policies and programmes of the state, which has direct or indirect bearing on harnessing bio-fuel potential of the state.

The following programmes are being implemented under Rural Energy sector.

- i) National Programme for Biogas Development
- ii) Bio-Fuel
- iii) Solar lights

1. Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Rural Energy	2358.08	2358.08

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`25.63 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 for implementing various programmes under rural energy sector. Of this outlay, `14.31 crores has been provided for state plan schemes and `11.32 crores as Centre's share for centrally sponsored schemes.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

1) Bio-energy Establishment Charges

₹ 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for 2011-12 towards the establishment charges of biogas development programme.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) External Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Establishment of Rural Energy Programme

₹ 70.00 lakhs has been allocated for the establishment costs.

2) Anila Yojane

₹ 1.20 crores has been provided for setting up 10000 Bio gas plants.

3) Bio-Fuel Policy Implementation

India is one of the largest consumers of fossil fuels namely coal, petroleum, etc., in the world. It imports 85 percent of the petroleum demand thus draining precious foreign exchange reserve with serious implications for economic growth and sustainable development. Possibility of unearthing any major indigenous sources of petroleum or high quality coal or wide spread exploitation of natural gas or nuclear energy is either remote or economically un-viable. Alternative sources of energy like solar, wind etc. have their limitations. In this context, bio fuels provide a ray of hope to offset a reasonable quantum of imports serving as good substitute for the fossil fuels.

Karnataka – more particularly Bangalore is one of the fastest growing regions in India. The city has registered a population growth of 3.5 percent is also reckoned as IT Capital of India. Each day about 850 two wheelers and 400 cars are added to the city which is already crowded with 22.79 lakhs two wheelers and 5.27 lakhs cars resulting in heavy import of fuel, besides the pollution. Thus usage of bio-fuels extracted from seeds and molasses, becomes imperative. A Bio-Fuel has been formulated by the State.

Advantages of Bio-fuel

- The use of bio-fuel results in a substantial reduction of un-burnt hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide released to the atmosphere.
- It has almost no sulphur, no aroma and has about 10 per cent built-in oxygen, which helps to burn fully. Its higher cetane number improves combustion.
- Bio-fuels are environment friendly - being neutral it does not add to the green house gasses, which result in global warming. Such measures are needed to meet national and international environmental concerns including climate changes.
- Bio-fuels could be either carbohydrate-based (ethanol) or oil-based (bio-diesel). The carbohydrate-based bio-fuels are more easily grown and commercialised but the possibility of competition with the scarce food grains for the masses in terms of land use makes it a less favoured choice. The oil-based bio-diesel is more attractive.

Policy Statement of Karnataka

- Only non-edible oil seed would be harnessed for the purpose of producing bio diesel, so that the edible oil is left for cooking purposes
- Cultivation of non-edible oil seeds required for bio-diesel would be promoted in dry land, marginal land, waste land and degraded forest land owned by private or government, including “ Block Plantation “. Use of food crop land to grow non-edible oil seeds will be not encouraged, so as not to compromise food security.
- The State will encourage de-oiled cake - a by-product of non-edible oil to be used as organic manure.
- The State will encourage public-private-partnership models in this regard. e.g. long-term lease of wastelands to private agencies to promote growing of plant species producing seed will be envisaged.
- The conversion to oil will be encouraged in a time bound and decentralized manner wherein collection and processing of oil seeds are promoted in rural areas and small towns.
- Traditional communities involved in oil seeds collection and or oil extraction activities in rural areas, self-help women groups, and local user groups would be encouraged to participate in the related activities.
- The State will facilitate, organizations with suitable expertise, both governmental and non-governmental to promote research, dissemination, and outreach activities in promoting bio-fuel use.
- The State will establish required administrative and fiscal mechanism to facilitate all the above activities.

To oversee the implementation of the State Bio-fuel Policy, an apex agency under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been set up. The State Task Force on Bio-fuel, established on 12th September 2008 has been merged with this agency and advises the Government and policy and programs related to bio-fuel from time to time.

Strategy for implementation

Revenue and Forest departments will identify and declare the uncultivable wasteland in the State - both under government and private sectors - Grama Panchayat wise, Taluk wise and District wise.

Wide publicity will be given to invite entrepreneurs through media to set up industrial units in the State for processing and manufacturing bio-fuel. Sufficient incentives will be given to these entrepreneurs in addition to the concessions already available in the industrial policy of the State.

Based on the availability of land and the industrial location, contract farming to be encouraged and facilitated by tying-up with industry and the farmers or with the Government department (if it is Government land), which are being used to cultivate non-edible oil seed plants.

Growers will be organized on contract farming basis, as in the case of wine production, Gherkins etc. Community mobilization, trading and capacity building activities will be undertaken simultaneously.

Rising of nursery and seedlings of the seed bearing plants will be taken up by Agriculture and Forest Departments or private entrepreneur as the case may be.

Collection and processing points will be set up at hobli level in the concerned areas for collection of the seeds, quality check, dissemination of technical know-how and payment to the farmers.

Convergence of the various State and Central Government schemes like NREGA, Watershed Development, National Afforestation Programme etc., would be synergies into the programme.

Amendment to Land Revenue Act would be taken up as per Rajasthan model (namely allotment of waste land for bio-fuel based industry and processing unit) if found necessary, Land can be allotted to the industry on lease basis.

The Bio-fuel Park set up in Hassan will be strengthened and if found necessary more such parks will be established by roping in the Agriculture/Horticulture Universities for maintaining different plant species and various models of Transesterification/processing units. These units could be utilized for a fee by the small and marginal/small scale industries in case they set up such processing units at the taluk level.

Incentives and tax concessions for feed stock, machinery, products, raw materials etc., would be proposed separately by the State Government, also to be in tune with the Central Government Policy. To ensure remunerative prices to the farmer for the seeds and as incentives to the industry for setting up of processing units, incentives in the price of the oil also would be considered. To promote use by the transport companies, adequate incentives will be provided.

` 5.00 crores has been proposed for the implementation of Bio-fuel programmes.

4) Solar Lights

In order to ensure efficient usage of energy and its conservation the State government has made it mandatory to use solar water heating system, compact fluorescent lamps, ISI marked motor pump sets, power capacitor, foot/reflex valves in agriculture sector and promotion of efficient energy building system in government as well as private buildings.

Salient features of the programme are:

- Minimum rate of a solar lamp with 11 W single CFL bulb along with mounting structure and pole as per DGSD rates works out to `27975
- With the budgetary provision of `200.00 lakhs for 2009-10 it will be possible to install 714 solar street lamps at the above rate

Experimental districts in each revenue division will be selected from any one of the following criteria:

- District with maximum population of SCs/STs
- Remote/hilly/shortage of electricity districts
- Districts with high temperature
- Districts with least number of taluks
- District level selection committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Executive Officer of the respective Zilla Panchayat would be constituted for selecting the experimental Taluk and Grama Panchayats for providing the benefits and this needs the approval of the general body of the Zilla Panchayat.

This Programme is being implemented in 8 selected districts from each revenue division during the period 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Progress under Soura Belaku Yojane during 2009-10

District	Financial (` lakhs)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Bagalkote	50.00	50.00	178	284
Bellary	50.00	50.00	178	202
D.Kannada	50.00	50.00	178	219
Shimoga	50.00	50.00	180	204

It has been proposed to allocate `3.65 crore for 2011-12 to provide about 1100 units.

f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

`365.77 lakhs is provided for District Sector Scheme.

a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) National Project on Biogas Development

National Project on Biogas Programme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented since 1982-83. This is mainly a women component programme. Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing methane gas produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant through a process called anaerobic digestion. The digested slurry can be used as good quality manure in agricultural fields.

Subsidy

Government of India has increased the rate of subsidy from 1st November 2009 and the details are as below:

Particulars	Rupees	
	Existing subsidy	Revised subsidy
Central Subsidy	3500	8000
Turn Key Fee	700	1500
* LLP- incentives	500	1000

* Latrine Linked Biogas Plants

Achievement under National Project on Biogas Development is as below:

Year	Financial (` lakh)		Physical (No)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	514.20	251.70	7500	6660
2006-07	414.20	330.20	4000	3336
2007-08	756.50	337.57	4000	4573
2008-09	765.29	557.90	10000	6579
2009-10	961.33	693.37	10000	8732
2010-11	554.12	554.12	11000	6892
(Up to Dec 2010)				

b) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Additional Central Assisted Schemes.

d) External Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ` 54.87 lakhs has been proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of ` 36.58 lakhs has been proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	35.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1065.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	35.00	1065.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1097.31	365.77
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	1097.31	365.77
Grand Total	1132.31	1430.77

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Karnataka is considered as one of the most desired industrial location for setting industries in the country. State has been consistently pursuing progressive outlook to meet the changing needs of the State's economy and industry. Karnataka is also considered one of the country's industrialised State comprising large public sector industrial undertakings, large privately owned industries like steel sugar, textiles etc., In recent times, Karnataka has emerged as the leader in IT & BT and knowledge based industrial sector, making rapid strides in IT & computer related industries and biotechnology with a strong research and development base. The State has a number of traditional cottage, handicrafts, micro enterprises like handlooms, power looms, silk weavers, khadi and village industries etc.

Karnataka Government with an objective of increasing GSDP, strengthening the manufacturing sector, generation of additional employment in different sectors, to promote diversified Industrial base and to reduce regional imbalances and also to increase the share of exports from Karnataka in the national exports, has taken up number of initiatives like New Industrial Policy 2009-2014, State Special Economic Zone Policy 2009 and Suvarna Karnataka Textile Policy, and Karnataka Mineral Policy.

The main mission of Industrial Policy 2009-14 is:

1. To create environment for robust industrial growth
2. To ensure inclusive industrial development in the State.
3. To provide additional employment for about 10 lakh persons by 2014.
4. To enhance the contribution of manufacturing sector to the State's GDP from the current level of 17% to 20% by the end of policy period.

In order to achieve the above mission, following strategies are being adopted

1. Classification of the taluks of the State into four zones depending on backwardness of the taluks and also based on broad guidelines of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report on Redressal of Regional Imbalance.
2. Thrust on provision of world-class infrastructural facilities for industries with active participation of private sector/industry.
3. Implementation of Suvarna Karnataka Development Corridor programme (SKDCP) through the length and breadth of the State and develop industries at the potential locations along the corridor.
4. Development of sector-wise industrial zones for optimal utilization of local natural and human resource so as to minimize migration of people to urban centres.
5. Simplification of land acquisition procedures with emphasis on inclusive development.
6. Safeguarding the socio-economic interest of both farmers and investors while acquiring land.
7. Attractive employment and performance-linked package of incentives and concessions to attract investment to backward regions and also to provide leverage to MSME sector.

Hon`ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Karnataka is the chairman of the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC). The said committee clears projects with investments above

₹ 50.00 crores, SHLCC during 2009-10 the Committee has approved 110 mega projects with a total investment of ₹ 284548.52 crores. These projects are likely to create employment to 2.85 lakhs people.

Hon'ble Minister for Large and Medium Industries, Govt. of Karnataka is the chairman of State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC). The said committee clears projects with investments between ₹ 3.00 crores to ₹ 50.00 crores. SLSWCC during 2009-10 has approved 363 projects with a total investment of ₹ 7836.74 crores. These projects are likely to create employment to 1.17 lakhs people. Important sectors are engineering, Software park, Hotel/Tourism, Drugs/Chemicals and Food processing.

Apparel Park, Food Park, SEZ, Industrial Park are being set up in various parts of the State by providing world class infrastructure and by utilising locally available resources. Road shows are also being conducted at the National / International level to attract more investments into the State.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(₹ lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Large and medium industries (Other than VSI)	60905.80	60905.80

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

₹ 61450.00 lakhs are provided under State Plan for Large & Medium Industries.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Urban Haat & Exhibition Centre

Govt. of India has evolved a scheme called "Urban Haat" to be established in prime locations in the State to enable the artisans to sell their products directly to the consumers. It is planned to have 40 to 50 stalls in the artisans complex and exhibition halls to cater to the requirement of artisans and to sell their products by organizing weekly exhibitions. Ministry of Textiles, GoI provides 70% of the cost of project subject to maximum of ₹ 210.0 lakhs and the remaining 30% of the project cost up to ₹ 90.00 lakhs shall be borne by the State Govt. and implementing agencies.

It is proposed to establish Urban Haat at freedom park in Bangalore. ₹ 300.00 lakhs of State Share and ₹ 250.00 lakhs of Central Share is provided for this scheme.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Infrastructure Support Investment and Trade Promotion

₹1200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. All the schemes related to Trade promotion, Publicity Propaganda, Exhibitions etc., have been merged and a new scheme viz., Infrastructure Support Investment and Trade Promotion has been formulated. The components of the scheme are:-

a) Publicity Propaganda: For the development of Industrial sector in urban and rural areas, NGOs and Industrial associations are being assisted financially to take up promotional activities in the Districts. District Industries Centres are acting as catalyst for organising awareness programmes and Trade promotional activities through local industrial associations.

b) Seminars & Exhibitions: To encourage the rural Industrial activities and organising entrepreneurs development programmes, seminars and workshops at taluka level, DICs are being provided with financial assistance. It is also proposed to organise district level exhibitions to encourage the rural artisans and cottage Industries to sell their products. Various Boards and corporations related to Industrial activities viz., KVIB, KHDC, KSHDC, Coir Corporation would also participate in this exhibition. Each district will be provided with the financial assistance of “Kala Vaibhav” Industrial Exhibitions.

c) VITC: Visveswaraya Industrial Trade Centre is the main export promotion organization set up by the Govt. of Karnataka. It is engaged in conducting programmes in export management / export awareness / export documentation and Allied assistance for the community of exporters. Also trade promotion activities are taken up in the form of participation in exhibitions and trade fairs both within the State and outside the State and abroad.

d) Karnataka Udyog Mithra : KUM was established with a main objective of providing escort services to entrepreneurs for establishment of Industrial ventures in the State. It also acts as Secretariat for State Level Single Window Agency Meeting. KUM organizes various publicity propaganda programmes, Investors Meet, Road-shows Trade delegations to attract the investors not only within the State but from abroad. KUM is participating in National and International Seminars / Exhibitions like IITF, Pravasi Bharatiya Divas etc., and a large number of foreign delegates from various foreign countries are being attracted to Karnataka to explore avenues for investment and Trade.

2) Establishment of New Industrial Clusters

₹6200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme including the provision for SCP and TSP. Under this scheme the amount is used for construction of living cum work sheds, training, tool kits and working capital and for a new programme i.e., venture capital, equity fund and soft seed capital. During 2009-10, 1111 Living cum work sheds are constructed for SC/ST artisans.

3) Establishment of Sugar Institute

Govt. had set up Karnataka Sugar Institute at Belgaum in 2003, for research of new varieties of sugarcane in cane production sector and convey recent developments in sugar industry both to the notice of farmers and industrialists engaged in sugar manufacture. The institute formulated 4 programmes namely maintenance of sugarcane farms, administrative expenses, training programmes for the farmers and sugar factory employees and construction of administrative building at Belgaum in an area of 3 acre 12 guntas which was sanctioned by Govt. to the Institute for the above said purpose. The institute was allowed to raise its funds by collecting annual subscription and membership fees from sugar factories to improve its financial condition. The institute has decided to construct laboratory, library and class rooms in its area, with assistance from GoK. ₹250.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

4) Roads in Sugar Factory area

It is proposed to construct and improve roads in the area of sugar factories as identified by the concerned Deputy Commissioners'. The approved works are entrusted to implementing agencies like ZP engineering division, PWD and Water Resources Department. Government has allocated ₹250.00 lakhs for this scheme under which 61 kms will be tackled in 2009-10 end.

5) Special Package to Sugarcane growers

Govt. was announced following reliefs to Sugarcane growers and Sugar factories for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08:-

- a) Relief for matured cane (over and above 12 months) left uncrushed in the fields of farmers at ₹25000 per hectare to the cane growers.
- b) Subsidy to sugar factories against cane crushed for the period 16-4-2007 to 31-7-2007 in 206-07 at ₹100 per ton of sugarcane crushed.
- c) Transportation subsidy for the cane supplied by neighbouring states and our state for the distance beyond 50 kms at ₹2 per km/MT.
- d) Export subsidy allowed by centre for the period 12-03-2008 to 30-09-2008 at ₹100 per quintal of sugar exported to the sugar factories paid by State Govt.

The Department has received claims to an extent of ₹142.72 crores for 2006-07 and ₹123.31 crores for 2007-08 Out of ₹266.10 crore ₹119.96 crores subsidy was released upto 2008-09 and during 2009-10 ₹31.14 crores was released through DC's of concerned districts for making payments to farmers and sugar factories. The balance of ₹115.00 crore is still pending for payment. ₹3000.00 lakhs are provided for this.

6) Industries Infrastructure for Institutions

`400.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. One time infrastructure up gradation of existing industrial areas of KIADB and industrial estates of KSSIDC.

7) Establishment of Industrial Corridors

KIADB is developing Suvarna Karnataka Industrial Corridor Project. It is proposed to establish industrial colonies with land, water supply and power. KIADB acquiring 1000 to 200 acres of land in selected districts. This will facilitate establishment of thousands of small and medium industries besides attracting foreign capital for industrial areas.

KIADB has acquired an extent of 2492 acres of land for formation of industrial area and 990 units have been with allotted 1442 acres of land in various industrial areas.

A land bank being created by identifying the waste Govt. land for providing ready to use land for investors. 800 acres of land already notified about 40,000 acres more to be added in phased manner. `50000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Programme

Establishment of new industrial clusters.

`5000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under this scheme the amount is used for Construction of living cum work sheds, Training, Tool kits and Working capital and for a new programme i.e., venture capital, equity fund and soft seed capital.

b) Special Component Plan

`1620.00 lakhs under State sector is provided for this scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`655.00 lakhs under State sector is provided for this scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	250.00	300.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	61150.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	61450.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	250.00	61450.00

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

There are 310438 small-scale units in the State providing employment to 1779160 persons. Many have developed as ancillaries to large public and private undertakings in the State. In recent years, IT and electronics industries have also developed in the sector. These have mainly been set up by professionals who are first generation entrepreneurs. The State has been giving cash incentives and providing infrastructure to SSIs.

In order to improve the living conditions of the artisans, schemes like skill development training, supply of free improved toolkits, construction of living cum worksheds, marketing assistance, rebate on retail sale of khadi products and establishment of common facility centres are being implemented.

The following table presents the year-wise growth of MSME units, with investment and persons employed. MSME has shown growth every year in terms of all the three parameter of number of units, investment and persons employed. During the year 2009-10, 17195 have been issued IEM with an investment of `1228.16 crores and creating employment of 1.11 lakh persons.

Year	No. of Units	Investment (` lakh)	No. of persons
2005-06	12780	43647	58133
2006-07	12580	46542	57517
2007-08	14984	112656	123399
2008-09	16301	211042	187643
2009-10	17195	122816	111164

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Village and Small industries	12954.67	12954.67

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`7160.47 lakhs are provided under the State Plan for Village and Small scale Industries.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

Conducting Census of Small Scale Industrial Units in the State

`120.00 lakhs of Central Share are provided for this scheme towards salary and other expenditure of the staff of census cell. In addition, there are regular 1 Assistant Director, 15 enumerators / data compiling assistants, and 18 Enumerators from outsourcing working at

districts and Head Office. They are collecting information on registered SSI units, Index on industrial production data, closed units and updating of frame list. The data is being compiled, consolidated and sent to Govt. of India through Department every month.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Marketing Development Assistance to coir co-operatives in lieu of rebate

`35.00 lakhs Central Share and `35.00 lakhs State Share are provided for this scheme. Government of India has introduced a scheme viz. Market Development Assistance, in lieu of Rebate Scheme from 2000-01 onwards. The scheme contemplates Market Development Assistance of 10% on total sales turnover of the Primary Coir Cooperatives Societies, Karnataka Coir Cooperative Federation Ltd., and Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation. The expenditure is shared by State and Central on 50:50 sharing basis.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Resource support to KSFC

`1520.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Approval had given by Government to KSFC for raising funds through bonds for clearing pending State subsidy claims to SSI units.

Karnataka State Financial Corporation is a state level financial institution established by the State Government in the year 1959 under the SFC Act 1951 to meet mainly the long term financial needs of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the state of Karnataka. It is also proud privilege of KSFC to have assisted many industries that are internationally recognized like Infosys & Biocon.

KSFC extends all types of financial assistance in the form of long term, short term loans (in the form of working capital term loans and corporate loans) and other financial services. KSFCs assistance covers almost all types of industrial and service sectors.

The corporation formulates lending policies at the beginning of each financial year. The lending policy covers various aspects like group exposure, thrust sectors, sectors in the negative list, promoters' contribution, security margin, collateral security norms etc. The industrial policies of the State and Central Government are also taken into account while formulating the lending policy of the Corporation.

2) Modernisation, Technology & Training

`1635.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The following are the various sub-schemes / programmes considered under Modernisation, Technology & Training scheme.

i) Research & devt. and quality assurance: This scheme is proposed towards establishment of Testing Centres , R&D Centres and product development programmes through Industrial Associations.

ii) Karnataka Udyog Mitra: The KUM was set up by the GOK in 1992 as a Registered Society to provide “Escort service” to prospective entrepreneurs intending to set up medium and large scale industries. The KUM also functions as secretariat to the State Level Single Window Agency, which is empowered to consider and approve projects of up to `50.00 crores. KUM also takes up allied activities like publicity and propaganda and information dissemination, Road shows for attracting the Investors on behalf of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

iii) Karnataka Council for Technology Upgradation (KCTU):- The KCTU was set up in 1996 with the objective of providing a platform for the SSI units and medium units in Karnataka who are in need of technology exchange / upgradation. The KCTU provides information regarding appropriate technologies available from various global sources which could be identified, evaluated and utilised by Karnataka based industrial units. Also technologies developed within Karnataka could be made available to needy entrepreneurs elsewhere in the country / World.

iv) TECSOK: The objective of TECSOK is to provide reliable consultancy services at reasonable cost to entrepreneurs who wish to set up Industrial ventures in Karnataka. The range of services offered by TECSOK includes : Preparation of Feasibility Reports, Area Development studies, Market Research, Valuation of Assets, Environment Impact studies, Energy Audit, Project Appraisals, Management studies, Rehabilitation proposals, consultancy on food processing industries and bio-technology, Socio economic impact studies and also Human Resources Development Programme.

v) CEDOK: CEDOK was established with an objective to contribute for the development and disbursal of Entrepreneurship by conducting various EDP's, Skill Development programmes to expand the social and economic base of entrepreneurial class.

vi) Rent for Vishwa sheds: A sum of `50.00 lakhs is provided to KSSIDC towards payment of subsidy to rent for Vishwa sheds at the rate of 50 paise per Sq. feet for the sheds which have been occupied by the beneficiaries. The remaining 35 paise per sq. feet shall be borne by the beneficiaries themselves.

vii) Science And Technology Entrepreneurs Parks: The scheme of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park(STEP) mainly aims at targeting the young engineers and professionals coming out of Engineering Colleges,

Technical and Management Institutions with a view to motivate them and assist them in becoming “Entrepreneurs” to take up industrial ventures. 14 Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs) have already been set up and functioning. It is proposed to establish new STEP institutions in the remaining districts.

viii) RUDSETIs: There are 28 RUDSETIs established and functioning in 22 Districts. Action is being taken to establish this type of training centres in the remaining districts viz., Hassan, Kodagu, Davanagere & Bangalore (U). Under the Vishwa scheme, these institutes are provided financial assistance up to `20.00 lakhs towards infrastructure development and `5.00 lakhs as recurring expenditure.

ix) Seminars, Training for Personnel & District Devt. Programmes: This scheme envisages upgradation of skills through trainings, Seminars, Study Tours, motivation programmes etc. for the departmental officers. Further, Awareness programmes, workshops, seminars, EDPs are also undertaken in the urban and semi-urban areas for the promotion of Industrial activities. An amount @ ` 2.00 lakhs per DICs for 20 old districts and @ ` 1.50 lakhs per DIC for new districts has been proposed.

Funds are utilized for conducting in service training for Officers and staff of department to upgrade the skills/ capabilities through the agencies like National Institute for Small Industries Extension Training, National Productivity Council, National Institute for Rural Development, CEDOK etc.,

x) Computerisation of DICs: This scheme envisages modernization of the department through computerization and providing modern office equipments. The funds under the scheme are utilized for procurement of infrastructure to modernize Department like computers, printers, Photo copying Machine etc., required for Directorate and as well as for District Industries Centres. It is also proposed to develop web based software for collection of data from districts. The funds are also utilized for AMC (Annual Maintenance Contract) of computers and other office equipments.

xi) Kayakanagara: Kayakanagara Programme contemplates a multi-craft township for traditional artisans like cobblers, bamboo workers, sheet metal and brass workers, pinjaras, tailors and such other craftsmen. 3 Kayakanagara Centres are proposed for establishment at Narendragrama of Dharwad, Hoovinahadagali of Bellary and Ramdurg of Belgaum districts. The total project cost towards land and the development cost, living cum worksheds, common facility centres, exhibition complex is `817.16 lakhs. As against this, the State Government provides grant towards land and development cost. The Minimum basic facilities like roads, water, power, play ground, community hall etc., are also being provided. For these Infrastructure development, the cost estimated is ` 345.75 lakhs which are to be availed by KSSIDC under RIDF scheme of NABARD. The size of the Living cum Work shed would be about 275 sq. feet at the cost of ` 60,000 located on 1200 sq. feet plot. As against this, 60% of the cost for SC/ST artisans and 40% of the cost to other artisans are being provided as subsidy. The living cum

worksheds proposed are 411 Nos. at Narendragrama, 57 Nos. at Ramdurga and 89 Nos. at Hoovinahadagali. Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation has been identified as implementing agency for construction of Living cum worksheds.

Further funds required for the construction of Living cum worksheds are to be borne by Rajiv Gandhi Housing corporation.

xii) Assistance to Handicrafts Promotion: Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation (KSHDC) has been functioning as nodal agency for handicrafts promotion programmes in the State. The State has large number handicraft artisans specialised in various crafts spread throughout the State. The corporation proposes to take up various handicraft promotion programmes. The artisans are provided infrastructure viz. stalls, lighting, furniture and civic amenities free of cost. Subsidy is provided to the poor artisans on supply of silver and zinc to the bidriware artisans. There are 12 craft complexes in the State, KSHDC Ltd., provides backward and forward linkages to the artisans through these craft complexes.

xiii) Karnataka Institute for Leather Technology : The main objective of the institute is to offer 3 ½ years Diploma course in Leather Technology and short-term courses in leather garments, Foot-wear and Leather goods manufacturing. Institute also provides assistance in design development of Leather articles and R&D programmes. Institute has so far trained 379 students in Diploma in Leather Technology. Short term courses in Foot-wear, Leather Goods and Leather garment manufacturing are being regularly are organized.

xiv) Vishwa: Vishwa Programme aims at creating “continuous productive employment in rural areas” by promoting cottage and village industries and SSI units. The emphasis is on utilisation of local resources (human, agro & mineral resources) for manufacture of goods and services for mass consumption. The scheme contemplates institutional support for training, establishment of production units, support services like supply of raw materials and marketing support for marketing of Vishwa products through District Supply and Marketing Societies (DSMS) and State Level Boards and Corporations. The training/ skill development programmes are imparted both under organised sector through State Level Boards and Corporations as well as in the unorganised sector through the District Industries Centres.

xv) KSFC: Government of Karnataka is providing assistance in the form of interest subsidy at the rate of 4% through KSFC to Small Scale Industries for the loan availed under the scheme of Modernisation and technology upgradation.

xvi) KCTU: Periodical modernisation and technology upgradation is the key to the survival and growth of SSI sector, especially in the context of globalisation and international competition. In order to encourage SSI units in the State to take up modernisation and technology upgradation initiatives in a big way. Financial assistance is being extended under the scheme. KCTU is providing financial assistance to SMEs to obtain ISO 9001:2000, ISO 14000,

BIS Certifications and similar International Certification to promote total quality management and best practices in SMEs for providing incentives in the form of meeting 50% of the cost of obtaining such certification subject to a ceiling of `75,000

xvi) Karnataka Coir Development Corporation: The Corporation was established with the main objective of developing Coir sector in the State. The Corporation is having 8 deciphering units, 3 curled Coir units and 75 production centers for the production of yarn, rope, curled coir, coir matting and foot mats in rural areas providing employment opportunities. Majority of them belongs to SC/ST, minorities, women and backward classes. Corporation is having 8 sales outlets in addition to mobile van for marketing of the products. Corporation is organizing training programmes for rural youths, majority of them are women beneficiaries to improve upon the skills and would be inducted into the production activities of the Centre.

xvii) Coir Co-operative Federation Ltd: The Federation is an Apex institution established with an objective of promoting coir activities through Coir Cooperative societies. It also provides backward and forward linkages to Primary cooperative societies by procuring raw-material and providing market support to Coir Cooperative societies. Further, the Federation has established Coir production centers and Marketing show rooms to market their Coir products.

xviii) CIPET: Central Institute for Plastic Engineering Technology, Mysore is an institute functioning under ministry of Chemicals and fertilizers, Government of India. This institute was established in the year 1991-92 with assistance from Government of India and Government of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka has substantially contributed for the creation of infrastructure like land, institute building, hostel building etc. There is a need for continual support and funding by the Government of Karnataka in this regard as the institute activities for growing every year in line with its objective.

xix) KRUPHWODS: Karnataka Rural Poor and Handicapped Women Development Society is involved in the assembly activities such as Maruthi car combinations switches, cable crimping etc, Organisation is running presently in the rented building of KIADB, employing around 45 regular women workers and 13 trainees. Among them 5 are blind and 13 physically handicapped. In order to transfer the Land and Building on ownership basis to Organisation from KIADB, an amount of `75.00 lakhs has been already released.

xx) Human Resource Development: As per the strategy of New Industrial policy, it is proposed to work out detailed plans for Human Resource Development / Skill sets required for various segments of Industry in consultation with different universities including Technical and Agricultural universities.

3) Specialised Skill Development Institutions

`150.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for Modernisation / Rehabilitation of existing Artisan Training Institutes at Nagamangala, Nelamangala & Chikkamagalur, Building renovation of the GTTC Sub Centre at Hirehalli, Tumkur District and providing of infrastructure facilities for in six GTTC sub centres.

4) Construction of DIC / TIC quarters and buildings

`100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. During the year, Renovation / repairs, construction of meeting halls was taken up at Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Raichur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bangalore (Urban), Davanagere & Coorg districts. Repairs and renovation of DIC quarters was taken up in Gulbarga, Shimoga & Chitradurga districts.

5) Seed Money for Revival of Small Scale Sick Units – Loan

`10.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. GOK has announced new Industrial policy 2006-11. As per the strategy, Government would come up with a separate revival package for sick SSI units and BIFR cases. Proposals under this scheme were not forthcoming & hence the amount was surrendered.

6) Suvarna Kayaka Koushalya Abhivrudhi Yojane

`400.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The scheme envisages to promote / help facilitate establishment of specialized skill development institutions at key locations suitable for the manufacturing industries and emerging vocations in the service sector. Grant for 5 acres of Government land will be considered along with capital contribution of 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of `2.00 crores per training establishment for sector specific training. For recurring cost of running the training institute, an amount of `750 per month trainee will be provided subject to a ceiling of `15.00 lakh per year for a period of 3 years.

During the year the fund has been released to N.S. Infotech Ltd., Hubli and B.V.V. Sangha, Bagalkote institutions for constructions of buildings.

7) Rebate on khadi & village industries products

`500.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The main objective of the KVIB is to give priority for Khadi and Village Industries in rural areas in developing and regulating Khadi sector and to provide assistance for the cottage Industries to generate employment opportunities to improve upon the economic status of the rural artisans.

There are 30000 artisans in the State who are depending on Khadi sector are earning low wages in view of low productivity. In order to encourage the Khadi sector and to enhance earning capacity of the artisans. During the year amount has been released to KVIB towards Rebate on sale of Khadi Products and towards Incentives to the Khadi Spinners and Weavers.

8) Kaigarika Vikasa

`600.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The Government of Karnataka has taken up implementation of Dr.D.M. Nanjundappa Committee recommendations for development of 39 most and 40 more backward taluks in the State. The scheme inter-alia contemplates infrastructure development, skill development, entrepreneurial training, marketing assistance through State level institutions, incentives & concessions for village / tiny / SSI and Anchor industries in large & medium sector.

During the year the amount has been released to (1) Karnataka State Powerloom Development Corporation for construction of 56 Living cum Workshed, procurement of 112 looms (2) KSSIDC for development of 20 acres of Industrial Estate at Pavagada taluk and construction of sheds and providing infrastructure facilities at Sindanur taluk (3) KIADB for development of Industrial area at Sanda village Shikaripura taluk.

The scheme also provides for development of clusters in all the taluks by an identified Nodal Agency. These Clusters will attract at least one anchor industry, which will provide backward or forward linkages to the units that are likely to come up in these clusters, using the local resources.

9) Jewellery Training Institute

`50.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for establishment of Jewellery Training Institute at Bangalore and Karwar. With main objective of providing training to young artisans and also to provide advanced knowledge and professionalism in Gem & Jewellery activity.

GTTC has been identified as nodal agency for the establishment of the said institute.

11) Food Park – Shimoga

`400.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Developmental works of Food parks at Malur, Hiriyyur, Jeevargi and Bagalokote has been taken during the year.

12) LIDKAR

`100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The scheme providing continuous employment to 1000 leather artisans families, supply of raw materials to artisans, opening of new showrooms, renovation and computerisation of existing showrooms and upgradation of common facility centres and fencing of vacant land of the Corporation.

600 artisans have been identified at 21 centres, out of which 400 leather artisans families have been issued orders for procurement worth of goods. Among these artisans, 209 artisans have entered into MOU with the Corporation & goods have been procured and distributed among different showrooms. 400 artisans families covered under Marketing Assistance Scheme. Under this scheme, 50% of cost will be paid immediately as raw material cost.

New showrooms have been opened in Tumkur, Dharwad, Chikkamagalur and Vijayanagar of Bangalore. Renovation & Computerisations of showrooms at Hospet,

Mysore-1 & 2, Majestic & Rajajinagar of Bangalore, Mangalore & Head office have been completed.

In the Common Facility Centres at Bidar, Aurad and Dhumansur of Bidar district, upgradation works are completed. Similarly upgradation of CFCs at Chikkaballapur, Bellary and Malavalli of Mandya district has been taken up and will be completed by end of June 2010.

13) Food Processing Units

₹200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. To promote establishment of agriculture and Horticulture Processing Units, incentives is provided. This scheme is implemented through KSIIDC.

14) Handicrafts Gurukula Training Institute

₹100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., has established Gurukula for capacity building of artisans and local youths in traditional handicrafts viz., carpentry and sculpture and to adopt modern technology at Sagar, Shimoga District.

15) Venture Capital Fund for SMEs

₹200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. It is proposed to allot Venture Capital Fund to Karnataka asset management company pvt. ltd., promoted by Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation, Karnataka State Finance Corporation and Small Industries Development Bank of India for promoting Small and Medium Enterprises in sectors viz., Agriculture, Food Processing, Clean Energy Production/Manufacture of patented products excluding IT/BT, Nano Technology and other knowledge based industries.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

₹460.47 lakhs are provided for implementing the following schemes.

- 1) Seminars, Field Days and Exhibitions.
- 2) Interest Subsidy or Artisans including Artisans of Tiny Industries.
- 3) Supply of Improved Appliances - Professional Artisans - Free of cost.
- 4) Strengthening of Training Centres
- 5) Apiculture
- 6) District Industries Centre

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 1296.00 lakhs under State sector and ₹ 61.56 lakhs under District sector are provided for this scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 524.00 lakhs under State sector and ₹ 24.89 lakhs under District sector are provided for this scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	120.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	35.00	35.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	6665.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	155.00	6700.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	460.47
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	460.47
Grand Total	155.00	7160.47

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

The department of Handloom and Textile is implementing various schemes of State and Central Governments for the development of handlooms, powerlooms, readymade garments and textile mills in the State. Co-operative Spinning Mills produce different counts of cotton yarn to manufacture cotton fabrics on handloom and power looms. Government extends assistance to enable new spinning mills to raise loans from banks and financial institutions.

The details of number of Weavers and looms in the State are as follows:

(As per the 1995-96 Census)

Handlooms	Looms	Weavers	Families	Powerlooms	Looms	Weavers	Families
Silk	13641	23310	6573	Silk			
Cotton	49384	120166	34011	Polyester	88599	127535	30998
Wool	13580	47458	13101	Blends			
Total	76605	189934	53685				

The details of Registered Weavers Co-op. Societies are as follows as on 31-3-2008:

Sector	Total	Working	Defunct	Liquidation
Cotton Handlooms	262	136	92	34
Silk Handloom	94	62	14	18
Woollen Handlooms	216	146	66	4
Powerlooms	149	97	45	7
Total	721	441	217	63

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Handlooms and Textiles	13111.01	13111.01

(` lakhs)

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay provided for Handlooms & Textiles is ` 8587.01 lakhs in the State Plan.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme - KHDC

₹ 35.00 lakhs Central Share and ₹ 35.00 lakhs State Share are provided for this scheme. This scheme consists of overall development of Handloom Sector and provides following facilities to Handloom weavers.

1. To focus on formation of handloom weavers' groups as a visible production group in selected handloom clusters.
2. To assist the handloom Weavers Groups for becoming self-sustainable.
3. An inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold.
4. To up-grade the skills of handloom weavers/workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to meet the market requirements.
5. To provide suitable work place to weavers to enable them to produce quality products with improved productivity.
6. Market orientation by associating entrepreneurs, designers and professionals for marketing, designing and managing the production.
7. To facilitate process of credit from financial institutions / banks.
8. To encourage Co-operativisation of weavers.
9. Holistic and flexible interventions to provide need based inputs specific to each cluster / group.

During 2009-10 marketing incentive was provided to KHDC on the basis of last three year sales of handloom products

2) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme – Co-operative

₹ 600.00 lakhs Central Share and ₹ 75.00 lakhs State Share are provided for this scheme. This scheme consists of overall development of Handloom Sector and provides following facilities to Handloom weavers.

- 1) To focus on formation of handloom weavers' groups as a visible production group in selected handloom clusters.
- 2) To assist the handloom Weavers Groups for becoming self-sustainable.
- 3) An inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold.
- 4) To up-grade the skills of handloom weavers/workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to meet the market requirements.
- 5) To provide suitable work place to weavers to enable them to produce quality products with improved productivity.
- 6) Market orientation by associating entrepreneurs, designers and professionals for marketing, designing and managing the production.
- 7) To facilitate process of credit from financial institutions / banks.
- 8) To encourage Co-operativisation of weavers.
- 9) Holistic and flexible interventions to provide need based inputs specific to each cluster / group.

During 2009-10 assistance was provided for 13 development of handloom clusters and marketing incentives was provided to 68 handloom co-operative societies.

3) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (Group Insurance Scheme)

₹15.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. This is a Group Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers being implemented through LIC of India. All handloom weavers (K.H.D.C., Co-ops. and unorganized) between 18 to 59 years of age are eligible to be covered under the scheme. Total Annual premium is ₹330 out of this ₹40 is beneficiary contribution, ₹40 from GoK, ₹150 from GoI and ₹100 from LIC.

Weaver benefits with natural death - ₹60000, for accidental death - ₹150000 total disability - ₹1.50 lakhs and partially disability - ₹75000, Apart from the above benefits scholarships are provided for weavers children under Shikshaka Sahayoga Yojana from LIC.

During 2009-10 stipend has been sanctioned by LIC to 6653 children of handloom weavers, besides providing assistance to nominees of 196 normally deceased weavers, three accidentally deceased handloom weavers and two with permanent disability.

4) Health Insurance Scheme

₹50.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Health Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers is being implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. The scheme enables the weaver community to access the best of health care facility. The scheme covers weaver, spouse and 2 children. It covers all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and keeping substantial provision for OPD.

Premium details per family

Items	Amount (₹)
Total premium per family	988.30
GoI contribution	809.10
GoK contribution	129.20
Weaver contribution	50.00

Benefits

- Pay / reimburse expenses incurred by the weavers in course of medical treatment
- Annual limit per family of (1+3) is - ` 15000.00
- Sub limits per family :-

	(in `)
Maternity benefits (per child for the first two)	2500
Dental treatment	250
Eye treatment	75
Spectacles	250
Domiciliary hospitalization	4000
Ayur/Unani/Homeo/Sidda	4000
Baby coverage	500
OPD	7500
Pre-existing/New diseases	15000
Pre & post hospitalisation	15000
Limit per illness	7500

To assist the handloom weavers, ` 129.20 out of ` 179.20 annual premium contribution per weaver family is being given by the State Government.

During 2009-10 ` 208.87 lakhs has been sanctioned as medical reimbursement to families of handloom weavers.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Assistance to Handloom Co-operatives

` 55.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under this scheme assistance will be provided for the development of Handloom Co-operatives, Weavers and Institutions. This year the following sub-schemes are being implemented.

(a) Interest Subsidy on working capital borrowed by Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society under NABARD Refinance Scheme: The scheme provides reimbursement of interest @ 3% on Cash & Credit limit borrowed by Primary weavers co-operative societies from the District Central Banks through NABARD refinance scheme.

(b) Nekarara Kalyana Yojane: Under the scheme the assistance will be provided to the weavers / children of weavers for the following components.

(i) Health Scheme:

- (a) Reimbursement of the medical expenditure for treatment of Cancer (maximum limit `50000) and financial assistance of `500 per annum during the treatment Period.
- (b) Reimbursement of the medical expenditure for treatment of Heart operation and transplantation of Kidney (maximum limit `50000) and financial assistance of `500 per annum during the treatment period.
- (c) Financial assistance to mentally retarded and leprosy patients (`500 per annum).
- (d) `1000 will be paid to the family members for cremation of the deceased weaver.

(ii) Education Scheme: Scholarships will be provided to the weavers children studying after SSLC:

(Amount in `)				
Sl. No.	Education	Scholarship per annum towards fees	Towards purchase of books	Additional stipend to distinction holders (70% and above)
1	PUC and Diploma courses	500	250	500
2	ITI	-	250	-
3	Science degree	750	750	1000
4	Other degree courses (B.A./B.Com)	500	500	400
5	Professional courses	2000	1500	1500

(c) New Designs and Trends: Under this scheme assistance will be provided to the Primary societies for adoption and implementation of latest designs as per the market trends and demands. Practical training will be imparted to the weavers of the Primary societies in the Weavers Service Centre, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem, Varanasi and Venkatagiri. During the training period weavers will be provided with stipend, accommodation and travelling allowance. Study tours are also organized to the weavers under the scheme.

(d) Training for Handloom Weavers: This scheme contemplates to impart advanced training and skills in handloom technology. State Government is sponsoring 18 candidates to the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem and 3 candidates to Venkatagiri Institute every year to undergo the course for a period of 3 years. Under the scheme, stipend is paid to the students who are deputed to the above Handloom Institutes and also allowances for other inputs like books, project allowance, etc., are paid to them.

During 2009-10, 1641 weavers got Medical Reimbursement, 2996 children of Handloom Weavers got scholarships, assistance was provided for funeral of 147 deceased handloom weavers and interest subsidy for 9 co-operative societies was given. Assistance for 87 handloom weavers for study tour and stipend to 50 state students studying in Handloom Training Institute, Salem & Venkatagiri, was also provided.

2) Marketing of Handloom Product

`290.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme. A rebate of 20% is provided under the scheme on the sale of Handloom products by Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and Cauvery Handlooms during the designated 135 days of the year.

During 2009-10, rebate was provided on sale of handloom products to 99 co-operative societies and Cauvery Handlooms.

3) Weavers Package

`3250.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme. In this amount `690.70 lakhs and `279.26 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively. The State Government, after examining the problems faced by the weavers, had announced the Weavers Special Package which included several benefits to the weavers during 2003-04. During the current year, following schemes under Weavers Special Package are being implemented. The major components of the scheme are as follows:

Sl. No.	Components
1	Power tariff subsidy to powerloom units with power connection upto 20 HP (including preloom facilities)
2	Recurring expenditure to Karnataka Handloom Training Institute, Gadag and Advanced Handloom Training Institute, Jamakhandi
3	Interest subsidy to Co-op. and Urban Co-op. banks providing loans to weavers @ 3% interest.
4	Interest on Thrift Fund Scheme
5	Assistance to powerloom units for availing power from express feeder.
6	Assistance Karnataka Handloom Training Institute, Gadag for infrastructure development.
7	2007-08 loan waiver scheme – pending cases
8	Evaluation of power subsidy

During 2009-10 power subsidy was provided to 88,956 powerlooms / powerloom units and assistance was given for loan waiver scheme, towards recurring expenditure of Karnataka Handloom Training Institute, Gadag and Advanced Handloom Training Institute, Jamakhandi.

4) Weavers Special Package (KHDC)

`700.00 lakhs are provided for the scheme. In this amount `148.77 lakhs and `60.15 lakhs are earmarked for SCP / TSP respectively. The State Government had announced the Weavers Special Package-KHDC which included several benefits to the KHDC and its weavers during 2007-08. The major components of the scheme are as follows:

Sl. No.	Components
1	Interest subsidy on working capital loan availed from Commercial Banks
2	Lump sum grant for Working Capital assistance for purchase of raw material
3	Re-imburement of 20% rebate on handloom products

During 2009-10 20% rebate was provided to KHDC on sale of handloom products, raw material subsidy interest subsidy on working capital loan.

5) Thrift Fund Scheme for Handloom weavers

₹ 16.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The earlier CSS scheme had encouraged the weavers to cultivate the habit of savings. Under the scheme 8% of the wages earned by the weavers are collected as subscription to the fund. Upto 2006-07 an equal matching contribution of 4% each from Central and State Governments are remitted to the fund. The scheme is operated through the Treasury. The State Government provides 12% interest on the total contribution. Since the scheme has been discontinued by the GOI during Eleventh Plan, it is proposed to continue the scheme under State Sector with modification. Under the modified structure of the scheme, State Government contribution will be equal to the subscription of the weaver ie, 8% of the wages earned by the weavers.

The beneficiary can draw advances to meet expenses in connection with marriage, house construction, medical expenses and education for children. The final amount becomes payable, along with interest, after completion of 15 years as subscriber to the fund (or) on his/her becoming totally incapacitated to work due to old age (or) after attaining the age of 60 years. During 2009-10, 721 weavers got the matching contribution.

6) Assistance to Powerloom Co-operatives

₹ 5.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Assistance is provided under the scheme for development of Powerloom / Readymade garments sector in the State. Capital subsidy is provided for modernisation of powerlooms and investment in new semi / auto looms. Sewing machine operator training and training of weavers on powerlooms are the other components of the scheme. Assistance for establishing powerloom parks is also provided under the scheme. During the current year the following components are being implemented.

- a) Modernisation of Powerlooms
- b) Assistance to Powerloom Complex
- c) Organisation of exposure tours for Powerloom weavers

7) Share capital assistance to Powerloom

₹ 10.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The scheme is intended to encourage rural artisans to form powerloom co-operatives so that assistance in the form of purchase of raw-materials and marketing could be rendered to the artisans through the societies. For this purpose, societies will be assisted in the form of share capital to meet the margin money requirements and also to increase borrowing capacity of the societies. During 2009-10, 9 co-operative societies are assisted.

8) N.C.D.C. Scheme for Powerloom Co-ops.

₹ 700.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. NCDC has introduced this scheme with a view to finance powerloom / textile projects taken up by the Co-operatives. The assistance will be in the form of share capital as well as loan so that the society could meet their capital requirement to arrange preloom and postloom facilities and to provide infrastructure facilities

like common workshed, modern looms, godowns, showrooms, marketing assistance etc. During 2009-10 no proposals has been sanctioned.

9) Distribution of Saree, Dhoti to Weaker Sections

₹ 150.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The State Government has introduced the scheme with the twin objective of providing continuous employment to the weavers of KHDC and to provide basic clothing to the weaker sections at affordable prices.

Sarees, Dhothies produced under the Scheme by Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation are distributed to the weaker sections in rural areas and urban slums through Public distribution system. During 2009-10, 2000 aged weavers who were employed are assisted under the scheme.

10) Employment generation in Garment / Textile Sector :

₹ 2299.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. In this amount ₹ 488.59 lakhs and ₹ 197.55 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively. State Government has announced Suvarna Vastra Neethi (New Textile Policy) 2008-13 in October 2008 for overall development of the Textile sector in the State. Highlights of the Policy are as under:

Objectives:

- Overall development of Textile sector with *emphasis on readymade garments*
- *Employment generation* – Special thrust on women, educated and uneducated youth of rural and backward areas
- *Backward taluks development*
- Skill development in textile activities
- Dispersal of textile industries to backward areas hitherto getting concentrated around Bangalore
- Technology upgradation and capacity building of textile industries
- Economic development of the State

i. Targets:

- Period of the Policy – 5 years (2008-13)
- Employment generation – 5 lakhs
- State funding – ₹ 500 crores
- Investment attraction – about ₹ 10000 crores

ii. Sectors covered:

- Readymade garments
- Handlooms
- Powerlooms
- Spinning
- Knitting
- Processing
- Technical textiles
- Textile machinery manufacturing

iii. Incentives offered in the Policy:

- Capital investment subsidy – Max. ` 25 lakhs
- Investment by SC/ST/Women/PC/Ex.Servicemen/Minority – Special subsidy max. ` 25 lakhs
- Entry Tax – Full reimbursement
- Stamp Duty – Full reimbursement
- Power subsidy – ` 1.00 per unit
- Common infrastructure development for Textile Parks – Max. ` 1200 lakhs
- Subsidy for Land/Shed allotted through KIADB/KSSIDC – Max. ` 25 lakhs
- Subsidy for establishment of CETP – Max. ` 500 lakhs
- Market development and Branding subsidy – Max. ` 50 lakhs
- Subsidy for development of new Designs and Products – Max. ` 25 lakhs
- Assistance for Standards and Compliances – Max. ` 2 lakhs
- Strengthening of existing Training centers – Max. ` 100 lakhs
- Establishment of new Skill Development Centers – Max. ` 150 lakhs
- Mega projects – Special incentives

iv. Implementation methodology:

- Zoning of Taluks – Zone-1, Zone-2 and Zone-3
- Various Incentives for attracting investment
- Higher incentives for backward taluks
- Special thrust on Skill development
- Special assistance for development of existing Training centers and establishment of new Skill Development Centers
- Strengthening of Single Window mechanism for speedy clearance of Textile projects

During 2009-10, 17202 candidates are trained in sewing machine operation, Kasuti, Embroidery, Cloth construction course, powerloom and handloom training, establishment of 28 new skilled centres / upgradation of training centres, incentives for 21 textile industries and land acquisition for setting up of textile park at Gulbarga.

11) Living cum workshed

` 400.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. In this amount, ` 85.01 lakhs and ` 34.37 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively. During 2009-10 budget, Government has announced assistance of ` 30.00 crores for construction of 5000 Living cum Worksheds at the cost of ` 60000 each.

As per revised Government order issued in October 2008 out of total cost of ` 65000 per living cum workshed, the Government will give assistance of ` 40000, the beneficiaries contribution will be ` 5000 and the remaining ` 20000 will be the loan component.

During 2009-10, 2500 Living cum Workshed construction was taken.

12) Living cum Workshed – Loan

₹200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. In this amount, ₹42.50 lakhs and ₹17.19 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

13) Cloth processing project

₹100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The department has examined the project of setting up of a sizing plant at Belgavi.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

₹237.01 lakhs is provided for implementing the following schemes.

1. Thrift fund scheme-Handloom Co-operatives
2. Assistance to Handloom Industries
3. Government Share in Handloom Co-operative Societies
4. Loans to Handloom Industries
5. Infrastructure facilities to Powerloom Co-operatives

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no programmes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹1328.40 lakhs under State sector is provided for this scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 537.10 lakhs under State sector is provided for this scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	635.00	175.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	8175.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	635.00	8350.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	237.01
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	237.01
Grand Total	635.00	8587.01

SERICULTURE

Sericulture is an agro-based labour intensive, export oriented commercial activity. It is an important cottage industry in Karnataka. Sericulture which was considered as a subsidiary occupation in the past is being considered as major activity. Sericulture is no more an allied activity of Agriculture as was hither to comprehended. It has emerged as an independent activity which has provided employment to about 12.00 lakh persons. Mulberry is cultivated in about 82098 hectares in the state which helps in producing about 54282 MTs of silkworm cocoon valued about `753.04 crores per annum. Silk is a value added product and hence the value of raw silk produced from these cocoons in the state is estimated to be `868.56 crores. This is a rural based activity where the cocoons and silk yarn is produced. There after the fabric production takes place both in urban and rural areas and finally the fabric is consumed by the rich people where as the money generated flows back to the rural areas.

The following are the important services rendered by the Department of Sericulture:

- 1) Multiplication and supply of high yielding Mulberry varieties and silk worm races to farmers.
- 2) Providing technical guidance and training of mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, silk reeling etc.
- 3) Facilitate marketing of cocoons and raw silk.
- 4) Ensure reasonable price to cocoons and silk yarn.
- 5) Liaison with financial investments to obtain loans for sericulture activities to sericulturists and reelers.
- 6) Motivate adoption of improved and proven technologies to bring down cost of production by increasing yield. Encourage production, productivity and quality of cocoon and silk.
- 7) Providing subsidy for installation of automatic reeling machines to produce international gradable silk.
- 8) Strengthening of sericultural research and development activities.

89 silk farms were functioning. These silk farms are producing 35.49 lakhs of basic seed cocoons. 60 State Government Grainages were engaged in the production and distribution of Silk worm layings to sericulturists.

Karnataka is in the fore front of silk production in the entire country. It has produced as much as 7360 MTs of raw silk at the end of March 2010.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Sericulture	4181.80	4181.80

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay provided for Sericulture is `4531.80 lakhs under State Plan.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Catalytic Development Programme

`3000.00 lakhs Central Share and `1140.00 lakhs State Share are provide for this scheme. In order to improve the cocoon and silk quality produced in the country to face the threat of Chinese silk, several programmes under CDP are being implemented with the assistance of Central Silk Board since Ninth Five Year Plan. Subsidy for drip irrigation, construction of rearing house, chawki rearing buildings, subsidy for installation of multi-end reeling units. Supply of quality disinfections, assistance for supply garden, rearing and grainage equipments, seed grainures up gradations, subsidy for installation of cottage basins assistance for motorized Charaka, assistance for supply of testing equipments to seed grainages, assistance for installation automatic reeling machines, health insurance, the subsidy for these schemes is being shared on 50:50 in some schemes, 75:25 in some other schemes except the drip irrigation scheme, where the ratio is 90:10 that 90% being met by Central Silk Board. During 2009-10 CSB provided subsidy for 1554 acres new mulberry plantation, 1073 hectare drip irrigation, construction of 805 silk rearing house, besides assisting 1676 farmers for silk rearing equipments and 18 multi end reeling units.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Sericulture and other offices

`10.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The State has established the Karnataka State Sericulture Research and Development Institute at Thalagattapura, Bangalore to undertake research activities. The Department has established 13 reeling complexes and 7 Growth centres under World Bank Assistance. These centres have to be maintained which includes payment of electricity charges, water charges, security services and building maintenance etc.

2) Sericulture Development

`600.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The State has established 6 sericulture training institutes where regular training programmes are being conducted for both staff and farmers. The building, garden and rearing section have to be maintained by providing equipments, fertilizers, repairs to buildings, equipping the library, electricity charges, computerization, honorarium, stipend to trainees etc., Audio-visual programmes, publicity and study tour programme, seminars, workshops are also being conducted.

Under Audiovisual, Publicity and study tour programs, it is proposed to publish brochures with the recent technologies, conduct seminars, workshops and arrange study tours for the departmental personnel and Sericulturists, awards to sericulturists and silk reelers.

3) Infrastructure Development in Cocoon Yards

`75.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The Department has established 66 Government cocoon markets in the State for transaction of cocoons produced by the farmers. These markets play an important role in ensuing fair price of cocoons through public auctions, accurate weighing of cocoons by electronic weighing machines and payment of value of cocoons on the same day. The cocoon markets were constructed and equipped about 2 decades back, hence there is a need to strengthen and support these markets by way of repairs, water supply, supply of paper rolls, equipments, stationary, computerization etc. By providing basic facilities and infrastructure to the Govt. Cocoon markets, the stakeholder are facilitated for fair transaction of cocoons with good rates thereby ensuring continuous inflow cocoons ultimately resulting in producing quality silk and also collection of revenue to the State exchequer.

4) Production of Silk Worm Eggs in Grainages

`100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. In order to produce quality disease free layings, it is essential to upgrade the P3, P2 and P1 grainages including maintenance of cold storages, supply of essential equipments and repairs to the buildings. Government silk farms play a vital role in production of basic seed cocoons to maintain the racial characters, purity and disease freeness of the races developed by R&D institutes, silkworm rearing are executed in selected farms in 4 levels i.e. P4, P3, P2 & P1 for which required basic facilities like drilling of bore wells, drip irrigation, equipments, supply of manures and fertilizers are provided. The Department has taken disease control measure by providing disinfectants to the rearers of seed areas and cross breed areas.

5) KSP – World Bank Assistance phase-II

`300.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under the World Bank Aided KSP-II project, new institutions were established and 747 posts were created, subsequently after the completion of the project, these posts have been gradually transferred to Non-Plan and Zilla Panchayats and still 149 posts are retained under State Plan. Salaries, allowance and the operating cost of these institutions is being met under the programme.

6) State Plan Scheme (Building Works)

`200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The Department of Sericulture has implemented two World Bank Assisted Projects between 1981-1996. Several buildings have been constructed for the use of farms, grainages, cocoon markets, chawki rearing centres, Sericulture training Institutes, reeling establishments and silk exchanges. As these buildings are quite old they require repair and regular maintenance. Government in their order dt.10-11-2006 has accorded approval to take up repairs to 778 works with an estimated cost of `2169.47 lakhs during 2007-08 and 2008-09. During 2009-10, 195 buildings are repaired.

7) Development of Silk Rearing Activity

`525.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme. The schemes like supply of equipments, inputs like bio-fertilizers, growth promoters and pesticides at subsidized cost to sericulturists of the Mysore seed area, disease control program, payment of bonus to Mysore seed cocoons, reeling activities like incentive for silk produced through cottage/filature /multi end, subsidy for solar systems, installation and up gradation of charaka / cottage / filature basin machines, installation of Boiler/Generator/cooking machine in reeling activities, subsidy for construction of reeling sheds, providing incentive to cocoons transacted in markets of new area. 50% subsidy on the loans borrowed by the women for reeling activities, subsidy for pierced cocoons, installation of medleri charkas, imparting training to women/women member club/quality club members, study tour for imparting training in preparation of handicrafts from mutka silk, rehabilitation of child labour and supply of machineries, providing interest subsidy on the loans borrowed by the reelers for reeling activities, interest subsidy on the pledged loans borrowed by the reelers and Industrial Co-operative Societies, and such other post-cocoon activity supporting measures and maintenance of Silk Exchanges were implemented under PSFA up to 2004-05 and 2005-06 onwards these programs continued under state plan. During 2009-10 bonus was provided bonus for 107.56 MTs Mysore seed cocoons, 8375 beneficiaries have got the subsidy for installation / upgradation charaka, cottage, filature basin machines, 9 women self help groups have got subsidy for training in preparation of handicrafts from mutka silk, study to and interest subsidy.

8) New Industrial policy – Reshme Varadana Yojane

`850.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. In this amount `300.00 lakhs for SCP and `150.00 lakhs are earmarked for TSP. Government have approved the new scheme under New Industrial policy for Sericulture – "Reshme Varadana" during 2006-07. The subsidy / incentive are being provided for new mulberry plantation, installation of drip irrigation system in 2nd hectare mulberry, construction of 2nd rearing house, mounting halls, equipments, imparting structured training to reelers and supply of reeling equipments. During 2009-10 subsidy was provided for 3586 acres new mulberry plantation, 147 hectare drip irrigation, construction of 65 silk rearing house, assistance to 84 reelers for silk reeling equipments and construction of 168 mounting halls.

9) Interest subsidy for reeling units

`300.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The Department of Sericulture intends to provide Interest subsidy on the loans borrowed from co-operative societies / banks and Karnataka State Minorities Development Corporation by the reelers to carry out their day to

day reeling activities. The subsidy will be provided to the reelers who clear the loan amount at once.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

₹ 431.80 lakhs is provided for implementing the following schemes:-

1. Advisory Services, Demonstration, Publicity, Audio-visual and Demonstration Farms
2. Training
3. Assistance to Sericulturists
4. Subsidy for construction for Rearing / Reeling Sheds and incentives for Bivoltine

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 664.20 lakhs under State sector and ₹ 54.75 lakhs under District sector are provided for this scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 524.00 lakhs under State sector and ₹ 22.14 lakhs under District sector are provided for this scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	3000.00	1200.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2900.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	3000.00	4100.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	431.80
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	431.80
Grand Total	3000.00	4531.80

MINING AND MINERAL EXPLORATION

The prime functions of the department of Mines & Geology in the field of mineral and groundwater investigation and administration are:-

- a) To regulate and control the mining and quarrying activities keeping in view the mineral conservation and scientific mining / quarrying.
- b) Revenue collection from mining and quarrying activities.
- c) Exploration and Development of mineral resources of State.
- d) Prevention of unauthorized mining and quarrying activities thereby increasing the revenue to State exchequer.
- e) Mineral exploration and development employing modern technology and concepts, categorizing the resources in terms of grade and industrial utility, identifying scope for development of mineral based industries and export of minerals.
- f) Establishing the mineral resources identified with surface studies and also by drilling explorations.
- g) Mineral beneficiation studies to bring up low grade to high grade of mineral deposits.

Information on the identified mineral resources will be made available to the general public through Geological Study reports published by the department.

Mineral Administration and Revenue

During the recent times mineral administration has become priority function of the Department and the activities under this wing are related to grant of mineral concessions, inspections etc.

The collection of revenue due from minerals is one of the important responsibilities of the Department. This revenue comprises of royalty on minerals transported, dead rent on Mining Leases / Quarry Leases blocks and penalty for unauthorized transportation of minerals. During 2009-10, the department has realised royalty of ` 847.39 crores against a target of ` 815.00 crores.

The Plan Monitoring Wing of the Department is mainly involved in the investigation of different minerals and ores. Each investigation for mineral ore comprises of regional survey for locating mineral deposit and tracing their continuity on 1:50,000 scale and large scale mapping for preparing actual plan of the deposit on different scales. Systematic grid wise samples are collected for determining grades of ores/minerals. Drilling of boreholes is taken up for establishing depth persistence and grade variation of available quantity of ores / mineral deposits.

The mineral availability of the State is as below:

Minerals	Reserves (in million tonnes)			
	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
Iron ore				
a) Haematite	665	219	188	1072
b) Magnetite	1427	371	986	2784
Gold ore	3.27	8.91	0.68	12.86
Chromites	0.50	0.75	0.19	1.44
Limestone	839	7169	9430	17438
Bauxite	1.80	5.80	19.67	27.27
Dolomite	7.40	11.83	326.91	346.14
Manganese	6.47	10.40	24.17	41.04

The department has granted 601 mining leases for major minerals. 7360 quarry leases have been sanctioned for minor minerals and ornamental stones.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Mining & Mineral Exploration	400.00	400.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`400.00 lakhs is provided under the State Plan for Mineral Exploration.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Composite scheme

`210.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The budget has been utilized for salary, office expenses of 24 district and sub-division offices which are functioning in supervising the movements of ornamental stone and other minerals, ores, collection of royalty, checking of unauthorised exploitation of valuable mineral resources.

2) Training of Officers and Staff

`3.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under this scheme officers of the department will be trained in different subjects related to the activities of the department in various institutes. Seminars and workshops will also be organized in the Department. Officers will be deputed to the seminars and workshops organized by other institutes. During 2009-10, 65 officers will be trained at ATI, Indian Bureau of Mines and National institutes and 65 seminars and workshops are conducted.

3) Publication wing in the Department

`3.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, reports of mineral investigations carried out in the department will be published as Geological Studies. Also the proceedings of the seminars and workshops carried out in the Department will be published. These publications serve as reference document for the people engaged in mineral based industries and also Institutes involved in research studies. During 2009-10, 575 Geological Study reports were published.

4) Mineral Conservation Cell of Department

`1.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. Under this scheme studies for beneficiation of low grade ores to higher grade ores which can be readily used in the industries will be take-up with the National institutes like IBM etc. Studies for identifying different grades of the ores will also be take-up in the scheme.

5) Environment Geological Wing

`10.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under this scheme, studies on impact of quarrying and mining on environment, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environment Management Plan (EMP) studies will be carried out in collaboration with the national institutes and universities etc.

6) Modernisation

`173.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under the modernization scheme, the Land acquisition process through Revenue Department is under progress in different parts of the State to construct ultra modern checkposts. Checkpost building construction work is in final stage at Malappanahatti, Chitradurga district and Chowlapura village of Tumkur district. New computers and printers has been purchased for modern checkposts. The land is acquired for new checkposts at Sathyagala, Chamrajanagar district and in Jambunathahalli, Bellary district.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 64.80 lakhs under State sector is provided for this scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 26.20 lakhs under State sector is provided for this scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	400.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	400.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	400.00

LEGAL METROLOGY (WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)

The Department of Legal Metrology undertakes verification & stamping of weights/measures, weighing and measuring instruments used in all the areas of activity wherever transactions in trade, industrial production & protection are involved. The verification & stamping of weights is being performed using the Digital type working standards and other testing equipments being supplied by the Central Laboratory located at Head Office.

The Department is entrusted with the enforcement of the following Act & Rules to ensure the accuracy in weights & measures used in transactions with the main objective of consumer protection.

1. The Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1976.
2. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1985.
3. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977.
4. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rule 1987.
5. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Inter State Verification and Stamping) Rules 1987.
6. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Numerical) Rules 1987.
7. The Standards of Weights and Measures (General) Rules 1987.
8. The Standards of Weights and Measures (National Standards) Rules 1988.
9. The Karnataka Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1988.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures)	50.00	50.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay provided for Weights & Measures is ` 300.00 lakhs under State Plan for purchase of equipments.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

Controller of Legal Metrology and Director of Consumer Products

A sum of ` 300.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 2011–12 for purchase of digital electronic balances, yearmark punches, verification fee payment, hiring vehicles for the purpose of verification of weights and measures and for computerisation of the department.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	300.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	300.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	300.00

PORTS AND LIGHT HOUSES

Karnataka is a maritime State with a coast line of 300 Kms. Covering Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi with 10 ports of which five ports are encompassing the districts of Uttara Kannada (Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honnavar & Bhatkal), four in Udupi (Kundapura, Hungarkatta, Padubidri and Malpe) and one in Mangalore (Old Mangalore). Except for Karwar, the other ports are riverine ports which need to be developed for more cost efficient movement of goods.

The development of Inland Water Transport focuses on the operation of ferries and waterways with an emphasis on improving communications.

1) Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Traffic Handled	4800.00	4800.00

Physical Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Traffic Handled	000' Tonnes	7800	5300	68

2) Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay proposed is ` 5000.00 lakhs.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management

₹ 5000.00 lakhs have been provided for Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Projects in Karnataka State.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	5000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	5000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	5000.00

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As on 31.3.2010 Karnataka had a total road network of 228810 kms spread over an area of 191791 sq. kms. The average road length per 100 sq.km is 119.3 kms.

Connectivity of all habitations with link roads to the nearest market or main road is considered a basic minimum service. To inject additional funds and improve road infrastructure an amount of `20000.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12, under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund of NABARD.

There has been significant change in the approach to financing and maintaining road infrastructure. Increasingly private sector is being invited to participate in this area.

The new Government of India policy for road development covers measures for land acquisition, simplification of environmental clearance and financial approval procedures and the levy of tolls with toll revenue credited to a separate fund to finance road development. Risks are to be allocated between the Government, the National Highways Authority of India and private developers with government giving traffic support and guarantees. The policy also provides guidelines for private investments in highway development through the Build - Operate - Transfer route (BOT).

Karnataka has formulated a road development policy covering the period 1998 to 2012 with the following objectives;

- Progressively widening State highways to two lanes and taking up expressways and four laning in high traffic density corridors.
- Strengthening pavements to carry heavy loads and improving geometric to ensure better operating speeds.
- Prioritizing improvements on routes, which provide linkages to industrial growth centres, power generation centres, ports, agricultural produce marketing centres and heritage and tourist centres.
- Providing all-weather linkages to unconnected settlements.
- Enhancing safety on State highways by improving accident-prone stretches.
- Providing wayside amenities, conveniences and facilities.
- Providing bypasses around congested cities.
- Replacing railway level crossings by road over bridges or under bridges.
- Maintaining roads at acceptable standards.

As a separate infrastructure policy has been announced for private sector participation in infrastructure projects including roads, bridges and flyovers, the present road development policy lists projects in the road sector that can be offered for private participation. These projects will be offered through open competitive bidding. If there is no response from the private sector, government will consider executing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with any qualified company, which offers to undertake a project. Government is willing to propose amendments to existing acts and rules to facilitate private sector investment. Assistance will be proposed to private investors to acquire land for projects, resettlement and rehabilitation of affected people, environmental clearance, relocation of utility services, removal of trees, clearance from the Railways to build road over bridges and under bridges under their supervision. Private investors will be permitted to collect and retain user charges during the concession period to recover investments with a reasonable rate of return. The

period of the concession agreement with government will be for 30 years and depend upon financial viability. The private investor should guarantee minimum performance standards during the concession period. The private investor will have freedom to fix tariffs within the ambit of existing statutes for charging users of facilities as proposed in the project. The completed project will revert to government at no cost at the end of the concession period in good operating condition.

1) Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Roads and Bridges	237136.77	237136.77

Physical Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated Achievement	% of Achievement
Roads	Kms.	68741	68741	100

2) Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay proposed is ` 197699.37 lakhs.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project-KSHIP-II (WBA)

The main objective of the project is to upgrade the existing State Highways to reduce travel Time, providing good riding quality Roads and reducing Vehicle Operational Cost.

In the Annual Plan 2011-12, ` 60000.00 lakhs have been proposed for improvement / upgradation of 3411 kms of road under KSHIP – II. Tenders have been floated for 5 packages for upgradation of roads under the proposed World Bank loan. Also consultation are under

way with the ADB for Financial Assistance for upgradation of similar stretches of roads. These 3411 kms of roads will be upgraded to 2 lane roads. Under KSHIP –II it is planned to develop 831 kms of selected roads with `150000.00 lakhs loan assistance by World Bank. Further it is also planned to develop 650 kms of selected roads with Asian Development Bank Assistance and there is a proposal for implementation of developmental works of remaining 1930 kms of roads with Public Private Participation and by using national resources.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Development of Rural Roads and Bridges (NABARD Assisted)

The department has been availing of loan assistance from NABARD since 1996-97 under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund for the development of roads and construction of bridges in the Rural areas.

During the current financial year 2011-12, RIDF-16 is underway. The department has come out with an Action Plan for construction/re-construction of 167 bridges in the flood affected districts of North Karnataka at an estimated amount of `130.00 crores NABARD has already sanctioned for `88.31crores for the construction of 102 bridges in the I Phase.

`20000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 ,for the construction of Roads and Bridges under NABARD.

2) Asphaltting of Roads

This scheme involves construction and asphaltting of existing roads to provide good riding surface, in state high ways and major district roads. 2153.54 kms. of Highways will be improved all over Karnataka during 2011-12. `3243.06 lakhs have been proposed for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3) CSS-Road works of interstate importance

The objective of the scheme is providing inter state road connectivity between neighboring states, providing good riding surface to promote economic growth between neighboring states. 28 kms. of road works will be taken up in the borders of Maharastra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

`400.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 50% central share, as State share.

4) CSS-Road works of Economic importance

The objective of the scheme is Improvement of roads which are connected to an important market centers, Industrial estates and Agricultural zones. 38 Kms. of roads will be improved.

`800.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% central share.

5) State Highway Maintenance

State Highways are arterial roads of a State linking district headquarters and important cities within the State and connecting them with National Highways or Highways of the neighboring States. These roads are considered as main arteries of trade and commerce within the state. 20,905km. length of State Highways come under the control of PWD for maintenance. Asphaltting, pothole filling, Burm cutting & Construction of culverts are the works taken up under Maintenance. `4000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

6) Swarna Rasthe Vikasa Yojane

The main objective of this scheme is reducing travel time, Vehicle Operational Cost, and providing quality roads in all 224 Assembly constituencies, 615 kms. of roads will be improved all over Karnataka. `7500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

7) Renewal of State Highways

`7500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

8) CMRRF (CESS)

`7125.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other On going Schemes

`15324.37 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12, for the ZP Sector.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Programme

1) Swarna Rasthe Vikasa Yojane :

₹7500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2) Road works in backward taluks as per Nanjundappa Report

To eliminate regional imbalance in the backward taluks, ₹13000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12, for taking up road works.

b) Special Component Plan

The grant has been distributed for development of roads in colonies where SC & ST people are inhabited based on the 2001 censuses. The priority is given to development of roads in the jurisdiction of SC & ST colonies & also link roads to SC & ST Colonies. Works like development of roads, asphaltting of roads & drainage facilities are taken up on top priority.

₹19824.75 lakhs and ₹2482.55 lakhs have been proposed for SCP under asphaltting of Roads in the State Sector and District Sector respectively.

c) Tribal Sub-Plan

In the Annual Plan 2011-12 ₹8015.56 lakhs and ₹1003.75 lakhs have been proposed for Tribal Sub Plan in the State Sector and District Sector respectively.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	60000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	122375.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	182375.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes (Dist. Sector)	-	15324.37
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	15324.37
Grand Total	-	197699.37

ROAD TRANSPORT

To make public transport in Karnataka more efficient and responsive to the needs of commuters, Government bifurcated the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation into four Corporations. During 2010-11 State Transport Undertakings operated 20962 Schedules with the effective kms. of 22336.21 lakhs kms. For the use of public traveling 3050 new buses purchased during the year 2010-11.

Transport Policy includes developing policies, strategies and goals - long term, medium term, short term – for creating sustainable transport systems for the origin-to-destination movement of both people and goods, public private participation areas and mechanism, regulatory mechanism and formulae, at least some minimum level of transport coverage in rural areas, environmental policies and pollution control measures, safety standards and highway emergency care, tariff & concession structures, technology investments, improving road user behavior, etc.

1) Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Road Transport	91757.00	91757.00

2) Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay proposed is `91466 lakhs. During 2011-12 State Transport Undertakings are have plan to operate 214852 Schedules with the effective 24958.75 lakhs kms. For the use of public traveling 2500 new buses are proposed to purchase during 2011-12

Considering the increased demand from the commuters during the year 2011-12 all the four Road Transport Corporation, Bangalore Metropolitan Road Transport Corporation, North West Road Transport Corporation and North East Road Transport Corporation have proposed to induct 1400 new vehicles (buses).

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

The outlay proposed for the year 2011-12 as internal and extra budgetary resources are `68216.00 lakhs. Out of which `31661.00 lakhs provision has been made for KSRTC, `6175.00 lakhs for NWKRTC, `7880.00 lakhs for NEKRTC and `22500.00 lakhs for BMTC.

2) Truck Terminals

`3000.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme. Keeping in mind the traffic congestion in the developed and developing cities of Karnataka Such as Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Davangere, Hospet, Belgaum etc., D.Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Limited was started by the Government of Karnataka. To avoid traffic congestion, to restrict the entry of trucks and lorries in the city limits, Truck Terminals are being established. Loading, unloading, booking of goods, vast parking facilities, bathroom & toilets for truck drivers, canteen etc., are provided

3) Basic Services for Urban Transport (JNNURM)

`8250.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme. Under this programme up-gradation of bus stands, bus depots and construction of Hi-tech bus stations and depots are under taken to provide comfortable facilities to traveling public.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Programme

As per the recommendations of Dr.Nanjudappa's Committee on Redresal of Regional Imbalances, Special Development Plan is introduced during 2007-08. In 2011-12, `12000.00 lakhs have been earmarked for SDP of which `4000.00 lakhs to KSRTC, `4000.00 lakhs to NWKRTC and `4000.00 lakhs for NEKRTC.

b) Special Component Plan

Out of the total provision, `2365.00 lakhs have been proposed for special component plan, in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

Out of the total provision, `626.00 lakhs have been proposed for Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	91466.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	91466.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	91466.00

POLLUTION CONTROL

The Transport department has been implementing pollution control schemes since 1987-88 to check motor vehicle pollution using standardized equipment and educate users about the health hazards of pollution.

A major change effected in the Central Motor Vehicles Rules was making vehicles undergo emission tests once in six months and carry pollution control certificates compulsorily. New procedure regarding the issue of check reports-cum-notice to vehicle owners regarding getting vehicles tested at approved testing centers, obtaining pollution control certificates and producing them on demand have been laid down. The Transport department has purchased the Gas Analyzer and the smoke meters under Tenth Five Year Plan and supplied to the unit offices of the Department. These equipments are being in use. The Government of India vide Notification No.GSR 686(E), dated: 20th October 2004, has introduced revised pollution norms for all categories of vehicles which come into effect from 1.4.2005. These revised norms testing needs a new 4-Gas analyzers and smoke meters or up-graded existing Emission Testing Equipments. Therefore, the Transport Department has planned to upgrade the existing smoke meters and gas analyzers in order to use the equipments to check the revised emission norms.

1) Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Pollution Control	100.00	100.00

2) Annual Plan 2011-12

The outlay proposed is ` 100.00 lakhs.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Driving License Training

₹50.00 lakhs have been proposed for imparting driving license training to SCs and tribal candidates in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2) Pollution Awareness

₹3.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for creating Pollution Awareness.

3) Autorickshaw digital fare meters

₹25.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for fixing Autorickshaw digital fare meters.

4) Salaries for drivers of Transport Department

₹22.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for Salaries of drivers of Transport Department.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ₹3.75 lakhs has been earmarked

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of ₹1.25 lakhs has been earmarked.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	100.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	100.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	100.00

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The aim of Science and Technology development is to promote the application of Science and Technology inputs in the developmental process of the state with special reference to Rural Development and promote science popularisation activities aimed at inculcating scientific spirit and technological awareness among the people. The objectives are being achieved through the following institutions.

1. Karnataka Science and Technology Academy (ACADEMY)
2. Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST)
3. Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat (KRVP)
4. Jawaharlal Nehru Planetarium (JNP)
5. Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (Drought Monitoring Cell)

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Science and Technology	2835.60	2835.60

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 3200.00 lakhs under state sector and ` 135.60 lakhs under District sector is proposed for Science and Technology .

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1. Assistance to Scientific Institutions

Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology, Karnataka Rajya Vignana Parishat, Science & Technology Academy and Jawaharalal Nehru Planetarium are functioning the State. The government is providing grants for its activities and maintenance.

`340.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 towards Grant in Aid to Scientific Institutions.

2. Science and technology Schemes

Regional and sub Regional Science Centres have been established in the State to encourage scientific activities.

`300.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for establishment of Regional and sub regional Centre with PPP.

3. Support to Nano Technology

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for establishment of Nano Park at Bangalore and other related activities.

4. District Science Centres

`60.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

5. Science and Technology Mission

Vision Group on Science and Technology is constituted to recommend framing policy guidelines for scientific and technological developments.

`700.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for implementation of scientific activities as per the recommendations of the Vision Group.

6. Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (Drought Monitoring Cell)

`1200.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget also utilized for recurring cost of Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre.

7. Karnataka Fund for Improvement of Science & Technology in Higher Education Institutions(K-Fist)

Provide financial support to higher educational institutions affiliated to Universities in the state towards strengthening infrastructure facilities for imparting good quality education, conducting research at postgraduate level. Fund will be utilised for providing infrastructure facilities for basic laboratory space, cold storage, acquisition of essential equipment, procurement of diesel generator, and networking and computational facilities(Software and Database)

`500.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during the year 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

`135.60 lakhs are proposed for salary of staff of Natural Resources Data management system at district level.

e) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of `518.40 lakhs under State Sector has been provided for the year 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of `209.60 lakhs under State Sector has been provided for the year 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	3200.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total : State Sector	-	3200.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	135.60
New Schemes	-	
Total : District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	3335.60

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Some of the recent initiatives of this department are in the area of management and handling of bio-medical wastes. Municipal wastes and hazardous waste, implementation of coastal regulation zones rules are areas of concern for the ecology and environment of the State. This department strictly implements the provisions of the Environment protection laws and the amendments issued from time to time relating to the above issues.

In order to comply the directions of Hon'ble High Court and Supreme Court, the State Government must implement the CRZ notification effectively. Therefore, bench marking of High Tide Line and demarcating the statutory regulatory lines both on the ground and on local cadastral maps is essential. This work must be done by one of the seven agencies authorized by Government of India to survey the area all along the coast and along the rivers up to which the tidal influence is felt.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Ecology and Environment	1000.00	1000.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An amount of `1000.00 lakhs is proposed under State Sector. In Addition to, an amount of `70.00 lakhs is proposed under Central Share.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) National Lake Conservation Programme

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which `30.00 lakhs is State share and `70.00 lakhs Centre share. Under this Scheme the funds will be utilised for de-silting, de-weeding, strengthening of bunds, interception and diversion of sewage entering the tanks, fencing and such other works. The detailed project reports will be approved by Government of India and provides a grant of 70% of the project cost for these works and the remaining 30% has to be borne by the State Government.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Environment Research Education and Innovative Projects

`30.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilized to extend financial assistance for the innovative projects, research and studies regarding the environmental parameters through the Universities and other educational institutes, individual experts, State Departments etc. Provision is also made under this budget head to provide funds for EMPRI towards the administrative costs to carry out their routine functions and projects undertaken with regard to environmental Management. It is also proposed to meet the expenditure for giving away the World Environmental Awards and Information Management services and evaluation of the schemes and projects. The amount will be released to Environment Management Programme and Research Institute and/or to the Regional Directors (Environment) to take up research and education activities.

2) Lake Development Authority

`395.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The amount will be utilised for developmental activities and the authority has the responsibility of protection, conservation and rejuvenation of all the lakes. Lake Development Authority has been established in the State under the chairmanship of chief Secretary to Government as per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during his Budget Speech 2002-03. The amount will be released to Lake Development Authority to take up Developmental works in lakes and tanks in Karnataka State.

3) Pollution Management

`30.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget will be utilised to take up a study of air and water pollution in the selected areas and creating pollution monitoring and regulating mechanism in Bangalore city as well as important cities of Karnataka where there is a threat of pollution.

Air and Water quality monitoring is essential in order to have a healthy environment. The water bodies in the urban areas are increasingly getting polluted due to hectic human activity, domestic sewage and industrial effluents which in turn destroy the bio-diversity apart from spoiling the aquatic environment which has a bearing on over all environment situation. The amount will be released to Environment Management Programme and Research Institute and/or to the Regional Directors (Environment) to take up research, awareness and educational activities on pollution.

4) Coastal Management

`95.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized for the salary of staff and establishment charges of the office of the Regional Director (Environment) in the coastal districts, formation of the schemes to tackle the local environmental problems and innovative projects to draw action plan in the near future.

Karnataka is endowed with a coastline of around 320 kms with varied Geomorphological features. With a view to protect this coastal environment and prevent the adverse impact of the land based activity on the aquatic environment, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India have brought out the Notification No.S.O.114(E) dated 19.2.91. This regulates activities and conserves the eco-systems. This programme is to implement the provision of the notification and to ensure that they are complied with. The amount will be released to Regional Directors, Mangalore, Udupi, Karwar to meet the establishment charges to take up Coastal Zone Regulation activities.

5) Protection of Bio-diversity in the State

`195.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for survey and documentation of Biological resources of the state and constitution of Bio-diversity Management Committee. Provision is also made towards the administrative costs of Karnataka State Bio-diversity Board. Karnataka is identified as one of the rich Bio-diversity areas of the country. Efforts are required to protect and conserve these varied resources for the future by identifying, documenting, creation of database and chalking out the programmes for conservation of endangered species. The amount will be released to the Karnataka Bio-diversity Board to take up bio-diversity activities

6) Environmental Jurisprudence

`45.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized for the establishment charges of Appellate authority. An Appellate Authority has accordingly been constituted. The sitting fees of the Chairperson, Member, Assisting staff and other administrative expenses are proposed to be met from this scheme. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board operates under the provisions of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The amount will be released to Karnataka Appellate authority to meet the above mentioned charges to take up the hearing of appeals filed against the orders passed by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.

7) Strengthening of Department of Ecology and Environment

`55.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized for Regional Directors of Bellary, Gulbarga and Belgaum to meet the establishment charges and to take up Environmental issues.

Action was initiated to strengthen the Department of Ecology and Environment through sanctioning of this scheme during the financial year 2003-04 as the environment related issues have gained greater importance in recent days. Offices of the Regional Directors have been established at Gulbarga, Belgaum and Bellary and the offices of the Deputy Conservator of Forests in the coastal districts have been upgraded as Offices of the Regional Directors (Environment) with additional responsibilities. In view of the growing needs, it is also proposed to establish three more Regional Offices at the places where ever there is need and the area is not covered under the present Regional Director's Jurisdiction during this financial year. These field offices will bring a greater impetus and focus on monitoring and regulation of environmental matters. Provision is made under this head of account to meet the expenses related to establishment of these offices, pay and allowances to the officers and staff and other administrative costs.

8) Eco-clubs

₹25.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilized for EMPRI/Regional Directors (Environment) to take up Environmental awareness programmes and formation of Eco clubs in PU Colleges and providing ₹5000 one time grant to each Eco-clubs throughout state.

Eco-clubs in identified Government and Aided schools have been established under the National Green Corps programme of GOI. The main objective of the programme is to impart awareness on environment in school children. GOI's grant is ₹2500 per eco-club. So far, 1486 Eco-Clubs have been established in the State. This head has been provided to establish additional 450 eco-clubs in PU colleges spread over the entire State and to assist the existing Eco-clubs for effective functioning. While implementing this scheme, the Methodology and guidelines suggested by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India will be followed.

9) Eco Friendly and Conservation Schemes

₹25.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised for creating awareness, education on environment and training. Funds will be released to EMPRI/Regional Directors (Environment) for the above activities.

The Government of India has issued a Notification on 14-09-2006 for environment clearance of different projects under schedule-B of the Notification by the State Government. Under this Notification, Government of India have created two authorities namely; Secretariat for State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC). All projects under schedule-B of the Notification should pass through SEAC and SEIAA for approval. These two bodies are statutory bodies under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Government of India has informed that a Secretariat shall be created for these authorities out of the State Government funds and Government of India will not bear any expenditure in this regard. The Finance Department of Government of Karnataka in principle has agreed to provide funds for implementation of this notification. Hence to create a Secretariat as directed by the Government of India, this scheme is being introduced. In addition it is also proposed to meet the expansions of the statutory functions of the Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority Constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 vide notification No: SO 2294(E), dated: 07 September 2009 and the expenses of the State Environment Clearance Committee Constituted vide GO No: FEE 130 ENV 2002, dated: 24.10.2002

f) New Scheme

1) Strengthening of Environmental Management & Policy Research (EMPRI)

₹75.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised by the EMPRI for meeting its administrative expenses and carrying forward its main objectives. The EMPRI was established in the year 2002 with the objective of addressing environmental management capacity building issues in the State. The institute is registered under the Societies Act and is having a Governing Council headed by the Principal Secretary, Forest, Ecology and

Environment Department, Government of Karnataka as chairman. The main objectives of the EMPRI are as follows;

- To contribute towards the protection and management of environment and ecology through scientific, technical, policy research and other activities.
- To perform the mandatory functions specified in the various environment laws, guidelines and judicial pronouncements from time to time.
- To promote/undertake/develop studies and research in the field of environment protection and related issues.
- To promote the cause of environmental conservation for improving the overall quality of environment.
- To undertake research and development activities for the pollution control and related activities commissioned by industries or any other body requiring pollution control.
- To evaluate the environmental status and impact of developmental activities of industrialization, urbanization, water resources, etc.
- To undertake training and human resources development in the field of environment.

Besides this, there are many more functions which are to be discharged by the EMPRI.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP for the year 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ` 162.00 lakhs is proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of ` 65.50 lakhs is proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	70.00	30.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	895.00
New Schemes	-	75.00
Total: State Sector	70.00	1000.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	70.00	1000.00

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

The Forest department manages about 20.15% of the geographical area of the State. Forests have been classified as reserved forests, protected forests, unclassified forests, Village forests and private forests. There are 5 National Parks and 21 Wildlife sanctuaries. To overcome shortage of fuel wood, fodder and timber, degraded forests and waste lands are being developed. Emphasis is also being laid on the conservation, protection and development of the fragile eco-system of the Western Ghats. Several wildlife protection schemes such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant are being implemented with the Central assistance. The concept of Joint Forest Planning and Management applied to the Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Bio-diversity project and it is being implemented from 2005-06 to 2012-13 throughout Karnataka.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Forestry & Wildlife	16152.10	16152.10

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Raising of seedlings	Lakh. Nos.	42282	42599	101
Distribution of seedlings	Lakh. Nos.	55.215	51.079	93

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

An amount of `14263.00 lakhs are proposed under State Sector and `2212.10 lakhs under District Sector and provision for `3547.00 lakhs is made for utilisation of Central Share amount.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

1) Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve

`200.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget will be utilised to Eco Development Activities like reducing pressure of people on the park by popularisation of energy alternatives, reducing pressure of people on the park by providing solar fencing in agricultural lands adjacent to the park, construction of rubble stone barrier in rivulet portion and drinking water facilities, Demonstration Projects, Development of Conservation Plans, Social Welfare activities, Maintenance & Projection of Corridors and Education, Training & Awareness Programme.

2) Project Elephant

₹500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The main objectives of the scheme is Habitat improvement for elephants by enhancement of water bodies and fodder development, Protection of elephants through Anti Poaching Camps, enhanced mobility communication and weapon powers and strike force, Eco-development activities by reduction of human pressure in the Parks by providing alternatives. Reduction of man-animal conflict by constructing Elephant Proof Tranches, Solar or Battery powered fences, Establish anti depredation squads, erecting dry rubble stone walls and creating corridors across promising areas of Wildlife concentration. Payment of Ex-Gratia for human deaths, compensation for crop damage, Education and Training to the adjoining villagers.

The funds will be utilised for protection of elephants, elephant habitats & corridors, excavation of elephant proof trench, raising of bamboo & fodder plantation, payment of compensation for the damages caused by wild elephants, de-silting of water holes and formation of salt licks, veterinary care, etc.

c) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Conservation and Management of Mangroves

₹172.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme. The funds will be utilised for conservation and management of mangroves in Mangalore, Kundapur Karwar and Honavar Divisions. The works carried out are raising of mangrove plantation, awareness and education and eco-development activities.

2) Central Sector Scheme of Project Tiger Bandipur

₹1850.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹450.00 lakhs is State share and ₹1400.00 lakhs is share from Centre. The funds will be utilized for establishment and maintenance of anti-poaching camps, Soil & Water conservation measures, reduction of man-animal conflict by providing solar fencing in agricultural lands adjacent to park, maintenance of vehicles, communication network, roads & buildings, fire protection work, maintenance of view lines in tourism zone, development of water facilities, de-silting of tanks, construction of staff quarters, etc.

3) Development of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks

₹1120.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹220.00 lakhs are State share and ₹900.00 lakhs are share from Centre. The funds will be utilised for augmentation of water supply, habitat manipulation, acquisition of land, compensation for shifting of human beings, preparation of management plan, protection of wildlife including measures to check poaching and improve vigilance, boundary demarcation, veterinary facilities for both health and care of wild animals, Research, training and educational facilities, captive breeding of endangered species, translocation of wildlife, census of wildlife in protected areas, construction of roads, buildings of staff, compensation for depredation by wild animals, erection of physical barrier to protect crops from animal depredation, etc.

4) Intensification of Forest Management

₹ 435.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹ 60.00 lakhs are State share and ₹ 375.00 lakhs are share from Centre. The funds will be utilized for fire line creation, fire line maintenance, watch towers, fire watchers, construction of water storage structure, setting up of fire fighting cells, fire fighting equipment, fire mapping/fire management plans, training and awareness, working plan preparation/survey and demarcation related activities, construction of roads/buildings, purchase of vehicles/arms and ammunitions, communication network viz., wireless, cell phones, satellite phone, etc.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Bio Diversity Conservation Project

Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Bio Diversity Conservation Project is being implemented from 1st April 2005. The project is for a period of eight years with the main objective of restoring forests to bring about ecological improvement and also to facilitate livelihood improvements of the inhabitants of the project villages by afforestation through JFPM.

The project will be implemented throughout the state. The approved financial outlay is ₹ 745.00 crores. The main activities of the project are Afforestation, Soil and Moisture Conservation, Farm Forestry, Bio-Diversity conservation, Participatory Management, Infrastructure support to field staff.

₹ 5000.00 lakh are proposed for this scheme, of which an amount of ₹ 173.60 lakhs has been earmarked for Special Component Plan and ₹ 72.60 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan. The funds will be utilized for ongoing forestry works, Maintenance of plantations, JFPM activities, wildlife activities, conducting trainings, providing basic infrastructure for field work, Repair, Maintenance and Office Expenses and Salary of redeployed staff.

d) Other ongoing schemes

1) Forest Research

₹ 180.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget will be utilized for establishment and maintenance of tree preservation plots, silvicultural research plots, species trial plots, espacement and manurial trial plots and seed development and development of Chakra Project area in Shimoga Dist.

2) Working Plan Organisation

₹ 65.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget will be utilized for Survey, Demarcation and related works & for writing of working plan reports.

3) Development of Degraded Forests

` 323.86 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilized for maintenance of 3326 ha plantation, raising of 70 ha and for Advance works.

4) Greening of Urban Areas

` 500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme the funds will be used for maintenance of plantation 2210.17 km, maintenance of seedlings 1.702 lakh and for raising of plantation during 2011 rainy season.

5) Forest Protection Regeneration and Cultural operation

` 55.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme funds, the funds will be utilised for Payment of License/Royalty fee, maintenance of communication networks and accessories.

6) Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution

` 130.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for maintenance of 31.856 lakh seedlings and raising of 42.50 lakh seedlings.

7) Eco Tourism

` 150.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for development and maintenance of eco tourism spots providing basic facilities.

8) Computerisation of Forest Department

` 10.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised to computerise accounts, land use data, offence statistics, manpower, etc. by developing software, repair charges, purchase of UPS, Antivirus Software, external hard disk, printer cartridges, blank CD'S, pen drives, toner to laser printers, laser printers, keyboards, providing internet facility, etc.,

9) Nature Conservation-Wild Life

` 150.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for excavation of new elephant proof trench, erection of solar fence, maintenance of solar fence, maintenance of Anti Poaching Camps and other development and protection works.

10) Buildings

` 150.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for construction, capital expenses on buildings, completion of ongoing spill over works, construction of compound walls and other basic infrastructure.

11) Cultivation of Sandalwood trees

₹ 170.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised to maintain and protect 250 ha of Sandal Plantation and natural sandal bearing areas in Shimoga, Dharwad, Haveri, Hassan and Bangalore District.

12) Samrudha Hasiru Grama Yojane

₹ 150.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised to achieve self sustainability of available natural resources and to increase the tree cover. It is proposed to adopt at least one village in each forest division to supply small timber, fodder, green leaves, and to install Bio- gas Plants, Medicinal Gardens etc., to cater to the needs of the villagers, also to supply bamboo and other raw materials to artisans. Besides, it is also proposed to take up afforestation and soil conservation works so as to improve ground water table.

13) Development and Preservation of medicinal and Herbal Garden

₹ 50.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for protection, maintenance and development of devarakadu in various districts.

14) Development of Bio-fuel Plantation

₹ 10.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised for maintenance of 202 hectares of Plantation.

15) Western Ghats Task Force

₹ 100.00 lakh are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised to meet the expenses of Western Ghats Task Force and activities related to conservation and development of Western Ghats eco system.

16) Kuduremukh National Park for Rehabilitation

₹ 180.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for rehabilitation of families from Kuduremukh National Park.

17) Finance Commission Grants for Preservation of Forest Wealth

Based on the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, Government of India is providing financial assistance in 5 years. (2010-11 to 2014-15) Every year GOI is releasing ₹ 2763.00 lakhs. Main activities taken out of this assistance are, survey works, protection and maintenance works, raising plantation in encroachment evicted areas, maintenance of research plantation, establishment of protection/antipoaching camps, maintenance of Forest roads, guest houses etc. During 2011-12 ₹ 2763.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

18) Maintenance of Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas and Medicinal Plant Development Areas

₹70.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The funds will be utilised for development and maintenance of Medicinal Plants and Conservation Areas and for Protection/Maintenance of medicinal Plants at Siddarabetta of Tumkur Dist.

f) New Schemes

1) Raising of Road side Plantations

₹100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this scheme, the funds will be utilised for State high way roads, district roads are being developed. In this process road side trees are being removed to widen the roads. To restore ecological balance, planting of saplings along both sides of roads are being taken under this new scheme.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

₹2212.10 lakh are proposed for the implementation of various ongoing programmes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP for the year 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

An amount of ₹2000.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ₹1500.61 lakhs is proposed for SCP

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of ₹606.73 lakhs is proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	700.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2847.00	730.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	5000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	8433.00
New Schemes	-	100.00
Total: State Sector	3547.00	14263.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2212.10
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	2212.10
Grand Total	3547.00	16475.10

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND BIO-TECHNOLOGY

The Information Technology has seen accelerated growth in the State. Karnataka has been in the forefront as far as the location and growth of the Information Technology sector is concerned. The State Government intends to encourage and sustain this growth by providing the necessary infrastructure and environment to facilitate and give impetus to the sector. The State Government has constituted "Vision group on Information Technology" and "Vision Group on Biotechnology" which are the Apex Advisory Bodies for the growth and development of IT & Biotechnology respectively in the State of Karnataka. The Department also organizes Annual IT events and Biotech Event. These events draw global participation and have earned international name and fame over the years. These events have also been instrumental in attracting investments to the State.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Information Technology & Bio-technology	8450.00	8450.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`11278.00 lakhs are provided under State Plan for Information Technology and Bio-Technology.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assistance schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) IT promotion & development

The activities under this scheme include organizing and participating in Trade shows and Road shows, Conferences, Seminars, Symposia and Workshops at the State, National And International level; creation of basic infrastructure for the growth of Information Technology and Biotechnology in the State like establishment of Earth Stations and Incubation Centers for Information Technology as also development of Information Technology Parks in secondary cities, establishment of Hardware Technology Park, development of Information Technology and Biotechnology Corridors, setting up of incubation facilities at district level in association with local engineering colleges and all other activities undertaken to promote Information Technology and Biotechnology sectors in the State. ` 1000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

2) Karnataka State Remote Sensing Technology Centre (KRSAC)

Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KRSAC) is an autonomous organization under the Department of Information Technology, Biotechnology and Science & Technology of the Government of Karnataka. KRSAC is the nodal agency for implementation of GIS and Remote Sensing (including photogrammetry) for the State. KRSAC is harnessing the potentials of GIS and Remote Sensing techniques for developing the digital database of Natural Resources and Urban sprawl in the State. KRSAC has been carrying out GIS and Remote Sensing base programs for the line departments of the State on non-profit basis. Because of this many line departments are coming forward to use Remote Sensing based data as an input for drawing up perspective management for developmental activities in the State. KRSAC is carrying out major collaborative programmes with the Government of India. GIS based Digital Cadastral reference Data Base Generation for Karnataka State is getting completed. The centre has completed the project on Natural resources using satellite Data for Land Use / Land Cover, wasteland, wetland and land degradation. The centre has established in collaboration with Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department Geo-informatics Cells in all districts of the State. During this academic year, 25 students were admitted for M.Tech course and providing the infrastructure facilities to the M.Tech students. Integrated Resource Development Project pertaining to Bellary District has been taken. ` 350.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

3) Biotech Park

` 1000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for establishment of Neutraceutical and phyto Pharmaceutical Park at Mysore; Agri Biotech Park at Dharwad; Marine Biotech Park at Mangalore; Vivarium at Bidar. During 2009-10, assistance was provided to take up the works of part 'A' of 2nd stage of the Bio-tech Park, Bangalore.

4) Institute of Bio-Informatics and Applied Bio-Technology

` 150.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology, Bangalore was established in the year 2001 as a public-private partnership organization with Government of Karnataka and ICICI Bank as partners. This institution was set up with the mandate to help growth of Biotech industry in Karnataka to replicate the Information Technology success story.

In the short period of existence of 6 years, Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology has been fulfilling the mandate by producing highly trained professionals. The institute has been constantly enhancing the course content to meet the demands of the bio-tech industry and the changing trends in the science of Bio-informatics. Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology has built its reputation within the country as well as outside by imparting excellent training to students in the highly specialized and interdisciplinary science of Bio-informatics.

The courses are taught by expert faculty drawn from Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology, Industry (GSK, Biocon, Astrazeneca, Metahelix etc.) academic institutions of repute from Bangalore like Indian Institute of Science, National Centre of Biological Science, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research etc., and other parts of the country. High level of co-operation exists between institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Bio-technology and these institutions. Ministry of Information & Communication Technology, Government of India has chosen IBAB for setting up Bio IT facility, a center of Excellence in Bio-informatics Education.

5) e-Governance Project

`3000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under this programme the budget will be utilised towards purchase of servers, computer UPS, printer and supporting equipments, annual maintenance of Karnataka Government Secretariat computers, Operation and maintenance of State Data Centre, conducting training programmes and maintenance of HRMS.

To implement various projects through which e-Governance Infrastructure viz., Connectivity, Centralized Computing Infrastructure, Service Delivery points, Systems to bring in internal efficiencies are created. The following activities are under taken:-

- State Data Centre
- Capacity Building of Government Employees of Karnataka State Government
- Karnataka Government's Website and Websites of other departments.
- Rural Digital Services.
- Replication of Bangalore One to other cities of Karnataka under Karnataka One Project.
- Bangalore One Integrated Citizen Services Project.
- Human Resource Management System.
- Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN).
- SSDG – State Service Delivery Gateway.
- Citizen Data Hub.
- UID – Issue of Unique Identification Number (Card) to all the citizens of Karnataka.
- Maintenance of Secretariat LAN and providing FMS services to Secretariat.
- Secretariat Automation – Provisioning of computing infrastructure to Secretariat Departments.

6) 13th Finance Commission Grants

`2778.0 lakhs is provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised for Issue of Unique Identification Number (Card) to all the citizens of Karnataka.

6) Aryabhata IT Park – Hubli

`100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. During 2009-10 the amount was utilised for development of Aryabhata IT Park – Hubli to be taken by Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation.

7) Equity in KEONICS for Tier-II cities – IT development

`50.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for development of IT Parks in Tier II cities. During 2009-10 works are taken up for establishment of IT park at Gulbarga.

8) Rural BPOs

`500.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for setting up of Rural BPOs. Government announced incentivisation of Rural BPO units in Taluka / Hobli head quarters having the population of less than one lakh. A Rural BPO unit providing direct employment to not less than 100 persons will be eligible for the financial support. During 2009-10, 16 BPOs are established in the State.

9) Bio-technology Policy

`1350.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for assisting to BT finishing school and establishment of K-Bio Venture Capital fund, support for patent registration and standardization certificate.

10) Semi-conductor Policy

`1000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme for Venture Capital fund for Semi-conductor industries, Semi-conductor excellence and towards purchase of equipments for augmenting Orchid Tech Space in STPI to a characterization lab. Under this policy the following key activities are undertaken:-

- Develop tier-2 cities, Satellite towns in Karnataka has a design cluster.
- To setup a start fund of `50 crore under the KITVEN fund to assist design service firms.
- 50% subsidy on IP pilling costs for companies of Indian origin alone would be provided.
- To provide of `20.00 crore for setting up the characterisation lab at the Orchid Incubation centre.
- Focus on attracting investments in solar PV manufacturing.

Subsidies

- Concession in Power tariff.
- Uninterrupted power supply & water.
- Encourage use of Solar energy.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ` 891.00 lakhs is proposed for SCP

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of ` 360.25 lakhs is proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	11278.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	11278.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	11278.00

GENERAL EDUCATION

Karnataka has a large network of education institutions. There are 58000 Primary schools, 11763 high schools in the state, 80.99 lakhs students are studying in standards I to VIII and 14.00 lakh students are studying in IX & X standards. In Primary schools 2.85 lakhs of teachers are working and about 99106 teachers are working in high schools.

Karnataka has achieved significant progress towards achieving universalisation of access and participation in elementary education. The access ratio in primary school within walking distance of one km. is 99.13. Dropout rate for I to V is 8.52 and for VI and VII 11.11 during 2009-10.

Girl's education has been intensified through free education to all girl students studying in standards I to XII in government institutions. Free textbooks and uniforms are proposed to girl students in standards VIII to X in government institutions.

Akshara Dasoha, a massive mid day meal programme launched from 1st June 2002 in the first phase in North Eastern Districts of Karnataka for children studying in classes I to V has now been proposed to all students studying in classes I to X in all Government and aided schools in the state under District Sector scheme.

Some crucial indicators of educational performance in the State are given below:

Literacy - 2001

Region	Male	Female	Total
Urban	86.66	74.13	80.58
Rural	70.45	48.01	59.33
Total	76.10	56.87	66.64

Enrolment: 2009-2010(A)

	(No.lakhs)
I – V Standards	75.00
VI–VII Standards	36.00
VIII-X Standards	16.90

Dropout rate

I – V Standards	10.23
I– VII Standards	20.61

The big challenge facing the state is to ensure universal achievement by improving the quality of education especially in Govt. Schools.

Elementary Education

Universalisation of elementary education means 100 per cent enrolment for all children in the age group of 6-14, ensuring 90 per cent attendance and achievement of minimum levels of learning by 80 per cent of the children. Opening new schools within

walk- able distance, appointment of additional teachers, construction of classrooms and providing special incentives like textbooks, uniforms and mid-day meals to improve attendance, attainment and retention are the strategies adopted. The state's objectives are to ensure that:

- Every child attends school.
- Every child attains effectively/the minimum level of learning.
- Every teacher is in school.
- The community is actively involved in the betterment of the school so that the primary education becomes a grassroots movement.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Elementary Education	90041.24	90041.24

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 118519.96 lakhs have been proposed of which ` 47000.00 lakhs is in state sector & ` 71519.96 is in District sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

Project Functions Unit

` 200.00 lakhs in proposed for the project functions unit during. The budget under this head will be utilized for training and other expenses.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Inspection

₹70.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for purchase of computer, computer stationary and other expenditure for CPI office, Bangalore.

2) Vidya Vikasa Scheme

The main aim of the Schemes is to inculcate sense of discipline, uniformity/ equality among students studying in class I to X of government schools. To ensure retention of students in government schools and ensure the complete their schooling. One set of free uniform will be proposed to all children from I to X std studying in government primary and High schools. During the year 2009-10, 64.31 lakhs children are benefited. During 2010-11 57.12 lakhs children will be benefited.

₹7400.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme of which ₹3700.00 lakhs and ₹700.00 lakhs is earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

3) Pustakalaya

A set of text books is being given free of cost to all the children studying in class I to X in government and aided schools. During the year 2009-10 65.38 lakhs children are benefited. During 2010-11 69.62 lakh children will be benefited.

₹1000.00 lakhs are proposed for supply of free text book during 2011-12. Out of which ₹800.00 lakhs are earmarked for SDP.

4) Activities to Promote Universalisation of Primary Education

To achieve the universalisation of elementary education goals like a) Every child in the age group of 6-14 years attends the schools, b) Every child retained in the school and completes the elementary stage of schooling and c) Every child attains the minimum level of learning following main activities taken up during 2010-11.

1. EMIS development programme.
2. Pratibha Karanji Programme
3. Improvement of educational activities of Urdu and other linguistic Minorities
4. Providing Computer Hardware, Software and Computer and accessories for the office of CPI and District level offices
5. Basic amenities for High Schools.
6. Organising Taluk, District & State Level Games, providing Sports materials,
7. Educational Activities advertisement through medias like T.V., Radio, Newspaper

₹1430.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 of which ₹800.00 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & ₹330.00 lakhs for TSP.

5) Block & Cluster Resource Centers:

Block and Cluster Resource Centers are established in the state to enhance the quality initiative in the academic side and to utilize optimum service of the teachers. There are 1882 post including resource persons in Block and Cluster resource centers in 16 districts. The funds proposed under this scheme will be utilized to disburse the salary of 1882 posts.

₹ 4000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

6) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme (SSA) is Government of India's Flagship programme for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.

SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Government in the ratio of providing funds between central and state govt. during 11th five year plan 2007 and 2008 – 65:35 ratio, 2009-10- 60:40 ratio, 2009-10-60:40 ratio, 2010-11 – 55:45 ratio.

- a) The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.
- b) Existing Schools with inadequate teacher strength are proposed with additional teachers, while the capacity of training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level.
- c) SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

The SSA recognizes the need for improving the performance of the school system aims to provide community owned quality elementary education in the mission mode.

₹ 13000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for meeting the state share. ₹ 4250 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & ₹ 1600.00 lakhs for TSP.

7) Kuvempu Model Schools

Kuvempu Model Schools are started during the year 2011-12 The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for taking up of civil works and contingency.

A sum of ₹ 10.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

8) Panchasoulabhya

Providing basic infrastructures to schools will attract the children towards the schools. Good school environment for learning reduce the dropout. In this direction government started the scheme 'Panchasoulabhya'. The main focus of this programme is to provide five important basic infrastructure facilities i.e. class room, toilet facility, electricity, compound, playground to Govt. Primary and Secondary school. Basic infrastructures to schools in 39 backward taluks will also be taken up under earmarked SDP allocation.

`5600.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12, out of which `4000.00 lakhs are earmarked for SDP, `2500.00 lakhs are earmarked for SCP and `1000.00 lakhs for TSP.

9) EDUSAT

EDUSAT programme is implemented with the co-ordination of ISRO. The budget proposed will be utilized for the payment to ISRO.

`590.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

10) XIII Finance Commission Grant-Elementary Education (SSA)

`11900.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme during 2011-12, out of which `4067.35 lakhs for SCP & `3932.65 for TSP.

11) Cluster complex in 39 Backward Taluk

Provide residential accommodations for the teachers working in Government Primary Schools in Rural areas are taken up so that teachers can spare more time at schools and it helps to engage in teaching and learning process beyond the schools time. They can better utilize traveling time. To boost teachers' self confidence and extract innovative thoughts in the field of education.

632 residences spread over 79 clusters in 39 educationally backward blocks are taken up till 2009-10 and during 2010-11 192 teachers' quarters in 35 cluster complex will be taken up.

`1800.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

`71519.96 lakhs are proposed for implementation of the following district sector schemes, of which `5946.17 lakhs for SCP, `3635.83 lakhs for TSP.

1. Additions and Alterations
2. Activities to promote universalisation of Primary Education – Akshara Dasoha.
3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Society
4. Training for in-service teacher.
5. Remuneration to contract teachers.
6. Grant in aid.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

`6600.00 lakhs are earmarked during the year 2011-12 in following three schemes

1. Pustakalaya
2. Panchasoulabhya
3. Cluster complex in 39 Backward Taluk

b) Special Component Plan

`15317.35 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`7562.65 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

ABSTRACT

	(` in lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	200.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	46800.00
New Schemes	-	
Total: State Sector	-	47000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	71519.96
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	71519.96
Grand Total	-	118519.96

Secondary Education

Secondary education from standard VIII to X is proposed through a network of 4397 government high schools, 2997 aided high schools and 4245 unaided high schools. In this area the public and private sector both offer facilities to students. The continuing issue is to determine the appropriate mix of general and vocational education to tailor the system to meet the needs of changing job market. Opening new schools meet this demand, recruitment of teachers and strengthening of secondary education facilities in government schools.

More emphasis paid on consolidation rather than expansion, to meet the growing aspiration of the people and set right regional imbalances. The construction of high school buildings, laboratory rooms and additional classrooms, providing water and toilet facilities to high schools, major and minor repairs to existing high school buildings and provision of salary for staff of new high schools were other programs taken up.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Secondary Education	56570.00	56570.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 73965.83 lakhs have been which ` 42795.00 lakhs in state sector & ` 31170.83 in District sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Computer Literacy Awareness in Secondary Schools:

Training of Graduate Teachers, online skill training to DIET staff, computer training through Microsoft Academy, in-service training, Computer education for high schools students are the main activities of the scheme.

During 2010-11 computer education in 480 high schools sanctioned under GOI scheme of ICT Phase I and 1571 high schools sanctioned under ICT Phase II will continue. It is also start computer education in 1763 government high schools and 2633 aided high schools during the year.

`20000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 of which `4000.00 lakhs is State Share and `16000.00 lakhs Central Share. `1300.00 lakhs and `700.00 lakhs for are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Direction and Administration – CPI Office

`70.00 lakhs are proposed under the scheme for the strengthening the computer system including computer software and stationery during 2011-12.

2) Direction & Administration-North Eastern Education Directorate Gulbarga

A sum of `70.00 lakhs is proposed to meet recurring expenses of the North-Eastern Education Directorate.

3) Direction & Administration- Dharwad

A sum of `70.00 lakhs is proposed to meet recurring expenses of the Directorate Dharwad.

4) Inspection

Budget under this scheme is utilised recurring charges of the divisional level boards, printing & supplying of progress cards to students studying in Government High Schools and printing academic guidebooks.

`80.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for this scheme

5) Graduate Teachers under Training

Training of Graduate Teachers, online skill training to DIET staff, computer training through Microsoft Academy, in-service training etc are the main activities of the scheme.

A sum of `400.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme

6) Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (KSEEB)

To encourage schedule cast and schedule tribe students to continue education, SSLC examination fee will be reimbursed.

`450.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12. of which `350.00 lakhs and `100.00 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

7) Financial Assistant and reimbursement of fees and Vidya Vikasa.

To encourage girls student to continue education reimbursement of non-governmental fee to girls studying in Government High School will be made. A sum of `500.00 lakhs is proposed during 2011-12 for this scheme of which `200.00 lakhs and `100.00 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

8) Improvement of Secondary School Constructions

In order to achieve 100% access to secondary schools by 2015, reducing dropout rate by 90% by 2015, increasing enrolment by 100% in all secondary schools, increase retention by 100% in all secondary schools there should good environment i.e. Class rooms\school building.

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for construction of class room to the building less high school and acquiring the land for high school in urban areas.

9) Bicycles to VIII standard students

With an objective to continue education without giving reason of poor transport facilities, to arrest the drop out at secondary school level & to Encourage Girls education to continue education free bicycles to both Boys and Girls students who have enrolled for VIII class in Government and aided schools will be proposed. During 2009-10.

`9950.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme of which `3000.00 lakhs and `1950.00 lakhs are earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

10) Masti Venkatesh Iyengar residential schools

`10.00 lakhs are earmarked for recurring cost of the residential school at Masti, the birth place of Masti Venkatesh Iyengar.

11) Implementation of Recommendation of Vaidyanatha Committee

Government has accepted the recommendation of Vaidyanatha Committee recommendation. In the first phase it is proposed to supply of sports material for Government composite high schools in educationally in backward taluks and provide physical education instructors to Government high schools.

`200.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for supply of sports material and salary of physical education instructors sanctioned during 2007-08.

12) GIA in Education

In secondary education roll of the private participation is important. To encourage the private participation salary grant is proposed to high school management. To provide salary to teachers working in Grant in aid institutions

`6500.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

13) Sainik School Koodige in Kodagu District

Sainik school is a residential school setup on the model of Bijapur sainik school funded by both the center and state Government.

The Sainik School will enable the children to achieve academic excellence, prepare the children to take up National defiance examination and enable the children to acquire multidimensional skills.

`1100.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 of which `300.00 lakhs for salary and maintenance and `800.00 lakhs for construction of building.

14) Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana

For the universalisation of secondary education Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana scheme is implemented from the year 2009-10 under joint coordination by State government/central government and local bodies.

The following are main objectives of Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana:

- To ensure that all secondary schools have physical facilities, staffs and supplies at least according to the prescribed standards through financial support in case of Government/ Local Body and Government aided schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools.
- To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms – through proximate location (say, Secondary Schools within 5 kms, and Higher Secondary Schools within 7-10 kms) / efficient and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances including open schooling. However in hilly and difficult areas, these norms can be relaxed. Preferably residential schools may be set up in such areas.
- To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender, socio-economic, disability and other barriers.
- To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning.
- To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality.

- Achievement of the above objectives would also inter-alia, signify substantial progress in the direction of the Common school system.

During 2011-12 `5000.00 lakhs are have been proposed being the State share for implementing the scheme.

15) Providing Infrastructure Facilities to Government Secondary Schools Converted into Junior Colleges

Infrastructure facilities like furniture, lab equipment and library books will be proposed to needy Junior Colleges, which are converted.

`400.00 lakhs are proposed of the Scheme.

16) Assistance to GIA High Schools and Junior Colleges for providing Computer Education

To inculcate the computer awareness among the students in particular the students in the rural schools computer education will be proposed. GIA will be proposed to private high schools and junior colleges for purchase of Computers.

`500.00 lakhs proposed for to impart computer education to students of High school & Junior colleges.

17) Reimbursement of Non-govt Fees of SC/ST Students Studying in Govt. High schools

To reduce dropout and to improve the retention rate, to encourage continue the education of socially/economically under privileged sections of children in the society education material such as notebooks school will be proposed.

Under the scheme school bags are given to I to V std SC/ST students and free note books to SC\ST students of class I to X std will be proposed during the year benefiting about 19.30 lakh students.

`1500.00 lakhs are proposed during of the Scheme. Of which `1200.00 lakhs for SCP and `300.00 lakhs for TSP.

18) High Schools(District Sector Scheme)

`2500.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 to meet the salary of high schools teacher. `1000.00 lakhs are proposed for SCP and `500.00 lakhs are proposed for TSP.

19) Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential Schools for Girls

`200.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for establishment of Kitturu Rani Chennamma residential schools.

20) Agasthya International Foundation

The main purpose of Scheme is establishment of Apex Creativity campus & Integrated Mega Science Centre as Hubli Dharwad and in three Core Centres. The Agastya International Foundations is the implementing agency. In the district of North Karnataka in particular most educational backward districts are covered for the development of science education at the school level.

`500.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme.

21) State Institute for School Leadership Educational planning & Management

`125.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for establishing State Institute for school leadership educational planning and management.

22) Non-Govt. Secondary schools - Maintenance

`2250.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme during 2011-12

23) Revision of District Gazetteers

`20.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme during 2011-12

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

1. Other Schemes

`31170.83 lakhs are proposed for implementation of the following district sector schemes, of which `2591.54 lakhs for SCP, `1584.62 lakhs for TSP and `5000.00 lakhs for SDP.

1. Training for in service teachers
2. Scholarship & Incentives.
3. Private high schools completing 7 years of existence-GIA.
4. Residential high schools-other minorities
5. Reimbursement of fees to Anglo- Indian students studying in standards I to X.
6. Government secondary schools –High schools.
7. Additions & alterations
8. Financial assistance and Reimbursement of fees and VidyaVikasa
9. Supply of materials

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1. Opening of schools for girls KGBW Model `2400.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme of which `600.00 and `300.00 for SCP & TSP respectively.
2. Infrastructure facilities for High schools `2700.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme of which `700.00 lakhs and `300.00 lakhs for SCP & TSP respectively.
3. Compound wall and playground `300.00 lakhs are proposed under this Scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

`8350.00 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`4450.00 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	16000.00	4000.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	38795.00
Externally Aided Projects	-	
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	
New Schemes	-	
Total: State Sector	-	42795.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	31170.83
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	31170.83
Grand Total	-	73965.83

Pre-University Education

Pre-University Education continues to be an extension of High School Education through Composite Junior Colleges, a part of First Grade Colleges, and Independent Junior Colleges. The enrolment at Pre-University level is 10 lakhs and the total number of institutions is 3269. Transparency in the conduct of Examinations, Examination reforms, decentralisation of administration through District Offices of Pre-University Education, equipping Govt. Pre-University Colleges with buildings, furniture and laboratory facilities are the main thrust areas.

There are 1200 Govt., 638 aided, 1647 unaided and 178 Corporation & BIFUR PU colleges are in the State. Student strength for last five years is as follows:

Sl.No.	Year	I PUC	II PUC
1	2005	412240	340296
2	2006	427988	361807
3	2007	529879	433183
4	2008	534430	434425
5	2009	555911	428580
6	2010	556414	427845

Year by year the strength of students gaining admission to PUC course is increasing. Students are continuing their higher studies in large number. In order to provide opportunity to continuing higher studies the State had introduced number of schemes and opened new PU colleges. It is also priorities to construction of classrooms and PU College buildings.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Pre-University Education	17150.00	17150.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A provision of ` 23905.00 lakhs under state sector has been proposed for Pre-university Education.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Direction and Administration

₹150.00 lakhs are proposed towards salary component of directorate and DD's Office and also for computer wing maintenance & vehicle hire charges.

2) Pre-University Education – Examinations

₹350.00 lakhs are proposed towards various academic activities. Conducting Orientation/refresher training programmes teleconference programme, preparation bridge course material and supply of notebooks to weak students; of which ₹75.00 lakhs and ₹75.00 lakhs earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

3) Junior Colleges

A sum of ₹17550.00 lakhs is proposed during 2011-12 for the payment of salary of Government Junior Colleges staff sanctioned under plan including principals, lectures, guest lectures and other non teaching staff; of which ₹6390.13 lakhs for SCP and ₹2000.00 lakhs for TSP.

4) PU College Building (capital)

₹5855.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for is construction of PU College building of which ₹1000.00 lakhs for spill over works and ₹4855.00 lakhs is for PU College building under NABARD. Up to end of 2009-10 constructions of 3580 classrooms and 146 new PU College buildings and 42 Lab rooms have been takeup under RIDF scheme. 946 classrooms and 42 lab rooms have completed and remaining are under progress.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 6465.13 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 2075.00 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	23905.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	23905.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	23905.00

State Education Research and Training (DSERT)

The Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT) was established with the objective of improving academic standards in school education by conducting refresher course, workshops, seminars, exhibitions etc. for teachers, students and teacher educators. Management of 131 teacher training institutes and 62 B.Ed., colleges vests with this directorate. This directorate is also in-charge of production of textbooks for classes I to X.

With the establishment of District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) and Colleges of Teachers Education (CTEs) the DSERT has been entrusted with the task of Planning, Monitoring and supporting field level training centres. DSERT is drawing up the Annual Plan of action for DIETS and CTEs, fixing targets for achievement, providing packages for training material for use of DIETs and CTEs and serving as coordinating agency at the State level in the implementation of externally aided projects.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Science Education, Yoga Education, Educational Technology, ICT at schools and Teacher Education are also implemented through this Department.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
State Education Research and Training (DSERT)	790.00	790.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 650.00 lakhs has been proposed under state sector for State Education Research & Training.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEME

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Director State Educational Research and Training

` 10.00 lakhs are proposed for arranging Science Exhibitions, conducting of works shops and seminars on Science.

2) Developmental Activities of State Institute of Science (including crash programme)

` 60.00 lakhs are proposed for arranging Science Exhibitions, conducting of works shops and seminars on Science.

3) Department of SCERT

` 100.00 lakhs are proposed recurring expenditure and buildings maintenances

4) Information Technology- Mahiti Sindhu

This Programme envisages i) Capacity building and Collaborative activities by developing course modules and providing inputs for technical and academic developments for students and teachers, training programme for teachers & activity programme for students, material development for teachers & students and documentation of all activities.

Under this project, every year 3 lakhs students from 1009 Government High Schools are benefited in learning computer and computer based education. Also 10 days computer training programme is being conducted for two teachers per computer for both Primary & Secondary schools during midterm and summer vacations.

A sum of ` 530.00 lakhs is proposed to provide during 2011-12 for this scheme. Of which ` 200.00 lakhs & ` 100.00 lakhs earmarked for SCP & TSP respectively.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 200.00 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 100.00 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	700.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	700.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	700.00

Mass Education

Mass Education aims at spreading the message of importance of acquiring to non-literates in the age group of 9-35 through total literacy and post literacy campaigns. The establishment of continuing education centres to sustain interest in reading among neo literates and preventing from relapsing into illiteracy is also a major objective of the programme.

The National Literacy Mission has taken up the total literacy programme for educating the illiterate masses. Total literacy campaign programme have been launched in the state to cover about 80 lakhs non-literates in the age group 9-35 years. Under this programme, 23 projects have been started and 21 posts literacy projects have been sanctioned to the state.

As per the 2001 census Karnataka State has a population of 5.27 crores. The State's literacy rate is 67.04 percent. The female literacy is 57.45 percent and Male literacy is 75.29 percent. Karnataka has completed the total literacy campaign and post literacy campaign in all the districts. Government of India has sanctioned the continuing education programme for 18 districts at a total cost of `60.49 crores. The sanction for the remaining 9 districts is awaited. Karnataka Adult Education Council has been abolished. Karnataka State was selected for UNESCO-NLM award for 2000 for its achievement in implementation of literacy programme and new innovation. A logo has been prepared for Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority. Number of Neo literates made in 11th plan period is 12 lakhs.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Mass Education	790.00	790..00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 650.00 lakhs have been proposed for State sector & `220.70 lakhs under District sector is proposed for Mass Education Programmes.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) State Adult Education Programme – Strengthening of Administrative Structure at State Level

₹ 30.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme.

1) State Level Literacy Programme

₹ 125.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. This budget proposed under this scheme will be utilised for various literacy programme and literacy camp for SC/ST through Karnataka state literacy mission. It is also proposed to create taluk literacy office in 106 backward taluk to monitor the literacy programme.

2) Karnataka State Adult Education Council

₹ 50.00 lakhs are proposed for KSAEC for training programme and salary of staff.

3) Continuing Education Centre

₹ 150.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this scheme as state share will be utilized for literacy programme in 9 districts for IV year under continuing education programme and one district for V year.

4) Implementation of Sakshara Bharath

₹ 295.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme during 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing schemes

₹ 220.70 lakhs have been proposed during 2011-12 to implement the following schemes under district sector.

1. Adult literacy programme - office expenses.
2. Jana Shikshana Nilaya

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 105.30 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 50.00 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	650.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	650.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	220.70
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	220.70
Grand Total	-	870.70

Vocational Education

Vocationalisation of Education has been a major concern in the context of the overall transformation of the Education System in the Country. The report of the Education Commission (1964 – 68) has proposed the justification for Vocational courses within the prevailing systems of General Education. Vocationalisation assumed greater significance under the 10 + 2 pattern of Education. The National Education Policy of 1986 considers vocational courses at the Higher Secondary Stage not has a preparation for College, but as period for repairing the increasing number of school levels for different vocation in life. Vocational Education at the +2 stage was started in the State in 1977 with the following objectives:

Karnataka was the first state to implement Vocational Education in +2 state during 1977-78. The courses are held in about 562 colleges in 29 trades during 2009-10. During 2008-09 `1464.00 lakhs under plan and `976.58 lakhs have been spent.. The main objectives of the department are:

- To fulfil national goals of Rural Development and removal of unemployment.
- To impart Education relevant to productivity and build up manpower to meet the need of middle level manpower.
- To divert a sizeable group of students at the +2 level to vocational streams, to prevent the rush to universities.
- To prepare students for self-employment.

The major vocational areas identified for imparting education are Agriculture, Commerce, Technical Services and Home Science.

During the 11th Five year Plan it is proposed to start short-term courses in 100 Government Institutions every year.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Vocational Education	1350.00	1350.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `1600.00 lakhs have been proposed for Vocational Education under state sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education

The National Education Policy of 1986 considers vocational courses at the Higher Secondary Stage not as a preparation for College, but as period for repairing the increasing number of school levels for different vocation in life. Vocational Education at the +2 stage was started in the State in 1977. Vocationalisation of Education has been a major concern in the context of the overall transformation of the Education System in the Country. `13.50 crores is proposed for the scheme. The report of the Education Commission (1964 – 68) has proposed the justification for Vocational courses within the prevailing systems of General Education. Vocationalisation assumed greater significance under the 10 + 2 pattern of Education.

`1600.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme.

f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

`259.20 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`104.00 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1600.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	1600.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	1600.00

Language Development

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Language Development	720.00	720.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

Sums of ` 600.00 lakhs have been proposed for Language Development under state sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

1) Central Sector Schemes for Improvement of Sanskrit Education

A sum of ` 1000.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Government Sanskrit Colleges

` 70.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

2) Scholarship & Seminars

A sum of ` 50.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 awarding scholarship for Sanskrit students of high schools and organising district level seminars.

3) Central Plan scheme of Infrastructure Facility for Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote

`40.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 as state share and `5.00 lakhs are earmarked as central share.

4) Dwaita Vedanta Students and Research Foundation

`15.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for this scheme.

5) Kalpatharu Sanskrit Academy, Bangalore

`15.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme as state share and `5.00 lakhs are earmarked as central share.

6) Sanskrit University

`410.00 lakhs are provided during 2010-11 as development grants to Sanskrit University.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

`97.20 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`39.30 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	600.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	600.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	600.00

Universities & Higher Education

There are 11 Universities coming under purview of higher education department they are Mysore, Karnataka, Bangalore, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Kuvempu, Kannada, Tumkur, Open University and Vishweswaraiiah Technological University and Women University Bijapur. Law University at Hubli comes under purview of Law and Rajeev Gandhi Health University at Bangalore comes under purview of Medical Education Similarly Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal and Fisheries Universities are comes under purview of respective sector. During 2010-11 it is proposed to establish Vijaynagar Krishnadevaraya University at Bellary.

Older Universities are receiving grants from the University Grants Commission in addition to State Plan grants. Provision for infra-structural requirements of new universities funding for new projects, expenses of new courses introduced and grants to institutes of higher learning are proposed through programmes in this sector.

The programmes include providing grants-in-aid for developmental activities to Mysore, Karnataka, Bangalore, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Kuvempu and Kannada Universities and new universities including the Technical University and the Open University. Grants-in-aid were proposed to institutes of higher learning like the Institute for Social and Economic Change and the National Law School and research institutions like the Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote. Dwaita Vedanta studies and research foundation and Kalpataru Sanskrit Academy.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Universities & Higher Education	6840.70	6840.70

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `6000.00 lakhs have been proposed for Universities & Higher Education programmes under state sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Assistance to Universities - Mysore University

` 30.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12 as a developmental grant.

2) Assistance to Universities - Karnataka University

` 300.00.00 lakhs are provided to Karnataka University as a developmental grant.

3) Assistance to Universities - Bangalore University

` 50.00 lakhs are provided to Bangalore University as a developmental grant.

4) Assistance to Universities - Gulbarga University

` 300.00 lakhs are provided to Gulbarga University as a developmental grant.

5) Assistance to Universities - Mangalore University

` 150.00 lakhs are provided for developmental grant.

6) Assistance to Universities - Kannada University

` 600.00 lakhs are provided for expenditure on salaries and other Developmental activities.

7) Assistance to Universities - Kuvempu University

` 200.00 lakhs are provided for expenditure on salaries and other Developmental activities.

8) Vishweshwaraiah Technological University, Belgaum

` 10.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

9) Open University (Assistance to Universities)

` 100.00 lakhs are provided for development activities.

10) Institution of chairs in Universities

` 20.00 lakhs are provided for institution of chairs

11) Dravidian University (Assistance to Universities)

`5.00 lakhs are provided for Dravidian University.

12) Women University

`650.00 lakhs are provided for Women University for salaries and other developmental activities.

13) Tumkur University (Assistance to Universities)

`695.00 lakhs are provided to Tumkur University as a developmental grant.

14) Diploma course in Hampi University

`20.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

15) Centre for Tulu at Dravidian University Kuppam in AP

`10.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme

16) Davangere University

`600.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

17) Institute for social and Economic Change

`60.00 lakhs are provided for Institute for Higher Studies Institute for Social and Economic Change.

18) National Law School

`400.00 lakhs are provided for National Law School.

19) Centre for Multi Disciplinary Research -Dharwad

`100.00 lakhs are provided for Centre for Multi Disciplinary Research.

20) Music University

`300.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

21) Karnataka State Council for Higher Education

`200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

22) Lalithakala University

`200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

23) Belgaum University

₹ 450.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

24) Vijaynagar University, Bellary

₹ 450.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

25) NAAC

The Budget provided under this head will be utilized for providing infrastructure like library books, buildings laboratory equipments furniture for Government College. Books and other teaching materials will be provided to college SC\ST students out of the SCP and TSP earmarking.

₹ 100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 1036.80 lakhs are earmarked out of ₹ 6000.00 lakhs provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 419.20 lakhs are earmarked out of ₹ 6000.00 lakhs provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

		(` lakhs)
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes		-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	6000.00
New Schemes	-	
Total: State Sector		6000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	
Grand Total		6000.00

Collegiate Education

The main aim and responsibility is to bring up students in all respect to reach Higher Education level, especially for the development of SC/ST, rural area and financially and socially backward and weaker section people and women.

Administration and maintenance of Govt. First Grade Colleges and sanction of grant, opening of new Govt. First Grade Colleges at the places of demand in the State. Providing land, building and infrastructure facilities to the existing Govt. First Grade Colleges are the priority.

There are 356 Government Colleges, 1 Government Law College and 299 Aided colleges in the State. Government Colleges have 5435 teaching and 2538 non-teaching staff. There are 6671 teaching and 3821 non-teaching staff working in private colleges.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Collegiate Education	40317.30	40317.30

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `42500.00 lakhs has been provided under state sector for Collegiate Education.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Direction of Collegiate Education

`215.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12 for salary of 6 Register regional office, Salary of Central and regional office and recurring charges.

2) Other Government Colleges

`21805.50 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12 for salaries of 3381 teaching, 1967 non-teaching staff, honorarium for guest lecturer of Government Colleges and e-governance related software development and maintenance. Books and other materials will be provided to SC\ST students out of the SCP and TSP earmarking.

3) Opening of Science Course in 17 Govt. Colleges

`1000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

4) Collegiate Education-Teaching

`130.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

5) Sanchi Honnamma Scholarships

`123.50 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

6) Scholarships to encourage bright students to study science at degree level (Sir C.V. Raman)

`90.50 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12 for award of scholarships to bright students to encourage studying science at degree level.

7) Kitturrani Chennamma Puraskar

`80.50 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for award scholarship to girls' student studying art, science and commerce course.

8) Introduction of Computer Education at degree College

`100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

9) Degree College at Bijapur

`198.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12 to meet the salary & recurring expenditure of Degree College at Bijapur.

10) Women's College at Mysore

`157.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 to meet the salary & recurring expenditure Women's College at Mysore.

11) Land acquisition

` 1000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

12) Capital Outlay Construction of Colleges Buildings

Providing buildings for Government College is priority of the government. In this direction government had sought NABARD assistance.

` 14000.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for construction of Government College building, out of which ` 2400.00 lakhs earmarked for NABARD works.

13) Soft Skill Development in Colleges

The innovative scheme to improve soft skill development for degree students has been introduced. The programme includes, employability soft skill training module on public private partnership, a training programme for value education on public private partnership, a training programme for students in English Communicative skills on public private partnership.

During the year 2010-11, 120 colleges have been identified for employability soft skill training module, 356 Government colleges have been identified for both training programme for value education and training programme for students in English Communicative skills.

` 1000.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

14) Buildings for Engineering Colleges

` 2000.00 lakhs is provided during 2011-12 for this scheme.

15) Education loans for admission to professional colleges interest subsidies

` 100.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for this scheme.

16) Karnataka Knowledge Commission

` 500.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 6480.00 lakhs are earmarked out of ₹ 42500.00 lakhs provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 2620.00 lakhs are earmarked out of ₹ 42500.00 lakhs provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

		(₹ lakhs)
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes		-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	42500.00
New Schemes	-	
Total: State Sector		42500.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	
New Schemes	-	
Total: District Sector	-	
Grand Total		42500.00

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Karnataka is identified as one of the leading states in the country with fast development in Information Technology and Industrial growth. In this direction Technical Education is passing through a competitive mode to introduce several schemes and methods for an improved and effective technical education system.

There are 174 Engineering Colleges, 273 Polytechnics, 6 Junior Technical Schools and 3 Fine Arts Colleges coming under the purview of the Department of Technical Education. Among 174 Engineering Colleges, fourteen are under the Govt./University and eleven are aided institutions and the remaining 159 colleges are unaided. Out of 273 polytechnics, 81 are under Government, 44 are aided and 148 are unaided private polytechnics.

Library books, Furniture, Equipment, and Hostel furniture are being proposed to Government Polytechnics, Training Programmes have been conducted for the various Government/Aided Polytechnic students as well as passed out students under Career Guidance Supervisory Development and Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Technical Education	11940.00	11940.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `9900.00 lakhs has been provided under state sector for Technical Education.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) Director of Technical Education (Direction & Administration)

₹ 100.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for salaries of 26 staff and other office expenses.

2) Fine Arts College

₹ 100.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for payment of grant to Fine Arts College. This also includes adhoc grant to Chitrakala parishat Bangalore and Chitrakala School Gadag.

3) Assistance to Non – Government Colleges & Institutions

Budget provided would be utilized for salary (Govt. share 85%) to the 2724 staff of working in the Government Aided Polytechnics.

₹ 3000.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 2011-12

4) Govt. Polytechnic

Budget provided under this scheme will be utilized for the salary to 2460 staff of 81 Government Polytechnic in the state. This also includes for general expenses and procurement of equipments, furniture, Library books etc.

₹ 2245.00 lakhs is provided during 2011-12 for this scheme.

5) Scholarship and incentive (General)

The funds are meant for Students studying in Government Aided and Private Engineering Colleges. Scholarships will be provided to the children of the defense employees who have sought admission to Engineering Colleges. Fee concessions to the SC/ST students who have sought admission in the Engineering Colleges will also given. Subsidy to the students who have sought admission in the Engineering Colleges in higher fee category through CET. Total exemption from fee to the students having BPL card who have secured 80% marks in PUC and sought admission in Engineering College through CET. Helping the SC/ST students / BPL card holders.

₹ 1000.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

6) Engineering Colleges and Institution

For Construction and repairs of 10 government and 3 University Engineering colleges are take-up during 2010-11.

₹ 750.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

7) Buildings for Tech. schools, Polytechnics and Engg. Colleges.

`100.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for maintenance and repairs of 59 Government Polytechnics.

8) School of Mines, K.G.F.

`25.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for recurring expenses of school at Kolar Gold Mines.

9) Technical improvement on Quality Improvement Project

This Project cost shared by Government of India and state in ratio 75:25 Strengthening Institutions to produce high quality engineers for better employability, Scaling-up postgraduate education and development and innovation, Establishing centers for excellence for focused applicable research. Training of faculty for effective Teaching, and Enhancing institutional and impart special teaching methods through satellite and special importance is being to teach Spoken English especially to Diploma students. ` 200.00 lakhs are provided for state share

`150.00 lakhs is provided during 2011-12 for this scheme.

10) EDUSAT

`30.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for this scheme. The Budget provided under the scheme is utilized for the telecast lesson to all engineering and polytechnic in the state.

11) Buildings for Polytechnics

`1900.00 lakhs is provided during 2011-12 for this scheme.

12) Equipment for New Colleges

During the year 2007-08 eight Government engineering colleges have been established to meet the demand. Equipment and machinery is required for the 4th year classes. It is proposed to provide equipment and machinery required for 4th year classes.

`500.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for this scheme.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 1944.00 lakhs are earmarked out of ₹ 9900.00 lakhs provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 786.00 lakhs are earmarked out of which ₹ 9900.00 lakhs provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	9900.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	9900.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	9900.00

ART AND CULTURE

Kannada and Culture

The Directorate of Kannada and Culture came into being with a twofold mission; the development of Kannada and implementation and publicity of the schemes essentially projecting the literature and culture of Karnataka.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Kannada & Culture	20271.50	20271.50

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 115.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

1) Pension to Artists in Indigent Circumstances

`9.00 lakhs are proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 in the ratio of 2:1 between Central and State to help artists who are in indigent condition. `6.00 lakhs are Central share and `3.00 lakhs are State share.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1. Directions and Administration

`250.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for maintenance of Kannada Bhavana, organizing workshops for officer and staff

at all district. Conducting Kannada learning classes for Non-Kannadiga. Organising Kannada Jagruthi Sammelana in 52 boarder taluks.

2. Jayachamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts – Mysore

`10.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized to meet salary of teaching and non-teaching staff and other activities. This institution offers training in Fine arts at Mysore.

3. Financial Assistance to Film and Drama Training Institute

`150.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for Jayachamarajendra academy for its activities and financial assistant to various film and drama training institutions.

4. Open Air Theatre

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for salary of the Rangayana Mysore and GIA to the Rangayana Dharwad.

5. Kannada Book Authority

`50.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized to promote the activities of Kannada Book Authority.

6. Hampi Utsava

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for organizing the Hampi Utsava. Renowned artists from the State and from various parts of the country were invited for this Utsava.

7. Kadambotsava

`40.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for celebration of Kadambotsava at Banavasi to commemorate the erstwhile grandeur of Kadamba's.

8. Assistance to Professional Drama Companies

`30.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for financial assistance to company theaters, which are at the verge of destruction. Aid is given to rejuvenate 16-20 professional Drama Troupes every year.

9. Kannada Abhivrudhi Pradhikara

`200.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

10. National and State Festivals Special Schemes

` 1800.00 lakhs are proposed for this Scheme. The budget released will be utilised for the following activities:

1. Production of film on eminent writers and various cultural types.
2. Organising cultural programme at cultural programme organised by cultural association.
3. Organising State level Vachana Sangeethotsava
4. Organising Purandara Utsava and Basava Jayanthi.

11. Assistance to District Rangamandira

` 500.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for upgradation of districts Ranga Mandira's and their maintenance. It is also taken up moderation of Mysore Kalamandir & Vanaranga.

12. Suvarna Karnataka

` 250.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for construction of Suvarna Kannada Bhavanas, balance works of seven Suvarna complexes, maintenance of Suvarna Rangamandira and Gadi Bhavan.

13. Assistance to State Academies

` 520.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be released as GIA to Academies.

14. GIA to Janapada Parishath

` 50.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

15. GIA to Kannada Sahitya Parishath

` 275.00 lakhs are proposed for GIA to Kannada Sahitya Parishath.

16. Janapada Jatre

` 100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for organizing Janpada Jatre in all district headquarters.

17. Reprint of Kannada Classics

` 50.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for reprinting of Kannada classics of eminent poets.

18. Promotion of Kannada & Culture

`922.25 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for following activities:

1. Construction of Ranga mandir in new districts.
2. Organizing festivals like Kittur festival, Hosial festival, Lakundi festival.
3. Construction of Suvarna Complexs.
4. Janapada Study.

19. Non Government Institutions

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

20. Basaveshwara Prashasthi

`40.00 lakhs are proposed for awarding Basaveshwara Prashasthi.

21. Buildings-Kannada Bhavan

`185.75 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for construction of Open Air Theatres, maintenance of Kannada Bhavana, Ravindra Kala Kshethra. The budget also released to Archaeology and Museums for its activities.

22. Belgaum Vishwa Kannada Samelana

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for organizing World Kannada meet at Belgaum.

23. Translation of Kannada Literature to Other Languages

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for translation of Kannada literature to other languages.

24. Swathantra Yodhara Gramagala Abhivridhi

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for the development of villages of freedom fighters.

25. Suvarna Soudha – Border Areas

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for construction of Suvarna Soudha in border taluks.

26. Gadi Development Authority

`250.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme

27. Reprinting of Book Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

` 5.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme

28. Prize to Candidates passing IAS/IPS//IFS & other central Services Examinations in Kannada

` 25.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme

29. Grants to Literary & cultural Organisations

` 1317.50 lakhs are proposed for the scheme

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other ongoing schemes

` 69.59 lakhs proposed for the district sector schemes.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

` 1863.00 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

` 753.25 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	6.00	3.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	11497.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	6.00	11500.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	69.59
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	69.59
Grand Total	6.00	11569.59

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

The activities of the Department of Archaeology and Museums include archaeological excavations, explorations, numismatic studies, epigraphically survey and restoration and preservation of ancient monuments besides maintenance of archaeological museums.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Archaeology & Museums	3334.98	3334.98

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `3000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1. Director of Archaeology and Museum

`323.00 lakhs are proposed to meet the recurring cost of the department of Archaeology and Museum.

2. Heritage Commission

`50.00 lakhs proposed for the improvement and maintenance of Government Museums.

3. Hampi Development Authority

`25.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for providing GIA to Hampi Development Authority for taking development in Hampi.

4. Heritage Museum

`1.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for establishing in Heritage Museum.

5. Improvement of Government Museums

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

6. XIII Finance commission for Heritage protection

`2500.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for establishing in Heritage protection.

7. Archaeology and Museum

`1.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for Building construction.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

`486.00 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`196.50 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	3000.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	3000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	3000.00

ARCHIVES

The department of Archives is responsible for the maintenance and acquisition of ancient documents, which have historical and cultural importance.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Archives	80.00	80.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 80.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1) State Archive Unit

` 80.00 lakhs have been earmarked to meet the recurring cost of the State Archive unit.

f) New schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 12.96 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 5.24 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	80.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	80.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	80.00

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Under the Karnataka Public Libraries Act 1965, the Department of Public Libraries has established. In the State one State Central Library, 20 City Central Libraries, 29 District Central Libraries, 5714 Gram Panchayat libraries, 15 Mobile Library Units Libraries were function in Taluk Head Quarters, Municipalities and City Municipal Councils and Branch Libraries.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Public Libraries	2302.91	2302.91

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `2000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1. State Central Library, Bangalore

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for salary of staff, for providing infrastructure to libraries.

2. District Library Authorities under Section 31 of Karnataka Libraries Act 1965

`1750.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. Of Rs.324.00 lakhs and Rs.131.0 lakhs for SCP and TSP respectively. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized towards

State contribution to Raja Ram Mohan Roy Trust, construction of library building in SC/ST colony, continuation of 200 libraries in slum & ST colony, continuation of book bank & general library & recurring costs.

3. Supports to Library

₹ 150.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for construction, addition & alteration of library building.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 324.00 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 131.00 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2000.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	2000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	2000.00

YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS

Karnataka is one of the leading States in the promotion of Youth activities in the country. The needs of rural and urban youth, student and Non-student in their pursuits in social, economic, and cultural developments, involvement in constructive activities developments of sports & games promotion of self employment etc, are being attended by the government through the Directorate of Youth services and sports and also through voluntary Organizations and Sports Associations.

Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations, implementation of the National Service Scheme, sports training, youth activities at the state youth centre, awards to sports persons and construction of stadium at district and taluka level are the main activities of the department.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Youth Services & Sports	7245.86	7245.86

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of 7634.86 lakhs has been provided of which ` 6500.00 lakhs is in State Sector and ` 1134.86 lakhs is in District Sector share.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. National Service Scheme

` 1594.20 lakhs have been provided for this scheme of which ` 664.25 lakhs are State share and ` 929.95 lakhs are Central Share.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Incentive Scholarships to High School Students for Participating at State/National Level Sports

`47.00 lakhs have been provided for this scheme during 2011-12. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for awarding scholarship to high school students who are participating and who have won medals at State and National level sports. It is also utilized for organizing district and state level youth festival and payment of honorarium to student welfare officers.

2) State Youth Centre

`65.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12, to meet the expenses of the State Youth Centre.

3) Bharat Scouts

`60.00 lakhs are provided as grants-in-aid to Bharat Scouts during 2011-12. Bharat Scouts is a Voluntary organization, which aims to inculcate discipline and a sense of service among the students at primary, middle and High School level through Scouts movement

4) Girl Guides

`20.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12, as grants-in-aid to Girls Guide.

5) In-house Activities at State Youth Centre

`80.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for in-house activities like basic photographic training campus, seminar, women and social reforms seminars, conduct of various cultural and literary activities in State Youth Centre. It is also utilized for awarding cash award to youths and Youth clubs who have rendered outstanding services in the field of sports, culture and community development

6) Promotion of Sports activities (Legislatures Sports Meet)

`125.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12. The budget will be utilized for giving Cash awards and Ekalavya Award to the sports persons who have achieved excellence in Sports at National and International Level Sports meet. It will also be utilized for conducting sports event for State Legislators.

7) Sports Institutions & Hostels

Imparting sports training to students of various schools to achieve highest place in the sports arena is the main objective of this scheme. For this the department runs Sports schools and hostels. Young sports persons are admitted to these schools and hostels and training them in scientific method.

Two state level sports schools at Kudige in Kodugu Dist and Vidyanagar in Bangalore north taluk for seniors Students of 8th std, (below the age of 14 years) are admitted in the junior division and continued till the 10th std, based on their performance, Bijapur, Belgum Bangalore, Mysore and Davanagere hostels for seniors Students of Ist PUC) below the age of 18 years are admitted in the senior division and continued till their final bachelors degree based on their performance.

23 district level sports schools are opened for sub-juniors at Ramanagar, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Mysore, Mandya, Chamarajanager, Udupi, Hassan, Chikkamagalure, Dakshina Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapura, Dharwad, Ultra Kannada, Bagalkote, Haveri, Gadag, Raichur, Bidar, and Koppal dist, are head quarters. Student of 5th(below the age of 11 years) are admitted in the sub junior division and continued till 7th std based on their performance. Total intake capacity is 1535 students.

`795.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 2011-12, to maintenance of these school/hostels.

8) Sports Authority of Karnataka

`425.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12. The budget provided under this head will be released to Sports Authority of Karnataka as G I A for conducting sports events.

9) Rural Sports & Games

`200.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12, to implement of this scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for conducting sports event in rural areas.

10) Publicity Campaign

`25.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12. The budget provided will be utilized for publication of youth literature and departmental programmes and activities.

11) Training Programme for In-service Officers and Coaches

`5.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12 .The budget provided will be utilized to conduct of training programmes to the officers and coaches of the Department.

12) Construction of Indoor stadia

This amount will be utilized for Development of existing sports infrastructure at taluk, district Stadia, Indoors stadia, and swimming pool. In addition New Youth and Sports infrastructure project will taken up.

During 2010-11, construction /development of 26 district stadium, construction /development of 14 taluk stadium, construction of 5 indoor stadium, construction of 25 playing stadiums in the state.

`2500.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12, to construction of Indoor Stadium and Swimming pool.

13) Yuva Sanjeevani

Yuva Sanjeevani a Health Insurance Scheme for sports persons who are playing national/international level or are representing the state in inter state sports is introduced during 2009-10. The insurance cover can also be different for sports persons at different levels.

This scheme will be covered to the sports person of BPL category and who pay pay 50% of the annual premium.

`10.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Central Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

`1134.86 lakhs are provided for the following schemes.

1. Sports Schools
2. Organization of Sports Meet and Rallies and T.A D.A to their Participants
3. Constructions and Maintenance of Stadia and Others
4. Rural Sports Centres.
5. Sports Promotion in rural Areas
6. Grants for Construction of Indoor stadium and Open Air Theatre- Other Expenditure
7. Financial Assistance to Sports Persons and Wrestlers in Indigent Circumstances.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 1053.00 lakhs is provided during the year 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 425.75 lakhs is provided during the year 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	929.95	664.25
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	5835.75
New Schemes	-	-
Total State Sector	929.95	6500.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1134.86
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	1134.86
Grand Total	929.95	7634.86

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

In terms of Resources for economic development, health of people is indisputably utmost important and therefore health is fundamental to national progress. Government initiatives in public health sector have recorded some noteworthy successes over time. Smallpox and Guinea Worm Disease have been eradicated; Polio is on the verge of being eradicated; Leprosy and Filariasis can be expected to be eliminated in the foreseeable future. There has been a substantial drop in the Total Fertility Rate and Infant Mortality Rate. The success of the initiatives taken in the public health field is reflected in the progressive improvement of many demographic\epidemiological\infrastructural indicators over time.

Achievements through the Years				
Indicator	1991	2001	Current	
Demographic Changes				
Crude Birth Rate	26.9	22.0	19.5 ¹	
Crude Death Rate	9.0	7.8	7.4 ²	
MMR			213 ³	
IMR	80	57	45 ⁴	
1. SRS 2008 2. SRS 2008 3.SRS 2004-06 4.SRS-2008				
Epidemological Shifts				
Malaria (Annual parasite Index)	1.16	3.93	0.69 ¹	
Leprosy (prevalence rate)	16.00	2.10	0.49 ²	
1.Dec.2009 2.Dec.2009				
Infrastructure				
	Required as		Achieved	
	Per Norms		2000	2009
Sub-Centre	7791		8143	8143
PHC	1259		1676	2193
CHC	315		249	325
Beds			43112	60994
Doctors			5202	6700

Increasing the life expectancy of an individual and decrease in the birth, death and infant mortality rate are the main objectives of the health department. This is being done with a wide network of health institutions, i.e., through state level hospitals, district hospitals, taluk hospitals, community health centres, primary health centres and sub centres.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Medical & Public Health	71888.89	71888.89

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `68500.00 lakhs under state sector and `10229.18 lakhs under District sector is proposed for Health Services.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

1. National Anti-Malaria Programme (U)

A sum of `100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme which consists of central share only. The budget provide under this head will be utilized for Grant-in-aid to city Municipalities of Bellary, Bangalore Urban, Raichur, Hotspot, Belgaum, Tumkur, Hassan, Chikmagalur for eradication of Malaria.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

1. National Guinea worm eradication Programme

A sum of `16.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme of which `8.00 lakhs central share and `8.00 lakhs state share. The budget provides is towards salary of one Health Supervisor at Directorate sanctioned under the programme.

2. Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme

A sum of `69.06 lakhs are proposed for this scheme of which `69.06 lakhs central share. The budget proposed towards diseases surveillance throughout Karnataka and integration of laboratory and operational costs.

3. Karnataka State Blindness Control Society

A sum of `540.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme as central share towards Grant-in-Aid to Karnataka State Blindness Control Society.

4. National Iodine deficiency disorder Control Programme

A sum of `25.00 lakhs are proposed for this programmes central share towards salary for 5 posts sanctioned under the scheme for implementation of the programme.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1. Karnataka Health System Development and Reforms Project

World Bank assisted Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project is launched on 10-12-2006. The total cost is `897.77 crores of which IAD credit allocation is `616.67 crores and project period is 5 years. Main objective is “to increase the utilization of essential health services (curative, preventive and public health), particularly in underserved areas and among vulnerable groups, to accelerate achievement of the health-related UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

`14900.00 lakhs are proposed for the following components.

1. Organisation
2. Public Health Competitive Fund (PHCF)
3. Health Financing
4. Programme Management and Evaluation
5. Service Improvement challenge fund
6. Project Management and Evaluation (Capital Outlay)
7. Service Improvement challenge fund (SICF) –Capital Outlay

2. Secondary Level Hospital

KFW assisted Secondary Level Hospital Development Project II Phase implementation commenced in 2007. Under this Project construction, renovation and expansion of 21 hospitals in Gulbarga Revenue Division at cost of `7528.00 lakhs have been taken up.

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1. Buildings for Health, ISM & Drugs Control Department –Land and Building

`5.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme.

2. Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics, Hospitals for Epidemic Diseases and T.B Sanatoria, Major District Hospitals & Blood Banks

`483.66 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The Budget proposed under this head is towards the salary and allowances of staff working in 54 institutions spread all over the State. The number of staff under this Budget head is 335. Along with salary and allowances, non-salary component of like purchase of drugs and other essentials are proposed.

3. Bangalore Accidents Rehabilitation Society (Sanjay Gandhi Hospital)

`270.00 lakhs are proposed as GIA to Bangalore Accident Rehabilitation Centre (Sanjay Gandhi Hospital) towards hospital necessities.

4. Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, Raichur

`100.00 lakhs are proposed as Grant-in-Aid. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for the treatment of BPL patients at OPEC Hospital (Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital Raichur).

5. Karnataka Health System Development Project transferred to State (Taken over by Directorate)

`9308.22 lakhs are proposed for salary for staff sanctioned under KHSDP and subsequently transferred to state. Total number of institutions is 126 and total number of staff is 4631. This also includes non-salary expenses such as transportation and building maintenance etc.

6. Telemedicine Project (Phase-II)

`10.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for corpus fund for trust for telemedicine and telecardiology programme.

7. Geriatric Services

`91.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for starting a Geriatrics ward (10 beds) in all the district hospital in phased manner.

8. Direction and Administration

`27.00 lakhs are proposed for continuation of the Additional Director (Primary Health) and one post of Driver in the Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services.

9. Health and Family Welfare Training Centre

`1.10 lakhs are proposed for reorientation of medical officer and para medical staff at district TB centres & FW training centre and state institute of health & FW.

10. Mental Health Projects, NMEP, Cholera and FCP and KFD

A sum of `6.36 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for-

1. Leprosy - Continuation of Urban Leprosy Centres at GH, Shahapur, Gulbarga, Sr.NMS post – 1
2. Extension of Mental Health Project for additional districts as per Bellary model for drugs. IEC activities and training materials.
3. Filariasis -Procurement of drugs and materials.

11. Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society

A sum of `1.00 lakhs are proposed as Grant in Aid to Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society.

12. National Programme for prevention & Control of Blindness & control of Visual Impairment Blindness and Trachoma

A sum of ` 135.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme.

13. Vajapeyi Arogya Shree(Suvarna Arogya Suraksha)

This is a Public Private Partnership scheme to provide Health care to below poverty line families for 402 identified serious medical conditions requiring specified Tursuary care. The scheme is being implemented in first phase in the 6 Districts Viz. Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadigir, Raichur, Bellary and Koppal. The beneficiary is eligible benefit from ` 1,50,000 to ` 2,00,000 on family floater basis. 16 lakhs below poverty line families in this above districts have been identified as beneficiaries. 45 Hospitals have been empanelled under the scheme. The scheme is administrated through Suvarna Arogya Trust through third party arbitrator (TPA). The patient and one accompanying person is proposed transportation cost from his native place to the Hospitals. Treatment charges, food charges during his stay in the hospital.

A sum of ` 4000.00 lakhs is proposed during 2011-12. Of ` 1424.00 lakhs and ` 1424.00 lakhs for SCP and TSP respectively.

14. Buildings (capital)

A sum of ` 10200.00 lakhs is proposed during 2011-12 for construction of 53 Community Health Centres building 21 Taluk Hospitals building which are upgraded from 50 bedded to 100 bedded Hospitals. Of ` 1700.00 lakhs and ` 1000.00 lakhs for SCP and TSP respectively.

15. Comprehensive Maternal Health care (Thayi Bhagya)

In order to provide quality services and special care for vulnerable sections specially Women and Children has drawn up special programmes, they are Madilu, Prasuthi Aaraike, Janani Suraksha Yojane, Thayi Bhagya programme.

- a) **Madilu**- This is a unique programme where the requirement of both mother and child in the immediate period after delivery is met. A kit comprising 19 items of day to day both for mother and child worth ` 1260/- is given to the beneficiaries. Below poverty line women delivering in Govt. Hospitals for two live deliveries are given the kit at the discharge time.
- b) **Prasoothi Aaraike**: Under this programme an amount of ` 2000 as cash incentive (` 1000 is given in the last trimester and ` 1000 after delivery in Govt. Hospitals) is given to below poverty line pregnant mothers for nutritional supplements Only for the first two deliveries enabling them to buy essential nourishment for self and new born. Presently, 2,46,024 beneficiaries have availed of this benefit.
- c) **Janani Suraksha Yojane** – Below poverty line pregnant ladies (for the first two deliveries) are given ` 500 for home delivery ` 700 for institutional delivery, ` 600 in Urban areas and ` 1500 is given for Caesarian deliveries. 4,97,165 beneficiaries have availed the facilities.

- d) **Chiranjeevi:** Recognized Private Hospitals are reimbursed an amount of `3.00 lakhs and recognized Government Institutions will get an amount of `1.5 lakhs for every 100 deliveries conducted in their institution including surgeries. The services are free to patients. The Schemes is being implemented in 7 'C' Districts viz. Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Koppal, Raichur and Chamarajanagar. 30,346 beneficiaries have availed and benefited. 27 Government Hospital, 58 Private Hospital, Total 86 have been empanelled.

A sum of `8200.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12. Of `4093.77 lakhs and `1358.17 lakhs for SCP and TSP respectively.

16.Establishment of EMRI (Aroghya Kavacha)

Aroghya Kavacha is a programme to provide quick and free emergency transportation and free pre hospital stabilization treatment throughout the State. The services of these vehicles can be utilized by dialing toll free no. "108.

A sum of `4500.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011.12. Of `1865.03 lakhs and `752.58 lakhs for SCP and TSP respectively.

17. Establishment of General Hospital in Bangalore

A sum of `1400.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011.12 for construct of 250 beded hospital at Indiranagar Bangalore and OPD Block at KC General Hospital, Malleshwaram Bangalore. Of `500.00 lakhs and `200.00 lakhs for SCP and TSP respectively.

20. Aroghya Bhavan -Capital

`50.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for construction of Health Office complex at Bangalore under PPP.

21.National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) –(State Share)

Government of India's Flagship Programme National Rural Health Mission is being implemented in the State. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare was launched on 12th April, 2005 by the Government of India to improve medical facilities in all the rural area in the country. A sum of `11500.00 lakhs is proposed during 2011.12. Of `2170.00 lakhs and `870.00 lakhs for SCP and TSP respectively.

Goals of the Mission are;

- Reduction in IMR and MMR.
- Universal access to public health services such as women's health, child health, safe drinking water and sanitation, immunization and nutrition.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

Expected Outcomes from the Mission are;

- IMR reduced to 25 per 1000 live births by 2012.
- Maternal Mortality reduced to 100/100000 live births by 2012.
- TFR reduced to 1.8 by 2012.
- Reduction in mortality due to malaria & dengue.
- Filariasis elimination 2015.
- 85% cure rate under TB DOTs.
- Upgrading 192 FRUs. Increase utilization of FRUs from 20% to 75%;
- Engaging 39195 ASHAs in the districts

One of the visions of the Mission is to increase public spending on health from 0.9% to 2.3% of GDP, with the improved arrangement for community financing and risk pooling. The NRHM has proposed an umbrella under which the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) and various National Disease Control Programmes (NDCPs) have been repositioned.

Current status and Goals

Sl. No	Goals and its Indicators	Indicator Type	Base line	Projected	
				2010-2011	2011-2012
1	Reduction in Maternal Mortality (MMR)	HI	213 SRS (2004-06)	125	100
2	Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	HI	45 (SRS-2008)	28	25
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	HI	2.0 (SRS 2008)	1.9	1.8
4	Institutional deliveries	HI	67% (NHFS-3) 65.1% (DLHS-3) 86.4% (CES-2009)	90%	99%
5	Safe deliveries	HI	71.3% NFHS -3	93%	100%
6	Immunization	HI	76.7% (DLHS 3) 78.0% (CES -2009)	-	-
a.	BCG		96.90% (DLHS-3)	100%	100%
b.	DPT		84.80% (DLHS-3)	100%	100%
c.	Polio		90.30% (DLHS-3)	100%	100%
d.	Measles		76.70%(DLHS-3)	95%	100%
e.	Hepatitis B		-	100%	100%
7	Malaria	HI	Reduction of mortality by 50% by 2012		
8	Dengue	HI	Reduction of Mortality by 50% by 2012		
9	Filariasis	HI	Total elimination by 2015		
10	TB cure rate	HI	75%	85%	90%
11	Fully functional Sub centres	SDI	6399	8875	8875

Sl. No	Goals and its Indicators	Indicator Type	Base line	Projected	
				2010-2011	2011-2012
12.a	24x7 PHC's (necessity based)	SDI	896	1200	1679
12.b	With one additional AYUSH Doctor (facility based)		640	640	640
13	Functional FRUs	SDI	117	192	200
14	Janani Suraksha Vahini	SDI	192	192	200
15.	Arogya Kavacha (108 services) deployment for maternal health	SDI	Nil	42%	42%
16.a	Ayush integration with Taluk Hospitals		-	58	100
b.	Ayush Integration with District Hospitals		-	12	12
17	Mobile Medical Units	SDI	5	95	95
18	No.of fully functional VHSCs	CLI	20000	27192	27192
19	ASHA	CLI		30195	39195
a.	Selections (cumulative)		11205	1000	Nil
b.	Trained (Cumulative)		Nil	9000	Nil

22. Public Health Institute

`72.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011.12 for this scheme.

23. Vaccine Institute, Belgaum

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2010.11 for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for development of botanical garden in the premises of the institute.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

₹ 10229.18 lakhs are proposed for the following district sector schemes.

1. Urban health services schemes
2. Maintenance of health buildings
3. Primary Health Centres
4. Upgradation of Primary Health Centres & Community Health Centres
5. Taluk level general hospitals.
6. RIDF works
7. Provisions for Ambulances.
8. National T.B. control programme.
9. Mobile health unit.
10. Mobile health unit.
11. Karnataka health systems development project.
12. Repairs to hospital equipments.
13. National Anti-Malaria programme (Rural- operational cost by state)
14. Mental Health projects-NMEP, Cholera control programmes and KFD
15. Prevention & control of diseases.
16. District health office buildings.
17. Strengthening of PHUs-Maternity Homes
18. Establishment of sub centres (MNP)
19. School health services.
20. Supplies and materials

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2010-11

a) Special Development Plan

1. Purchase of equipments for upgraded PHCs in 39 most backward taluks -

Construction of Hospital buildings has been taken up in 39 most backward talukas. During 2011-12 construction of 4 Primary Health Centres and 54 Primary Health Centres has been completed. Further 28 community Health Centres and 5 Primary Health Centres buildings are expected to complete during the year. For Hospital essentials like Bed, Labour Table, office furniture etc., have to be proposed for completed PHC\CHC.

A sum of ₹ 500.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 2011-12.

2. Opening of Burns and Dialysis wards

Dialysis facilities have been proposed during 2010.11 in 16 Districts Hospitals and 12 Burns ward have been opened in the Districts Hospitals, which are not attached to Medical Colleges with the Nephrologist. The treatment is free to below poverty line patients and ₹ 350.00 is charged for others.

A sum of `581.66 lakhs is proposed during 2011.12 for maintenance and salary. Of `284.80 lakhs and `115.20 lakhs for SCP and TSP respectively.

3. District Hospitals' –Gulbarga & Chamarajangar

A sum of `2000.00 lakhs is proposed during 2011.12 for construction of District Hospital Gulbarga and Chamarajangar.

b) Special Component Plan

`11097.00 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`4486.75 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	100.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	696.06	8.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	15000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	53492.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	796.06	68500.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	10229.18
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	10229.18
Grand Total	796.06	78729.18

MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Medical Education is in charge of medical and dental education, the training of nurses and other para-medical staff, and teaching hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges. There are fourteen Teaching Hospitals, four Nursing Colleges and eight Nursing Schools. Government Medical Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Mandya, Bidar, Belgaum, Raichur, Hubli and Bellary and one Government Dental College at Bangalore are autonomous institutions and one Para-Medical Board, are functioning independently in the State and catering to the academic needs in varied fields of medicine and nursing. The provision of staff and equipment for teaching hospitals, grants-in-aid to autonomous health institutions and buildings for teaching hospitals, form the important areas of the plan schemes, being implemented by this Department

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Medical Education	29180.00	29180.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 25000.00 lakhs under state sector proposed for Medical Education.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1. Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services

` 20.00 lakhs are proposed to meet the office expenses of the Head Office of the Directorate of Medical Education, viz., Travel, General, Telephone and Transport.

2. Purchase of Medical Equipments, Ambulances, etc., to Teaching Institutions

₹ 500.00 lakhs are proposed to for the purchase of Medical Equipments like C.T. Scanners, X- Ray equipments, Laboratory equipments, etc., to the Teaching Hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges.

3. College Hospitals (KHSDP posts)

₹ 136.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for the salary of the 107 post under KHSDP for the Teaching Hospitals viz: i) Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, ii) Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, iii) Women and Children Hospital, Davanagere, iv) C.G. Hospital Davanagere, v) Lady Ghoshen Hospital, Mangalore, vi) Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, vii) District Hospital, Gulbarga, & viii) District Hospital, Belgaum.

4. Janatha Health Fund (KCMMR Fund)

₹ 800.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for the corpus fund created for meeting the medical expenses of the patients from below poverty line, suffering from severe & chronic ailments like cancer, cardiac, etc.

5. Government Colleges with Attached Hospitals

₹ 340.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for salaries of 212 posts of i) Government Medical College, Bangalore, ii) Government Dental College, Bangalore, iii) Government Medical College, Mysore, and iv) Government Nursing Colleges at Hassan and Holenarasipur. The newly started regional advance paediatric care centre, Mangalore is also brought under this scheme from the year 2008-09.

6. National Programme for Control of Blindness (DME)

₹ 35.00 lakhs are proposed for this programme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for salaries of 36 posts of to meet the expenditure towards salaries and other expenditure to i) Minto Hospital, Bangalore, ii) Government Medical College, Mysore, iii) K.R. Hospital, Mysore, iv) Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, v) C.G. Hospital, Davangere and vi) District Hospital, Belgaum.

7. New Medical Colleges (GIA)

₹ 4200.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as GIA towards salary and maintenance of 6 new medical colleges.

8. 6 New Medical Colleges (Capital Outlay)

₹ 4200.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as GIA towards completion of new medical college buildings.

9. Bio–Medical Waste Management

`40.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme for the clearance of hospital waste of fourteen hospitals, viz: i) Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, ii) Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, iii) Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore iv) Minto Hospital, Bangalore, v) SDSTB Hospital, Bangalore, vi) K.R. Hospital, Mysore, vii) Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, viii) PKTB Hospital, Mysore, ix) Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, x) Lady Ghoshen Hospital, Mangalore, xi) District Hospital, Belgaum, xii) District Hospital, Gulbarga, xiii) C.G. Hospital, Davangere & xiv) Women & Children Hospital , Davangere.

10. Land and Building

`40.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for purchase of land for Medical Institutions.

11. Nursing colleges at Hassan and Holenarasipura

`5.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for completion of building of nursing college at Hassan and Holenarasipura.

12. Upgradation of Nursing School at Gulbarga

`15.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for upgradation of Nursing School at Gulbarga .

13. NIMHANS, Bangalore.

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-aid.

14. Karnataka Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science Dharwad

`220.50 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid towards the maintenance of Karnataka Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science Dharwad.

15. KIDWAI Memorial Institute of Oncology Bangalore

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-aid towards development activities of the institution at Bangalore and starting of KMIO Satellite Centre at KIMS Hubli.

16. Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-aid towards development activities in the institution.

17. Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science Bellary

`650.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance.

18. Karnataka Institute of Medical Science Hubli

`1000.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance.

19. Indira Gandhi Institute Child Health, Bangalore

`250.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance.

20. Institute of Nephro Urology Institute, Bangalore

`200.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance.

21. Karnataka Institute of Diabetology

`250.00 lakhs are proposed as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance and construction of building.

22. Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute

`250.00 lakhs are proposed as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance.

23. Mysore Medical College and Research Institute

`107.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance.

24. Government Dental College and Research Institute Bangalore

`100.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid towards salary and maintenance.

25 Establishment of Super Speciality Health Complex at Ramanagar

`400.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for establishment of super speciality health complex at Ramanagar.

26. Establishment of Dental College at Bellary

`250.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for construction of building and purchase of equipment.

27. Finance Assistance for Conferences, Workshops, Meeting, Seminars & Exhibitions

`4.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for conducting seminars, conferences and exhibitions.

28. Trauma & Emergency Block – Capital

`1500.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 major construction works for Trauma and emergency care units at Victoria hospital Bangalore and Bowring & Lady Curzan hospital Bangalore.

29. GIA to SDS & Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Chest Diseases

`250.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid towards completion of building.

30. Super Speciality Hospital Bellary

`500.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of the Super Speciality Hospital at Bellary under PPP.

31. Additional Facilities in existing Medical colleges

`1000.00 lakhs is proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in-Aid for additional facilities in existing medical colleges to enhance the seating capacity.

f) New Schemes

1. Upgradation of Vani Vilas Hospita, Bangalore-OBG,Paediatrics & Paediatric Surgery

`1200.00 lakhs are proposed for Upgradation of OBG,Paediatrics & Paediatric Surgery in Vani Vilas Hospita, Bangalore.

2. Upgradation of Victoria Hospita,Bangalore-Radiotherapy

`600.00 lakhs are proposed for Upgradation of Radiotherapy in Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

3. Establishment of Geriatrics Department and Genetic Laboratory at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore

`200.00 lakhs are proposed for Establishment of Geriatrics Department and Genetic Laboratory at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 2550.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 1137.50 lakhs are proposed for the year 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	23000.00
New Schemes	-	2000.00
Total: State Sector	-	25000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	25000.00

FAMILY WELFARE

Family Welfare is a national priority, the aim being to bring down the birth rate not only by adoption of family planning methods but also by maternal and child health care. There is a wide institutional network to provide family welfare services covering 30 District Hospital, 325 CHC, 2193 PHCs, 87 urban family welfare centres (GIA), and 8125 sub-centres to provide reproductive and child health services.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Family Welfare	2965.08	2965.08

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `1200.00 lakhs under state sector and `1923.29 lakhs under District sector is proposed for Family Welfare Services.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

1) State Family Welfare Bureau

`493.96 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme towards salaries of State Family Welfare Bureau.

2) City Family Welfare Bureau

`10.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as Central share for grants-in-aid to the corporations of Mysore and Bangalore for payment of salaries of those working in city family welfare bureau.

3) Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres

`188.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme.

4) Training of LHVs, ANMs and Dayees

`1137.91 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as Central share towards salaries for training centres in 14 districts.

5) Training of Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs -Male)

` 184.54 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as Central share for salaries to training centers at Bangalore, Hubli, Ramanagar and Mandya.

6) Urban Family Welfare Centres run by State Government

` 1450.63 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as Central share on salaries.

7) Urban F.W. Centres run by Local Bodies & Voluntary Organisations

` 800.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 as Central share for salaries to voluntary organizations.

8) Cost of Contraceptive Supplied by Central Government.

` 400.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

9) Loans (RCH Programme) Interest Free Loans to ANMs for purchase of two Wheelers.

` 100.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1. Committed Expenses towards IPP-III State

` 55.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

2. State Health Transport Organization

` 230.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for salary of staff of State Health Transport Organization.

3. Health Kits for New Mothers

` 420.50 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme. Of which ` 251.00 lakhs and ` 121.00 lakhs are earmarked for SCP and TSP respectively. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for distribution of health kits for new mother of BPL.

4. Women Health Care

₹ 4.50 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme.

5. State Institute of Health and Family Welfare and DTCs

₹ 450.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other ongoing schemes

₹ 1923.29 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the following schemes;

1. State health transport organisation
2. Transportation of vaccine for regional district stores.
3. Supply of drugs under family welfare and pulse polio immunisation.
4. Executive establishment –IPP3.
5. Continuation of health centres under CHCs created under IPP-VIII

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 240.00 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 120.00 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1200.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	1200.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1923.29
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	1923.29
Grand Total	-	3123.29

INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy renders health services through ayurveda, unani, homeopathy, nature cure, and yoga and siddha systems. There are 103 hospitals with bed strength of 1545 and 659 dispensaries under different systems of Indian Medicine in the state.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Indian Systems of Medicine	3561.98	3561.98

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `3800.00 lakhs under state sector & `481.98 lakhs under District sector is proposed for Ayush Services.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

1. Opening of ISM units in Districts and Private Hospitals

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1. Directorate and Divisional Offices of ISM and Teaching Hospitals

`200.00 lakhs is proposed to meet recurring expenses of Directorate of Ayush, 5 District Offices and 2 Teaching hospitals. It is proposed to provide modern equipment Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Mysore and mobile units to all the Government colleges to give better facilities to

the patients. It is proposed to start one 10 bedded taluk level hospital at Chamarajnar district for the benefit of tribal area people. It is proposed to conduct Health awareness camps involving Government and Private AYUSH colleges and distribute AYUSH medicinal kits to SC/ST people under SCP earmarking.

2. Colleges with Attached Hospitals

`600.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for salary and maintenance of the Colleges and attached hospital.

3. Government Central Pharmacy Bangalore (Including DTL)

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

4. Development of Medical Plants (Herberium)

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for development and maintenance of 3 herbarium attached to 3 government ayurveda colleges and 1 dhanvantri vana.

5. Government Homoeopathy Medical Colleges with Hospital

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for salary of 19 posts of government homoeopathy medical colleges.

6 Unani College, including GIA to NIUM

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for salary of 8 posts of Government Unani Medical College and for providing Grant in Aid to NIUM.

7. Nature Cure Colleges and Development of Yoga

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for salary of 3 posts and maintenance of Government Nature Cure College .

8. P.G. Education in ISM- Rasashastra and Bhyshajyakalpana

`100.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for salary and stipend of PG students.

9. ISM – Capital Outlay- Building

`1650.00 lakhs is proposed during 2011-12 for the construction of College & Hospital buildings.

10. Opening of new Ayurvedic Univesity

`500.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for providing infrastructure to the Ayurvedic University.

11. Opening of ISM units in Districts and Private Hospitals

`450.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for salary of the staff of AYUSH units.
f) New Schemes

1. AYUSH Health & IEC Programmes

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

`481.98 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the following District Sector Schemes;

1. District hospitals of ISM & H and GIA to private hospitals
2. Opening and maintenance of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries
3. Buildings
4. Opening and maintenance of Unani dispensaries

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

`760.00 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`380.00 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	3750.00
New Schemes	-	50.00
Total: State Sector	-	3800.00
District Sector	-	
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	481.98
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	481.98
Grand Total	-	4281.98

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

The Employees State Insurance scheme is a multidimensional social security scheme implemented in accordance with ESI Act 1948 and the rules and regulation framed there under. The scheme provides to type of services, namely, medical and non-medical. Medical services render by state government. The non-medical services rendered through ESI Corporation, which is under control of GOI. Compulsory state insurance with benefits in the event of sickness, maternity, and injuries at the work site and medical and funeral benefits for those who work in factories. Industrial workers with a monthly wage of ` 3000 are covered by the Act. 14.09 lakhs insured persons and about 70.00 lakhs members of the families are covered by the insurance. Full medical care is being proposed through 8 hospital, 3 annex hospitals, 1 diagnostic centre, 99 dispensaries, 3 insurance medical practitioner are being served exclusively for insured persons and their families. 1/8th of the expenditure is borne by the state and 7/8^{ths} by the Employees State Insurance Corporation.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Employees State Insurance	220.00	220.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ` 220.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1. Hospitals and Dispensaries

₹ 1760.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for this scheme of which ₹ 220.00 lakhs as State share. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for salary of 367 staff of 8 hospitals, 9 staff of 1 diagnostic centre and 60 post of 33 dispensaries.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 35.64 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 14.41 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	220.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	220.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	220.00

DRUGS CONTROL

Enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, conducting drug testing and control of pharmacy education are the major functions of the department. Plan schemes of the department include the strengthening of enforcement machinery as well as drug testing laboratories and improvement of the government college of pharmacy by providing building and other infrastructure.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Drugs Control	860.00	860.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `800.00 lakhs have been proposed under state share for drug control schemes.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

1. P.G. Course and Research Work at Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore

`80.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for payment of salary to 8 posts and stipend to post-graduates students.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1. Drugs Controller

`220.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for computerization of office, purchase of machinery & equipments and other recurring expenses of office of the drug controller.

2. Drug control Building - Repairs

`50.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for addition and alteration of office of the drug control.

3. Drugs testing laboratory

`106.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for recurring cost of the laboratory, chemicals purchases and machinery & equipments.

4. Drugs Control Department – Buildings Capital Outlay

`200.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for construction of government hostel building, drugs testing laboratory etc.

5. Drugs Testing Lab – North Karnataka

`10.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for construction of building for two regional drugs testing lab one at Hubli and another at Bellary.

6. Drugs testing laboratory -Hubli

`95.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for recurring cost of the laboratory, chemicals purchases and machinery & equipments.

7. Drugs testing laboratory –Bellary

`95.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for recurring cost of the laboratory, chemicals purchases and machinery & equipments.

8. Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore

`24.00 lakhs are proposed during 2011-12 to meet the recurring cost of the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore.

f) New Schemes

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

₹ 129.60 lakhs proposed for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹ 52.40 lakhs proposed for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	80.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	800.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	80.00	800.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	80.00	800.00

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Provision of 40 to 55 liters per capita daily (LPCD) of safe drinking water to all 59,203 rural habitations is of utmost importance and priority of the state among basic minimum services. It is organized through piped water supply; mini water supply and bore wells with hand pump schemes. Revival and augmentation of the existing schemes are also taken up to provide water supply to the new extensions of the habitations. The rural drinking water supply schemes are implemented keeping in view the transparency principles of the state through Panchayat Raj Institutions at village, taluk and district levels. All these habitations have been proposed with at least one or the other drinking water source, irrespective of population.

Number of drinking water schemes in the State at the end of March 2010 is as follows:

Name of Schemes	Number
Bore wells with Hand pump	213725
Mini Water supply schemes	34073
Piped Water supply schemes	24182

Due to continued depletion of ground water table consequent on the drought situation prevailing since three years and failure of the existing ground water based water supply schemes, artificial re-charge structures are being constructed under rain water harvesting campaign. To supplement this, a Comprehensive Action Plan amounting to `302.82 crores for 39 most backward taluks identified by the High Powered Committee for Redressal of regional Imbalance has been formulated to ensure permanent drinking water supply to the problematic habitations. These works will supplement the cause of sustainable drinking water measures. 75 works have been taken up in Backward and More Backward Talukas at a cost of `50.00 crores.

Rural Water Supply schemes have to be implemented as per 2009-10 revised guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It aims at providing every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on sustainable basis. As per the present NRDWP norms the FC / PC (Fully covered/Partially covered) concept has been modified from conventional LPCD norm to population coverage by percentage provided with water supply schemes. Water and Sanitation Mission has been set up at the state level. The revised guidelines stipulates for allocating the funds of the State and Centre among various components of rural water supply. The Centre would provide entire grants under the sustainability and support activities component of NRDWP. The grants under sustainability will be used exclusively to achieve drinking water security by providing specific sustainability components for sources and systems with major emphasis on water quality affected and over-exploited areas. State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) has been constituted and action plans have been approved. There is a provision to continue HRD/IEC program under the support activity component.

Coverage category	0% Coverage	0-25% Coverage	25-50% Coverage	50-75% Coverage	75-100% Coverage	Above 100%
No.of Habitations to end of 3/2010	-	358	2724	9925	13960	32236

Achievement during 2010-11 up to December 2010 is as below

Sl. No.	Population coverage Category	No. of habitations proposed for Coverage	Achievement to end of December-2010	Expenditure up to December - 2010
1	0 – 25%	341	22	
2	25 – 50%	2635	329	
3	50 – 75%	2054	431	₹226.30 Cr.
4	75 – 100%	2922	623	
5	> 100%	5973	1116	

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress during Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Rural Water Supply	56859.47	56859.47

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

₹710.19 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 for implementing various programmes under rural water supply sector. Of this outlay ₹709.69 crores has been provided for state plan schemes and ₹0.50 crores of Centre's share for centrally sponsored schemes.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes

Bore wells with Hand pumps

Bore wells fitted with hand pumps are the major source of potable drinking water in rural areas. Since inception 213725 bore wells have been drilled in the State up to the end of March 2010. During 2009-10 it has been programmed to install 3,038 bore wells with hand pumps at a cost of ₹101.68 crores under all sectors. During 2009-10 up to end of March 2010, 3,782 Bore wells have been installed at a cost of ₹41.90 crores. An amount of ₹600 per

Borewell is being provided for the annual maintenance of Bore wells entrusted to the Gram Panchayaths.

Financial and physical progress achieved under this scheme during the last 5 Years is as below:

Year	Financial (` crores)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	32.10	41.84	5083	4413
2006-07	37.74	25.81	4575	3129
2007-08	37.74	56.93	4026	5993
2008-09	68.53	57.76	4457	6011
2009-10	101.68	41.90	3038	3782

Mini Water Supply Scheme

In this scheme water is pumped to a small tank (Cistern) fitted with 3 - 4 taps, from where water can be collected by households. Since inception of the programme to the end of March 2010, 34,073 Mini water supply schemes have been completed and commissioned. During 2009-10, it was programmed to take up 2,661 Mini Water Supply schemes both under State and Central Sectors at a cost of `88.97 crores. The achievement till the end of March 2010 is 3,227 schemes at a cost of `94.11 crores. Gram Panchayaths are maintaining these Schemes at a cost of ` 3,500/- per annum per scheme.

Financial and Physical progress achieved under this scheme during the last 5 Years is as below

Year	Financial (` crores)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	59.98	53.41	1333	1177
2006-07	65.27	45.18	1160	803
2007-08	65.27	112.42	1248	2044
2008-09	182.73	91.38	1748	1786
2009-10	88.97	94.11	2661	3227

Piped Water Supply Scheme

Under this programme, 24182 PW schemes have been completed and commissioned (since inception to the end of March 2010) both under Central and State sectors. During 2009-10, it has been programmed to commission 1,905 Piped Water Supply schemes at a cost of `63.55 crores. 1,943 Piped Water Supply schemes have been completed and commissioned to the end of March 2010 at an estimated cost of `141.16 crores. Gram Panchayaths are maintaining Piped Water Supply Schemes and an amount of `8000 per Piped Water Supply Scheme is provided per annum towards maintenance.

Financial and Physical progress achieved under this scheme during the last 5 Years is as below:

Year	Financial (` crores)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	47.40	79.46	632	715
2006-07	130.69	58.47	1087	489
2007-08	130.69	144.45	1087	963
2008-09	205.58	144.59	1691	1032
2009-10	63.55	141.16	1905	1943

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Additional rural water supply schemes in drought prone districts of Bagalkot, Bellary, Bijapur, Davanagere, Raichur and Koppal are being implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1997-98. It is contemplated to provide 70 LPCD of water for human being and cattle in these drought affected districts. Works under PWS, MWS and bore wells are also being taken up under this programme. Water supply to Rural schools and desilting of tank works are also taken up.

Financial and Physical progress achieved under this scheme during the last 5 Years is as below

Year	Financial (` crores)		Physical (in Nos.)					
	Target	Achievement	Target			Achievement		
			PWS	MWS	BWS	PWS	MWS	BWS
2005-06	20.85	19.11	246	-	117	123	-	112
2006-07	20.85	11.17	183	212	438	62	71	344
2007-08	32.79	31.77	276	259	425	181	167	422
2008-09	28.61	23.81	245	310	323	117	188	165
2009-10	38.21	25.33	202	260	300	173	243	296

Sub-Mission Project

Drinking water supply schemes under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission have been formulated in rural areas with surface water as source to tackle water quality problem. Habitations having Chemical contamination like Fluoride, TDS, Nitrate and Iron in drinking water are provided safe drinking water after treating the surface source water.

Under this Programme, after the issue of NRDWP guidelines during 2009-10, the Centre is providing grants up to 50 per cent of the project cost and the remaining 50 per cent is being borne by the State. The surface water sources viz., River, Tank, Canal etc. are considered for safe drinking water supply.

Prior to 2004-05, 49 sub-mission schemes covering 244 habitations having water quality problems at an estimated cost of `134.30 crores have been taken up for implementation. Out of which 43 schemes have been completed covering 176 water quality affected habitations. Remaining 6 schemes are at various stages of execution.

From 2004-05 onwards, 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.

During 2005-06 to 2007-08, 144 Schemes covering 1383 water quality habitations at an estimated cost of `858.47 crores have been taken up under Sub-Mission Programme. Of the 144 schemes technical sanction to 140 schemes has been accorded up to end of Dec-2010. Tenders have been approved in respect of 139 schemes and works have been started. An expenditure of `695.37 crores has been incurred to end of Dec- 2010.

Water Quality Testing - Alternate Schemes

All the drinking water sources in rural areas have been tested for their potability. 21,008 habitations have been affected with water quality problems. Of these, 5,838 habitations for excess fluoride, 6,633 for excess iron, 4,077 for excess nitrate and 4,460 habitations for hard water (TDS) problems. The number of quality-affected habitations has been reduced to 15,140 as at the end of March 2010 through interventions of different schemes. In addition to the sub-mission programme installation of 100 DF plants of Reverse Osmosis technology at an estimated cost of `10.20 crores has been taken up. Apart from these 25 plants of adsorption technology have been installed. Maintenance of these plants has been entrusted to the approved organization under contract basis. For this purpose special maintenance grant would be provided to respective Zilla Panchayats. Further, 28,207 water filters have been supplied to the households against the target of 50000.

Bharath Nirman Programme

A Comprehensive Action Plan amounting to `6600 crores has been prepared and posed to Government of India seeking adequate grants to ensure supply of 40-55 LPCD of potable water to all the rural habitations including those affected by water quality. It is proposed to address the problematic habitations through a permanent measure by way of at least sanctioning the need-based schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Achievement during the period 2005-10 (up to March 2010) are indicated below:

Year	Coverage of Quality affected habitations		Coverage of Rural Schools	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
2005-06	820	850	23683	7015
2006-07	2639	232	16668	9541
2007-08	2407	372	7127	4206
2008-09	2035	608	2921	2016
2009-10	4055	3692	905	105

5618 CAP-99 habitations and 6036 slipped back habitations identified under BNP have already been covered before 2008-09.

Suvarna Jala

Under Suvarna Jala a sum of `73.66 crores has been released for providing Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting structures to the rural schools. In Karnataka there are 49618 schools of which 39171 schools have been provided with Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting System. Grama Panchayats, Panchayat Raj Engineering department, School Development Management Committees, Nirmithi Kendras. Demonstration of the Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting structures have also been arranged at Taluks. The State has also explored the possibilities of providing incentives for the promotion of the scheme. Up to 20 per cent of exemption in the payment of the annual tax for a period of five years would be provided to those who opt for the scheme in villages while constructing their new houses. Apart from this, a subsidy of `5000 is provided to each of the 20,000 families (SC/ST/BPL families) in the selected 1000 high fluoride affected villages.

Hydro-Fracturing Programme

Ground water table is depleting owing to shortage of rainfall and indiscriminate exploitation. To take up re-charge measures action has been taken to retrieve/revive the existing bore well sources through hydro fracture technology. Progress achieved by adopting hydro fracturing method is as below:

Year	No. of Bore wells Hydro fractured	Successful	Failure	Success rate (%)
2005-06	706	686	20	97.16
2006-07	261	261	-	100.00
2007-08	316	277	39	88.00
2008-09	291	291	-	100
2009-10	436	432	04	99.08

Swacha Grama Yojane

This scheme is being implemented through Pancha Suthra approach with the intention of total sanitizing the villages under which community contribution is mandatory.

Nature of works under this scheme is of five types namely

- Improvement of existing internal and new roads of villages and construction of Sullage and Rainwater drains.
- School sanitation by constructing toilets etc.,
- Construction of family and community toilets.
- Providing smokeless chulhas for all the houses,
- Creation of community compost/manure yards outside the village by shifting existing cow dung pits from the dwelling areas.

All the works taken up under the programme are under completion stage. It has been programmed to complete the works by March 2011.

Quality Testing and Maintenance of Drinking Water

Under National Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme an amount of ₹774.34 lakhs has been released to the State during the period 2005-06 to 2007-08. State and District level training programmes have been conducted and 2,610 persons have been trained. Taluk/GP Level training programmes have also been taken up through NGOs and Water Quality Testing Kits have been distributed to all the districts. It has been programmed to train at least 5 members from each panchayat. Under HRD programme 28427 persons have been trained against 28140 targeted.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department

₹1.50 crores has been proposed (of which the Centre's Share being ₹0.5 crores) for 2011-12 towards the administrative cost of the department.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) Integrated Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project – Jal Nirmal

The state is committed to provide safe drinking water to all habitations in rural areas. In this direction the Jal Nirmal Project will follow a demand responsive participatory approach and will strengthen the decentralization process by empowering the lowest level Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). The community will assume control of the planning, implementation and operation & maintenance of the water supply and sanitation facilities. The Project has been implemented in a contiguous area of 11 districts in North Karnataka namely Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal.

The implementation of the World Bank Assisted Karnataka Integrated Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project – I has set an encouraging trend of reforms in the sector of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in the state. The Government had approached the World Bank through the Centre for assistance for a Follow-on project. The negotiations were held with the Bank on the scope and components as well as key policy parameters to be followed in the Follow-on Project. The Bank launched its project preparation mission for the Follow-on Project, which visited the state during November – December, 2000, January – February, 2001 and May 2001. Various policy parameters as per the Strategy Paper – 2000-2005 for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka with necessary modifications for the project were discussed and finalized with the Project Preparation Mission of the World Bank.

Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project “Jal Nirmal Project”

The Project Appraisal Mission from the World Bank visited the State during August, 2001. The project negotiations were held during November, 2001. The World Bank approved the Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project - “Jal Nirmal” during December 2001 and the project was launched during February 2002.

Salient features of Jal Nirmal Project

Name of the Project	Jal Nirmal Project		
Project Area	North Karnataka - 11 Districts (Bagalkote Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Koppal, Raichur & Uttara Kannada)		
Credit effective date	19 th April 2002	Cr 3590-IN	
Funding Agency	IDA- World Bank	Project ID: P050653	
Lead Ministry	GOI (MOEA), GOK (RD&PR)		
Implementing Authority	Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency, RD&PR		
Project Period	January 2002 – December 2007 (Extended up to 30-06-2010)		
Project cost	Funding	million US\$	INR in Crore
	IDA/Bank	151.60	728.57
	GOK	20.75	99.76
	GPs	10.11	48.58
	Community	10.98	52.76
	TOTAL	193.44	929.67
Revised Project Cost	TOTAL	234.00	997.00
Project Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing rural communities access to improved and sustainable drinking water and sanitation services; and 2. Institutionalizing decentralization of rural water supply and sanitation service delivery to Gram Panchayaths and user groups 		
Project Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization forward • Community based • Capital cost sharing • Integrated approach to water and sanitation • Operation and Maintenance by the community 		
Project Components, main	Community Development and Infrastructure Building (Village Level) Institution Building (Project Level) Sector Strengthening Programs (State Level)		

Scope

There are 2322 GPs (8271 villages) and 15,218 habitations in the project area of 11 districts. Initially it was expected that project would cover about 700 GPs (2100 villages). The project also intends to provide assistance to about 400 Lambani Thandas in the project area and Siddhi habitations in Uttar Kannada District. Presently the project is implementing in 3061 habitations of 744 GPs.

Some of the important policy parameters of the Jal Nirmal Project are given below:

1. The GPs are the focal point for project implementation.
2. The GPs are primarily responsible for planning, procurement, construction and O&M and management of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation facilities with Technical Support of the Zilla Panchayats (ZPs) / erstwhile Zilla

Panchayat Engineering Divisions (ZPEDs) now renamed as Panchayat Raj Engineering Divisions (PRED). The PREDs are responsible to provide integrated support to the GPs.

3. The project planning and monitoring is done by an autonomous body viz. Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency (KRWSSA) at the state level.
4. At the district level, the ZPs are responsible for project implementation. There are District Support Units (DSUs) at district level set up by the KRWSSA to assist the ZPs and to act as facilitators.
5. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat is responsible for project implementation at the district level and he is the Project Manager for District Support Unit (DSU). The DSU is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of project activities and functioning of DSU is integrated with the ZP.
6. The project staff at the state and district levels comprise of public and non-government sector.

Project Activities – 2010-11

The project designed with the community as the focal point for planning, selection and implementation of the schemes did face constraints and obstacles in the beginning due to drought and other circumstances. But project awareness and orientation transcending across all stakeholders were undertaken on a large scale including Satellite program from SIRD, Mysore. Further, close monitoring through fixing of physical and financial targets, monthly regular reviews resulted in ushering pro-active strategies to overcome delay in planned schedules and building up momentum. This is reflected in the progress achieved both physically and financially resulting in World Bank Supervision Mission rating the project performance and implementation as satisfactory.


The project concluded as of 30th June 2010 covering 744 GPs and 3060 habitations. The project benefited a total rural population of 51.50 lakh people (23 % more than the target) including 9.12 lakhs SC / ST population (27 % more than the target). In addition, against the target of covering 400 Lambani Tandas, the project covered 424 Lambani Tandas benefiting more than 4.5 lakhs Lambani population. Moreover the project deepened the decentralization process, as the Gram Panchayats were fully involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of schemes as well as the entire civil works project funds were handled and routed through the Gram Panchayats. The project more than fulfilled the two development objectives set for the project.

Jal Nirmal Additional Finance Project:

The successful decentralized implementation of the Jal Nirmal Project – I generated more demand from the Gram Panchayats / Communities to do more of the same in the non – covered villages. The demand was favorably endorsed by the Government and proposed to the World Bank for Additional Funding. Considering the successful outcome of the just concluded project, the World Bank approved to IDA financing of the project to the tune of 150 M US\$. The Additional Finance project will be implemented in the same 11 districts. Habitations with less than 30 lpcd water supply and quality-affected habitations will be

covered. Towards sustainability, the project will have more schemes based on surface source water. The project will cover about 504 Gram Panchayats and 1600 habitations.

Additional Finance Project	
Project coverage	11 Districts of North Karnataka
Total Project Cost	180.00 US M \$ (Rs 816.00 Crore)
IDA Credit	150 US M \$ (Rs 675.00 Crore)
Credit No	CR 4768
Project Scope	500 GPs covering 1600 Habitations
Project Period	July 2010 - 30 th June 2013



In view of the three-year duration of the project, all preliminary activities have been completed. All the schemes will be tendered and works will commence before February 2011.

The schemes to be implemented district wise are as follows:

JAL NIRMAL PROJECT
World Bank Assisted Additional Financing Project - July 2010 to June 2013
Water Supply Scheme Details - Nos & Rs in Crores

District	ITDP		SVS		SSI		SSR		MVS		Jhari		TOTAL - Nos & Rs Crores	
Bagalkote	9	5.45	1	1.93	20	10.00	19	27.59	2	12.58			51	57.55
Belgaum					6	4.51	7	13.50			7	4.60	20	22.61
Bidar					11	10.87	15	34.96	2	31.37			28	77.34
Bijapur	24	3.00											24	3.00
Dharwad			1	0.42	21	14.35			2	16.53			24	31.30
Gadag					11	9.88	7	10.52	3	14.11			21	34.51
Gulbarga	73	16.96			62	46.77	33	56.73	8	39.71			176	155.02
Haveri													0	0.00
Koppal					1	0.99	2	3.35	3	108.79			6	114.83
Raichur			21	6.32	13	7.75	27	51.82	5	61.22			66	127.13
Uttar Kannada	46	3.29	171	18.82	15	1.18					129	6.24	361	29.53
Total	152	28.70	194	27.49	160	106.3	110	198.47	25	284.31	136	10.84	777	652.82

ITDP: Integrated Tanda Dev Program

SSR: Surface Source Regional Schemes

SVS: Borewell Single Village Scheme
SSI: Surface Source Individual Village Scheme

MVS: Multi Village Schemes
Jhari: Spring Source Based Schemes

₹150 crores has been proposed to continue the project during 2011-12.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Rural Water Supply Schemes - NRWDP

₹259.00 crores have been proposed for taking up water supply schemes under minimum needs programme.

f) New Schemes

1) Fluoride Affected Blocks – Finance Commission Grants

₹75.00 crores has been earmarked for tackling the problematic affected habitations.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

1) Total Sanitation Campaign

Individual Health and hygiene is dependent largely on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation. Therefore there is a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe water, improper disposal of human excreta, high infant mortality rate is also attributed largely to poor sanitation. The concept of sanitation was earlier limited to disposal of human excreta to cuss pool, open ditches, pit latrines, bucket system etc. The revised approach in programme emphasizes more on information Education and communication (IEC), Human Resource Development, Capacity development activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitary facilities. This will enhance people's capacity to choose appropriate options through alternative delivery mechanism with beneficiary participation.

The main objectives of TSC are:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas
- Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education
- Cover schools in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote sanitary habits among the students
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation
- Endeavor to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases.

Total Sanitation Campaign is under implementation in all the 30 districts of the state since 2005. Grama Panchayat is the implementing unit at village level. Achieving Open Defecation Free environment, along with other components like School and Anganwadi sanitation, solid and liquid waste management in all the villages of the Grama Panchayats is the ultimate goal of the campaign. Nirmal Gram Puraskar is the final incentive to the Grama Panchayats for their holistic approach and achievement.

In 2009-10 the campaign has given more emphasis to achieve Nirmal Gram Puraskars by covering more and more Gram panchayaths in the state. The IEC and Capacity building activities were taken up in large scale to make the campaign more participatory and need based. The implementation strategies were made focusing Gram panchayath as centre.

The challenge before the Campaign is to achieve 100 percent target with the involvement of all the people in a stipulated time frame. A GP can claim to have implemented TSC in total if it has achieved the following in all its villages.

- Total ban on open defecation
- All the Households have access to toilets. Wherever there is space constraint group toilets or community toilets are to be ensured.
- All the Anganwadis and Schools to have sanitation facilities. Schools are to be ensured with sufficient number of toilets based on the number of children and separate toilets for girl students to be ensured.
- All children are given awareness on hygiene education.
- Waste water from kitchen, bathroom, cowshed are to be disposed safely
- Proper solid waste management system to be in place with a emphasis on reduction, reuse and recycle
- Community must be sensitized on Safe handling of drinking water sources.
- Basic personal hygiene habits like bathing, brushing teeth, washing hands, trimming nails, safe handling of drinking water, etc., be practiced by all individuals
- Every one to practice personal, home and village hygiene habits and make them a way of life.

Strategy

In order to reach out massive target of 5628 Grama Panchayats of State, grama panchayats which have achieved reasonably good coverage were prioritized. Accordingly **“Soft Target First”** became the approach to upscale the coverage under TSC. This approach resulted in innovative implementation models that enabled in scaling up of the coverage by replicating the same.

Following was the criteria for selecting grama panchayats.

- Proactive and cooperative office bearers of Grama Panchayats.
- Grama Panchayats with less number of villages
- Already high coverage of household toilets
- Schools with basic infrastructure
- Hygiene practices are a part of culture
- Presence of good CBOs

Project outlay and Progress

At the launch of campaign financial outlay was pegged at `325.03 crores. With the revision of guidelines and change of norms for various components financial outlay has been enhanced to `977.24 crores (Including beneficiary share). Amount is released to districts in installments based on the approved PIP. Families belonging to BPL only will be given an incentive amount of `3000 for construction and usage of toilets. Of which GOI share is `1500 and GOK share is `1500.

Financial status from inception

	(` lakhs)
Total Project Outlay	97724.81
Releases - Centre	21035.21
Releases - State	9266.11
Total releases	30301.32
Total Exp	25188.11

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

By adopting area specific strategies to make GP open Defection free zone 845 Gram panchayaths and 4 block panchayaths have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

State Reward Scheme Nairmalya

The State Government has also instituted Nairmalya awards in order to accelerate the sanitation in the Gram Panchayats which have not received NGP awards so far and to maintain the sustainability in the Gram Panchayats which have bagged NGP awards. The award consists of cash award with citations at different levels. Nairmalya awards at Taluka level, Rajatha Nairmalya at District Level, Swarna Nairmalya at Division level and Nairmalya Ratna at State level comprising of about `6.00 crores as Cash awards. Apart from this schools and anganwadis are also awarded cash prizes at Taluka and District levels. Even the best NGO and individual will get appreciation certificates. Applications for the above awards for the year 2009-10 have been evaluated at all levels and the award ceremony is tentatively fixed on 26.02.2011 at Mangalore.

`44.18 crores is allocated to Total Sanitation Campaign as State's share to construct 17.84 lakhs individual household latrines during 2011-12.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) External Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Maintenance of Bore wells

Maintenance of bore wells is being taken up by the Grama panchayats from out the grants provided by the State government. Bore wells are maintained at a unit cost of ₹600. The maintenance work is carried out through the watermen under the supervision of the Panchyat Raj Engineering Department. ₹11.01 crores has been allocated to maintain around 1.69 lakhs bore wells in the state.

f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1) Rural Water Supply - SDP

₹169.50 crores has been allocated to take up special works under rural water supply sector in the identified 114 backward taluks by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances.

b) Special Component Plan

In accordance with the instructions from the Centre to earmark outlay for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan component, an amount of ₹96.23 crores has been proposed for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Allocations has been proposed under National Rural Drinking Water Programme apart from the District sector programmes viz., Total Sanitation campaign and Maintenance of Bore wells as per the guidelines.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

In accordance with the instructions from the Centre to earmark outlay for TSP component an amount of ₹34.85 crores has been allocated for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Allocations has been proposed under National Rural Drinking Water Programme apart from the District sector programmes viz., Total Sanitation campaign and Maintenance of Bore wells as per the guidelines.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	50.00	100.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	15000.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	50350.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total : State Sector	50.00	65450.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	5519.41
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	-	5519.41
Grand Total	50.00	70969.41

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

Karnataka, with 34 per cent of the share in urban population is one of the states where the proportionate share exceeds the National average of 28 per cent. Increasing urbanization has multiplied the demand for drinking water and proper management of drainage and disposal of sewerage. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) handles water supply and sewerage works in Bangalore. BWSSB is committed to providing drinking water of unquestionable quality in sufficient quantity and to treat the sewage generated to the required parameters. BWSSB is recognized as an effective instrument of change through adopting state-of-the-art technologies for improving the quality of its services to the general public. The BWSSB implements water supply and UGD facilities to the newly added areas of 110 villages of BBMP at a cost of `2379.00 crores. The project is implemented with JICA funding of `2023.00 crores and equal contribution from State Government & BWSSB of `178.00 crores.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) is implementing water supply and underground drainage schemes in 213 urban areas of the state excepting Bangalore city. It has the responsibility for formulation and implementation of water supply and drainage system in these areas.

The KUWS&DB is implementing 99 projects comprising of 63 water supply projects and 36 UGD projects. Besides, 35 new projects are proposed for 2011-12. The estimated cost of all the 134 projects is `3617.80 crores. Of this proposed cumulative expenditure till March 2011 will be `816.53 crores leaving out balance requirement of funds to the tune of `2801.27 crores. For the year 2011-12 it is proposed to utilize `517 crores.

Review of Annual Plan, 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Expenditure
Urban Water Supply	102851.00	102851.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`1786.75 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 for implementing various programmes under urban water supply sector. Of this, `573.00 crores has been provided to Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board and `1213.75 crores to Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for augmenting water supply.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme

Under this programme drinking water supply projects are taken up in towns with less than 20,000 population under Central Government assistance. The Centre provides 50 per cent of the cost and the balance is to be borne by the State Government. `6.71 crores has been spent up to November 2010. An amount of `7.66 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board is currently implementing many projects relating to water supply and sewage to cater to the ever-growing demands of the Bangalore Metropolitan Area. Cauvery Water Supply Scheme – Stage IV, Phases I to IV are being implemented to supply 810 MLD of water to 5.66 lakhs connections. The following major projects are being implemented:

- CWSS Stage-IV, Phases-I and II
- Mega City Works
- Infrastructure Mapping,
- Recycling Treatment Plants

Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage IV Phase - II

Funding Agency	Japan Bank for International Co-operation
Implementing Agency	Bangalore Water Supply Sewerage Board
Objectives	To reduce the gap between the demand and supply by 2011 and to meet water supply demand of 7 CMCs and one TMC in and around Bangalore at the rate of 150 LPCD.
Area of Operation	Bangalore City, 598 SQ Kms
Date of Commencement	July 2005,2006
Date of Completion	July 2015,2016
Project Cost	`3383.70 crores
Loan amount	`2830.70 crores

Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage IV Phase-II has been taken up with Financial Assistance from Japan Bank for International Co-operation to augment 500 MLD of water

(`2830 croress) at an estimated cost of ` 3383.70 crores. The scheme consists of 13 Water Supply contract and 11 Sewerage Contract Packages apart from Distribution Improvement Component (UFW) and Management Improvement Component.

Sewerage

Pre-qualification of firms for sewer pipeline rehabilitation is completed. Tenders are issued for 5 works out of these bids are received for 3 works. Repackaging of sewage treatment plants with Intermediate Sewage Pumping Stations is under progress. The Water Supply Component of the scheme is scheduled for completion by 2011-12 and Sewerage Component by 2012-13.

Integrated Water Management Projects

Government of India has sanctioned the " Integrated Water Management project for Vrushbhavathi Valley Wherein it is proposed to treat used water by Ultra filtration and blend with T.G.Halli reservoir water. After regular treatment again at T.G. Halli, water would be supplied to the city. The estimated cost of the project is ` 473 crores for supplying 130 MLD of water.

New Projects

A pilot project area comprising 40,000 connections in Bangalore City covering Service Station of clive line reservoir, Johnson Market, Ulsoor, High Grounds and Coles Park is proposed to be implemented on a trial basis to reduce existing leakages. This would address twin parameters of conserving water and also enhance customer satisfaction (increasing water revenue).

Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC) has communicated its approval to fund the pilot project at a cost of `48.00 crores from our savings available under Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage IV Phase I. After completion of the Project, the leakage of water in Bangalore city will be brought down to 15 % or less.

`969.65 crores has been spent up to November 2010. `1150.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 for the implementation of ongoing projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB)

KUWSDB is a statutory body looking after planning, designing and implementation of Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes in 213 urban areas of the State excepting Bruhut Bangalore Mahanagar Palike. The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board was constituted by an Act of legislature in 1974 and is functioning since August 1975.

The Board aims to provide adequate Water Supply from assured and safe sources and also proper sanitation in all the 213 urban areas of the State. After implementation of the schemes, the assets are handed over to the concerned urban local bodies for further operation and maintenance. Finances for implementation of these schemes is mobilized through grants and loan from financial institutions.

The 213 urban local bodies coming under the jurisdiction of the Board has been categorized as below:

Category	Nos.	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh nos)
Corporations	7	34.45
City Municipal Councils	44	42.54
Town Municipal Councils	94	29.36
Town Panchayaths	68	10.10
Total	213	116.45

Reforms to increase efficiency

- Development and Implementation of Management Information System (MIS) through Wide Area Network and Local area Network by computerizing all the Offices in the State in collaboration with M/s Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and M/s. Tata Consultants, Bangalore.
- Award of ISO 9001 – 2008 Certification for all the Offices of the Board across the State since 1st July 2002, the first Board to obtain such Certification in India.
- To have best quality in execution of works, third party inspections of schemes have been introduced.
- For speedy and timely completion of the projects, contracts have been awarded through package tender to the pre-qualified firms.
- To have transparency and speedy finalisation of tenders, E-Tendering has been implemented in the Board.
- Planning, Design and Monitoring Cell in the Central Office has been created for speedy implementation of the projects.
- To have efficient disposal of LOCs, a customised software has been developed and implemented for release of funds directly to the firms/contractors which again is not existing in any of the Government Departments or Boards/ Corporations of Karnataka.
- Development and installation of customised software for revenue billing & collection for Hubli-Dharwad Maintenance division.
- The Board is constructing the “Water and Waste Water Learning Centre” at Yelahanka, Bangalore to train the Board employees, local body authorities and public.

1) Piped Water Supply Schemes

The piped water supply schemes are implemented in towns having a population of less than 20,000. 20 schemes at an estimated cost of `326.18 crores have been taken up. `25.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

2) Urban Water Supply Schemes

Under this scheme water supply is provided for the cities/towns having population of 20,000 and above. The funding pattern of this scheme is as follows:

Sl No	Category	Funding Pattern		
		Loan from Financial Institution	Govt. Grant	Local Body Contribution
1	Population up to 20,000	NIL	100%	NIL
2	Population above 20,000 upto 75,000	50%	50%	NIL
3	Population above 75,000 including Corporations	66 2/3%	23 1/3%	10%

Towns with population up to 75,000 receive 50 per cent grant from state and an equal amount of loan from financial institutions. Towns/cities having population of 75,000 and above the funding pattern 66.67 per cent loan from financial institution and 23.33 per cent grant from State Government and 10 per cent share from local bodies. At present, Board is implementing 56 schemes at an estimated cost of `1686.04 crores. An amount of `115.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 to take up 14 schemes.

3) Sewerage Schemes in Municipalities, Municipal Corporations & other Local Fund Areas

All the urban areas irrespective of population comes under this category with the following funding pattern:

Sl. No.	Category	Funding Pattern (Per cent)		
		Loan from financial institution	State Government Loan	Local Body Contribution
1	Corporations	50	20	30
2	City Municipal Councils	50	25	25
3	Town Municipal Councils	50	30	20

The Board is implementing 53 schemes at an estimated cost of `1184.46 crores. An allocation of `52.34 crores has been proposed to take up 8 schemes.

Other Schemes

Under National River Conservation Programme (NRCP), 8 towns coming under the catchment areas of Cauvery and Krishna, (Thungabhadra) rivers have been selected. It is proposed to prevent pollution of these rivers by diverting and treating the sewage in these towns at a cost `19.62 crores. Out of 8 STPs 6 are completed.

The Board is executing 19 water supply and 10 Under Ground Drainage schemes at an estimated cost of `553.27 crores and ` 110.67 crores respectively under the Centrally sponsored UIDSSMT programme.

The Board has taken up remodeling of existing distribution network, automation and integrated management system in Mysore city under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission at an estimated cost of `194.54 crores. Augmentation of water supply scheme from Kabini River is taken up at an estimated cost of `108.81 crores under JNNURM

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Sl No	Program	On-going	No of Schemes	
			Target	Achievement (Anticipated)
1	Piped Water Supply Scheme	12	4	4
2	Accelerated Urban water Supply Programme	03	3	3
3	Urban Water Supply scheme	29	14	14
4	Under Ground Drainage scheme	23	8	8

4) Water Supply and UGD to the Newly Added Areas

`50.00 crores has been proposed to take up to take up water supply and UGD schemes in the newly added areas of BBMP.

5) Rain Water Harvesting

`2.00 crores has been proposed for encouraging rainwater harvesting in Bangalore city.

f) New Schemes

1) Nine New Schemes

`11.75 crores is proposed for taking up new schemes by the BWSSB.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no schemes.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1) Karnataka Urban Water Supply Sanitation Improvement Project (WB) -SDP

₹3.00 crores has been proposed to take up water supply schemes as per the stipulated norms in the backward areas identified by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance.

b) Special Component Plan

₹19.09 crores has been earmarked for taking up Piped water supply and sewerage programmes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹7.72 crores has been earmarked taking up Piped water supply and sewerage programmes under Tribal sub-Plan.

An outlay of ₹370 crores has been allocated to Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board as Internal Extra Budgetary resources fund.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	115300.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	62200.00
New Schemes	-	1174.90
Total : State Sector	-	178674.90
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	178674.90

HOUSING

Housing has been a priority sector in the state. Housing programmes for the economically weaker sections have been taken up in both rural and urban areas with the interventions from Ashraya and Ambedkar programmes apart from the Centrally Sponsored Indira Awas Yojana. Besides, the Karnataka Housing Board caters to the housing needs of low, middle and high Income groups. The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board deals with the improvement of slums as well as resettlement of slum dwellers.

Main task of the State is to provide:

- Houses for economically and socially weaker sections.
- Affordable high quality houses to low / middle class sections.
- Basic amenities and housing for slum dwellers.
- Cost effective construction technology and material.

Details of households who do not own either a dwelling site or a house as per the survey of 2003 is furnished below:

Sl. No	Item	No of Households					
		Rural			Urban		
		House less	Site less	Total	House less	Site less	Total
1	Scheduled Castes	331181	282044	613225	16978	51695	68673
2	Scheduled Tribes	148177	116634	264811	7808	15517	23325
3	Others	746987	644308	1391295	48658	188615	237273
Total		1226345	1042986	2269331	73444	255827	329271

The number of house less and site less households is as per the survey conducted during 2003 and the number of such households would likely increase over the period of time. Against this gap, 18.45 lakhs and 1.45 lakhs houses have been constructed under various programmes during the period 2000-01 to 2009-10.

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited, a Company established by the State caters to the housing needs of the Economically and Socially Weaker Sections of society. The Corporation is registered in April 2000, with an authorized capital of ` 10 crores. In addition, the Social Welfare department also implements housing schemes for weaker sections out of pooled funds. Its main activities are:

- Implementing all state and centrally sponsored housing programmes for the economically and socially weaker sections.
- Ensure smooth flow of funds.
- Ensure transparency in implementation of programmes.

- Organizing manufacture of bulk procurement of cost effective building materials.
- Recovery of loan from the beneficiaries through friendly system.

Details of schemes under housing are as follows:

- Rural and Urban Ashraya Housing Scheme
- Rural and Urban Ashraya sites Schemes
- Ambedkar Housing Scheme.
- Housing for Special occupational groups.
- Indira Awas Yojana, a centrally sponsored scheme for construction of houses for rural poor.

Slum Improvement

The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board is implementing schemes for improving the environmental conditions of slums and provides basic amenities like drinking water, toilets, drains, roads, streetlights, etc. The Board is implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) with the intention of providing housing to slum dwellers and also improve the environmental conditions of the slums and to provide basic necessities like drinking water, toilets, drains, roads, street lights, etc., in the slums. The Board has identified 2722 slums having a population of 40.50 lakhs, which works out 22.56% of the State's urban population encompassing 6.18 lakhs households. Out of which 597 Slum areas are in Bangalore city.

The main objectives of the Board are:

- To study the socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers through a survey.
- To identify and declare the slum areas as per Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1973.
- To take up environmental improvement, clearance and redevelopment of slums.
- To enable the slum dwellers to live in hygienic condition by providing basic amenities, such as drinking water, street lights, roads, drains, community bathroom, storm water drain and community halls wherever possible.
- To construct houses for the Slum Dwellers by utilizing the amount from Central and State Government grants and loan from HUDCO.

The Board is implementing the following three schemes, viz.

- Slum Improvement Programme.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) comprising two components - Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) - Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

The no of houses sanctioned for BSUP programme under different phases by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is as below:

City	Phase	No of Houses Sanctioned	Estimated Cost (` crores)
Bangalore	I	11603	189.18
Bangalore	II	3151	124.27
Bangalore	III	3426	136.79
Mysore	I	2788	45.62
Mysore	II	2500	90.93
Mysore	III	1040	47.78

The objectives of the Mission are as follows

- Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities covered under the Mission.
- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructure services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also becomes self-sustaining over time.
- Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfil deficiencies in the urban infrastructure services.
- Planned development of identified cities including semi-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanisation takes place in a dispersed manner.
- Scale up the delivery of civil amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor.
- To take up urban renewal programme, i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion and
- Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme is implemented integrating the existing schemes viz., VAMBAY and NSDP with the objective of ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated condition. During 2006-07 the CSMC has sanctioned ` 240.27 crores for construction of 13053 houses including infrastructure in the selected 25 City/Towns. During 2008-09, `132.15 crores was sanctioned for construction of 4184 houses in selected 9 City/Towns.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

		(` lakh)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Housing	92097.26	92097.26

2 Annual Plan 2011-12

`1474.89 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 for implementing various programmes under housing sector. Of this, `804.00 crores has been provided to state sector programmes and `670.89 crores to the panchayat raj sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

1) HBA to All India Service

Fully assisted by Government of India `2.00 crores has been budgeted for payment of differential interest on house building loans to All India Service Officers.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.s

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Housing for weaker Sections

Basava Vasathi Yojane - Ashraya

Under Basava Vasathi Yojane (Ashraya), house sites and houses are allotted to site less and houseless persons whose annual income is below `11800 per annum. Sites with the dimension 30' X 40' in rural areas and 20' X 30' in urban is given free of cost. Under rural

housing minimum built-up area prescribed is 200 sq.ft whereas it is 225 sq. ft in urban areas. Under Ashraya the beneficiary will normally take up construction of the house. If the beneficiary is unable to construct the house by himself, the construction will be entrusted to either Karnataka Land Army Corporation or the Nirmithi Kendras. The implementation of the housing scheme in rural areas is carried out through the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayats and in the case of urban areas it is through the Deputy Commissioners of districts. The unit cost for rural housing has been enhanced from `40000 `63500 from 2010-11 comprising of `50000 subsidy, `10000 loan and `3500 being the beneficiary contribution.

The State has conducted a survey of Hut-dwellers during 2008-09 to make the state hut-less. To provide houses for hut-dwellers on priority basis, the Government has introduced new scheme called Basava Indira Vasathi Yojane in place Rural Ashraya Scheme during 2010-11. For the year 2011-12 it is proposed to give a fresh target of 150000 houses under Basava Vasathi Yojane to provide housing for hut-dwellers. Under this scheme the minimum unit assistance per house is `63500, in which `50000 is subsidy from State Government, `10000 is loan from Banks under DRI Scheme and `3500 is beneficiary contribution.

1) House Sites for Weaker Sections in Urban Areas

2519 house sites have been provided during 2009-10 incurring an expenditure of `24.00 crores for the purchase, development of land, besides, providing necessary infrastructure to the existing Ashraya Layouts. `50.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 providing 50000 house sites in urban areas.

2) House Sites for Weaker Sections in Rural Ashraya

An amount of `157.79 crores has been spent during 2009-10 for providing purchase, development of land, besides, providing necessary infrastructure sites to the economically weaker sections. `80.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 to provide 2 lakhs house sites.

3) Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation – Establishment Cost

`3.00 crores has been proposed for the establishment cost of the Corporation. An amount of `1.86 crores has been spent up to November 2010 during 2010-11.

4) Indira Awas Yojana

`102.5 crores has been proposed 42.5 crores as State's share to augment the resources provided under district sector.

5) Vajpayee Urban Housing

During 2010-11 the State has introduced a new scheme called Vajpayee Urban Housing scheme. Under this scheme the houses will be provided for urban EWS houseless

families. The unit assistance per house under this scheme is `130000 (in case of block cotton soil it will be `135000). `50000 is subsidy from the State, `50000 is bank loan under ISHUP scheme and `30000 is beneficiary contribution (in case of block cotton soil it will be `35000). During 2010-11 it has been targeted to construct 50000 houses. The process of selection of beneficiaries is under process and these houses will be completed in 2011-12.

An allocation of `136.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 to construct 50000 houses.

6) Loans to Housing Schemes

₹115.00 crores has been proposed for repayment of loans by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation.

7) Police Housing Corporation

Karnataka State Police Housing Corporation Limited (KSPHCL) was set up to cater to the housing requirements, both residential and non-residential, for Police, Fire Force, and Prison and other auxiliary services.

KSPHCL from a modest turnover of ₹1.80 crores in 1985-86 has emerged as a mega corporation with a whopping turnover of ₹168 crores. As at the end of March 2010 KSPHC has constructed 21,042 buildings, comprising 19940 residential and 1102 non residential, at a cost of ₹999.87 crores.

Glimpse of Activities

- Construction is the core activity of the corporation that always delivers cost-efficient quality construction at a competitive rate.
- Undertakes installation and commissioning of state-of-the-art technology equipment such as IP-based Video Surveillance System, Radio Tracking System, GPS-based Vehicle Monitoring System, Sky lifts for Firefighting etc.
- Adopts e-Tendering and provides e-tendering services to Department of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, IIM-B and Karnataka State Beverages Corporation Ltd.
- The portal www.mystore@ksphc.org provides construction material to contractors at lower rates with direct on-site delivery.
- Offers WBPMS (Web-Based Project Management System) consultancy services to Punjab Police Housing Corporation, Karnataka Health System Development Reforms Project and Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar Palike.
- Skill Training Center (CSTC) was established in 2004 to impart skills in trades such as masonry, bar bending, plumbing etc., to police personnel and unemployed youth including Home Guards. Up to date 597 trainees in 17 batches have been trained.

Achievements - Completed Projects

- Accelerated Housing Scheme (AHS-I & AHS-II)- 10063 Qtrs. (₹438.00 crores)
- Non-Residential Buildings Scheme- 464 buildings (₹110 crores)
- Deposit Contribution Works - 3000 Residential / Non-Residential Buildings
₹183.86 crores.

On-going Projects

- AHS-III - 6000 residential quarters taken up out of total out lay of `440.00 crores.
- BBMP- slum re-development as a part of JNNURM `15.62 crores worth work taken up for construction
- K-SAFE-2010-Total up-gradation of Fire Force to international standards has been taken up with an out lay of `323.20 crores over 5 years commencing from 2005.
- 10 Pre-metric SC/ST Boys/Girls hostel and one ashramshala at an outlay of `1.72 crores
- Armed Police Training School at Meenahalli, Bellary has taken up at a total outlay of `16.40 crores.
- Prison Department works to the tune of `53.90 crores has been taken up under the Perspective Plan 2002-07 for construction of 376 quarters and 13 Prisons/ Jails at 36 locations.
- Construction of police stations, outpost, fortification, rest rooms, interior works, lan cabling
- Construction of Forensic Laboratory Bangalore, Police Barracks, DPOs and SDPOs, Community Centre, DNA centre, Police Training Schools, Dormitories, Motor vehicle sheds
- Construction of Rest Rooms, toilets and 54 Police Stations at a cost of `10.55 crores under XI Finance Commission grants, KSPHC has received.
- Construction of 9 circle offices, 12 DAR offices, 2 KSRP admin blocks, 5 out posts, special fortification to 31 existing police stations, 7 police stations with special fortifications, 210 rest rooms, 4 rural police stations, 4 safe and secure infrastructure facility to DAR, 5 Sub division offices, 11 SP quarters and 5 Commandant quarters have been completed at a total cost of `47.88 crores under XII Finance Commission grants

Future Projects

- Optimum Manpower Planning/Productivity/Quality Control
- Innovation/Best practices through Adoption of Appropriate Technology
- Focus on Cost-Effective Quality Services / Flexibility to Diversify Activities
- Construction of Karnataka Law University Campus at Dharwad

- Construction of Model School for Girls under Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana, Karnataka

₹40.00 crores is proposed for construction of new Police Stations, Armed Police Training Schools, Residential quarters and Administrative Blocks.

8) Sainik Welfare Buildings

₹2.00 crores has been allocated for construction of rest houses for Sainik personnel.

9) Subsidy to HDFC on House Building Loans to Government Servants

₹1.00 crores has been proposed for the payment of differential interest to HDFC on account of house building advances to state Government servants.

10) Slum Clearance Board - Establishment Charges

Against the expenditure of ₹2.61 crores during 2010-11 up to December 2010, an amount of ₹4.5 crores has been proposed for meeting the administrative expenses for 2011-12.

11) Slum Improvement Programmes

An amount of ₹1.41 crores has been spent up to November 2010 including opening balance of ₹1.16 crores. ₹1.5 crores is proposed for 2011-12 for providing basic amenities to slum dwellers.

12) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme is an integrated programme comprising of the erstwhile Vambay and NSDP with the objective of ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers do not possessing shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. The scheme is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). It enhances public and private investments in housing and infrastructure development in urban areas. The objective of the scheme is to strive for slum less cities with a healthy living and good environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has sanctioned 34 projects for the state at an estimated cost of ₹410.80 crores for constructing 17,237 houses to be shared in the proportion of 80:20 between the Centre and the State. The contribution of the beneficiary from out of the state share is pegged at 10 per cent. The projects are implemented through empanelled contractors and NIRMITI Kendra. 7378 houses have been completed up to the end of December 2010.

During 2010-11 it has been anticipated to construct 4000 houses at an expenditure of `60 crores. An amount of `56.5 crores is allocated for 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no new schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Indira Awas Yojana

Indira Awas Yojana is a flagship programme of the Centre to provide houses to poor in rural areas. Its objective is primarily to help construction/up-gradation of dwelling units of SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and other non-SCs/STs below the poverty line in rural areas by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. The scheme is funded on a cost-sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. At least 60 per cent of the allocation should be earmarked for the construction/up-gradation of dwelling units for SCs/STs/BPL households; a maximum of 40 per cent for non-SCs/STs BPL rural households and 3 per cent of the above categories for physically and mentally challenged persons.

During 2010-11 the Centre has allocated a target of 1 lakh houses under Indira Awas Yojana and based on that fresh target of another 1 lakh houses is contemplated for the year 2011-12 also. The unit assistance per house under this scheme is `63500 in which `50000 is subsidy from both State and Central Governments, `10000 is loan from banks under DRI scheme and `3500 is beneficiary contribution. Under the subsidy Component the Government of India will provide `33750 per house and balance `16250 is to be provided by the State.

During 2010-11, `46.66 has been spent up to November 2010 and 37852 houses have been completed. `415.16 crores has been allocated for 2011-12 with `388.25 crores as Center's share for constructing one-lakh houses.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) External Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) House Sites for Land less

`1.71 crores has been proposed to provide free house sites of 20' X 30' and 30' X 40' dimension to site/houseless beneficiaries of economically weaker sections in urban and rural areas respectively. During 2010-11 1022 sites have been distributed and `1.59 crores has been spent up to November 2010.

2) Subsidy for Ashraya in Rural Areas

₹254.02 crores is allocated as subsidy for providing 1.5 lakh houses in rural areas. During 2010-11 ₹147.73 crores has been spent against the targeted allocation of ₹254.02 crores and 24143 houses have been constructed.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1) Basava Vasati Yojane – Rural Ashraya

₹210.00 crores has been proposed under the Special Development Plan for construction of houses in rural areas of identified 114 backward taluks by the High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances. While ₹227.45 crores has been spent to construct 70278 houses, an allocation of ₹27.00 crores earmarked for sites in rural areas has been released to flood affected districts for the purchase of land.

2) Indira Awas Yojana

₹60.00 crores has been proposed under the Special Development Plan for construction of houses in rural areas of identified 114 backward taluks by the High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances.

b) Special Component Plan

₹245.91 crores has been allocated for taking up activities exclusively benefiting this category of population under different Housing and Slum Clearance programmes. The benefits would be provided under Basava vasati/Ashraya, Vajpayee Urban Housing and Indira Awas Yojana programmes in accordance with the guidelines.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹99.43 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 for taking up activities exclusively benefiting this category of population under different Housing and Slum Clearance programmes. The benefits would be provided under Basava Vasati/Ashraya, Vajpayee Housing and Indira Awas Yojana programmes in accordance with the guidelines.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	200.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	80200.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total : State Sector	200.00	80200.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	38824.56	2691.52
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	25573.18
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	38824.56	28264.70
Grand Total	39024.56	108464.70

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Karnataka stands seventh in the country as far as the percentage share of population (34%) living in urban areas. There are 222 Urban Local Bodies and 27 Urban Development Authorities in the State. In view of the fast pace of urbanization and the growing gap between demand and supply of civic services, the State has taken several policy measures and reform initiatives to accelerate provision of Urban services, tackle poverty in urban areas and financially strengthen ULBs to carry out these tasks.

The Urban Development in the State is concerned with matters (except housing and slums) relating to citizens living in the urban areas of the state and is responsible for:

- Ensuring good governance and fulfilling urban civic needs.
- Providing drinking water and sewerage services in urban areas.
- Preparing Comprehensive Development Plans for better Management of urban growth around cities.
- Providing sites and services, particularly to the weaker sections.
- Improving infrastructure in urban areas.

A financial intermediary viz., the Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) has been set up to formulate projects for infrastructure in urban areas, to mobilise resources for implementing projects under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban renewal Mission (JNNURM) and other external aided urban infrastructure development projects.

The urban development projects are implemented through the following agencies.

- Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation.
- Directorate of Municipal Administration.
- Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation
- Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority,
- Directorate of Town Planning - regulates and enforce urban development laws in the state.

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation, Limited (KUIDFC) has been established, as a Public Limited Company under Company Act to assess the infrastructure needs of urban areas, formulate projects, to act as a nodal agency in implementing urban development programmes, to mobilize financial resources. The authorized share capital of the Company is `100 million divided into one million equity shares of `100/- each. The paid up equity capital is `806 million. The shareholders of the Company comprise the Governor of Karnataka, Principal Officers of the Government of Karnataka and the Chief Executive officers of developmental authorities established by the State.

Details of the projects implemented by this Corporation are follows:

Externally aided projects

- ADB assisted Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Project (KUDCEMP)
- World Bank assisted Karnataka Urban Water Supply Improvement Project (KUWASIP)
- ADB assisted North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP)
- World Bank assisted Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (KMRP)
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Directorate of Municipal Administration

The municipalities in the state have been reconstituted in accordance with the provision of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The towns have been classified based on the population and other criteria as Town Panchayat (Population 10000 – 20000), Town Municipal Councils (Population 20000 – 50000), City Municipal Councils (Population 50000 -300000) and City Corporations (Population 3.0 lakhs and above). At present there are 6 City Corporations, 44 City Municipal Councils, 79 Town Municipal Councils and 93 Town Panchayats in the state. Also for specified industrial areas where municipal services are to be provided, the government has created 4 Notified Area Committees (NACs).

The Directorate is in charge of implementing the following Centrally Sponsored schemes:

- Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.
- Schemes under Finance Commission grants.

Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority

Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) is an autonomous body created under the BMRDA Act 1985 for the purpose of planning, coordinating and supervising the proper and orderly development of the areas within the Bangalore Metropolitan Region (BMR) comprising Bangalore district, Bangalore rural district and Malur taluk of Kolar District.

BMRDA is headed by the Chief Minister as Chairman and the Minister for urban development as Vice-Chairman. Heads of various development agencies in Bangalore are the members. Metropolitan Commissioner is the member secretary. BMRDA plays a leading role in the evolution of urban development polices in the Bangalore Metropolitan Region and is expected to act as an umbrella organisation for the planning authorities setup in the region. As per the structure plan, entire Bangalore Metropolitan Region (BMR) is divided into five Area Planning Zones (APZ) and six Interstitial Zones. The APZ are proposed along the corridors which are (1) Bangalore – Bidadi, (2) Bangalore – Nelamangala, (3) Bangalore – Devanahalli, (4) Bangalore – Whitefield, Hoskote, (5) Bangalore – Anekal, Sarjapur – Hosur.

BMRDA co-ordinates activities of the various bodies such as Bangalore Mahanagara Palike, Bangalore Development Authority, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd., Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Karnataka State Road Transportation Corporation and such other bodies as or connected with developmental activities in BMR.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress under Annual Plan (2010-11)

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Urban Development	488050.00	488050.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`3771.06 crores has been proposed for 2011-12 for implementing various programmes under urban development sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) - Urban Infrastructure

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched to encourage cities to initiate steps to bring about improvement in the existing services levels in a financially sustainable manner. The mission comprises of two sub-missions viz., the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). The objective of the JNNURM is to create economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities.

The Mission focuses on:

- Integrated development of infrastructure services;
- Securing linkages between asset creation and maintenance for long run project sustainability
- Accelerating the flow of investment into urban infrastructure services
- Planned development of cities including the peri-urban areas, outgrowths, and urban corridors;
- Renewal and re-development of inner city areas
- Universalisation of urban services so as to ensure their availability to the urban poor.

Bangalore and Mysore cities have been identified for the project implementation. The prerequisite for assistance under the scheme is the preparation of City Development Plan (CDP), Detailed Project Report (DPR) and drawl of timelines for the implementation of urban sector reforms. A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to identify, prioritize and recommend the project proposals under JNNURM as per the guidelines. A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary is constituted to facilitate timely decisions on project approvals and achieve co-ordination of the various agencies and departments under JNNURM.

Funding pattern

City	Funding Pattern (Per cent)				
	Urban Infrastructure & Governance			Basic Services to the Urban Poor	
	Centre's Share	State's Share	ULB Share	Centre's Share	State/ULB Share
Bangalore	35	15	50	50	50
Mysore	80	10	10	80	20

City Development Plans

City Development Plan (CDP) for Bangalore and Mysore cities have been prepared and approved by the Government of India. The estimated capital investments for Bangalore as per the CDP are `22536.00 crores. The revised CDP after merging the surrounding 8 urban local bodies and 110 villages has also been prepared. The estimated capital investment for Bangalore city as per the revised CDP is `71723.00 crores. The CDP for Mysore indicates projects with an estimated capital investment worth `1969.00 crores.

66 Projects with an investment of ` 4247.39 crores have been approved and the Centre has released an amount of ` 908.98 crores. The State has provided its share of ` 358.85 crores. Against the total releases of `1267.83 crores, an amount of ` 2106.51 crores (including ULB/IA share) has already been spent. 13 projects have been completed so far. Sector wise investments are as below:

Sector	Investment (%)
Water, Sewerage & Drainage	48.1
Solid Waste Management	0.7
Roads and Road related Infrastructure	32.8
Heritage and Tourism	0.9
Basic Services to Urban Poor	17.6

An amount of `283.84 crores has been spent up to November 2010. `440.00 crores being the state's share has been proposed for 2011-12 for all the components

2) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) - Basic Urban Services

The objectives of the Mission are:

- Focused attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities covered under the Mission.
- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructure services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also becomes self-sustaining over time.
- Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructure services.
- Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanisation takes place in a dispersed manner.
- Scale up the delivery of civil amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor.
- To take up urban renewal programme, i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion and

Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security. The following programmes are being implemented;

- Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

Detailed Project Report (DPR) for constructing 11603 houses and infrastructure to the selected 30 slums of Bangalore city has been prepared. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee have accorded sanction of `189.17 crores to take up these activities. Under the Second Phase, construction of 3151 houses and infrastructure has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of `124.27 crores and in the third phase 3426 houses at an estimated cost of `136.93 crores covering 9 slums of Bangalore city has been contemplated. The unit cost of each house is `1.25 lakhs to be borne equally between the Centre and the State. However, the State's share includes beneficiaries' contribution of 10 per cent for SCs/STs and 12 per cent for others.

DPR for constructing 2788 houses and infrastructure development to 20 slums of Mysore city has been prepared. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has sanctioned `45.62 crores to take up infrastructure development and construction of 2788 houses in selected 20 slums in the phase - I, 2500 houses and infrastructure at an estimated cost of `90.93 crores covering 46 slums in Phase – II and for 1040 houses at an estimated cost of `47.78 crores in the Third phase to Mysore city. The unit cost of each house is `1.00 lakhs, to be shared in the ratio of 80:20 between the Centre and the State. The state's

share includes beneficiaries' contribution of 10 per cent for SCs/STs and others at 12 per cent.

Sl. No	Name of City	No. of Houses Sanctioned	Total Project Cost	Central Share	State Share
PHASE- I					
1	Bangalore	11603	18917.40	9458.70	9458.70
2	Mysore	2788	4527.00	3621.60	905.40
PHASE-II					
3	Bangalore	3151	12440.00	5622.00	5622.00
4	Mysore	2500	9093.00	7274.40	1818.60
PHASE-III					
5	Bangalore	3426	13693.00	6217.75	7461.31
6	Mysore	1040	4778.00	3473.84	1302.69
TOTAL		24508	63436.53	35668.29	26568.70

`74.49 crores was spent during 2010-11 up to November 2010.

3) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSS MT)

Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns aims at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner. It shall subsume the existing schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).

The objectives of the scheme are to:

- Improve infrastructure facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities and towns;
- Enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructure development; and
- Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

Coverage

The scheme will apply to all cities/towns as per 2001 census, excepting cities/towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).

Components

The components of the scheme are:

- a) Urban Renewal i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) city areas [this would include items like widening of narrow streets, shifting of industrial/commercial establishments from non-conforming (inner-city) to 'conforming' (outer-city) areas to reduce congestion, replacement of old and worn-out water pipes by new/higher capacity ones, renewal of sewerage/drainage/solid waste disposal systems, etc.

- b) Water Supply (including de-salination plants) and sanitation
- c) Sewerage and Solid Waste Management
- d) Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains
- e) Construction/Up gradation of roads, highways/expressways
- f) Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis
- g) Development of heritage areas
- h) Prevention & rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case of Special Category States where such problems are common and
- i) Preservation of water bodies.

Funding Pattern

The sharing of funds would be in the ratio of 80:10 between Centre and the State and the remaining 10 per cent could be raised by the nodal/implementing agencies from the financial institutions.

Outcomes

- Modern and transparent budgeting, accounting, financial management systems, designed and adopted for all urban services and governance functions
- City-wide framework for planning and governance will be established and become operational
- All urban residents will be able to obtain access to a basic level of urban services
- Financially self-sustaining agencies for urban governance and service delivery will be established, through reforms to major revenue instruments
- Local services and governance will be conducted in a manner that is transparent and accountable to citizens
- e-Governance applications will be introduced in core functions of ULBs/ parastatals resulting in reduced cost and time of service delivery processes.

Under UIDSSMT so far 61 projects worth `1512.32 crores has been approved for 62 towns. During 2010-11 `72.31 crores has been spent up to November 2010. `438.95 crores including the Centre's share of `351.16 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

4) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana seek to provide gainful employment to the Urban Poor through encouraging setting up of self-employment ventures or provision for wage employment. The SJSRY is funded on a 75:25 basis between the centre and the state. The SJSRY consists of two special components namely, Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) comprises Micro Enterprises (ME), Development of Women and Children in Urban Area (DWACUA), Thrift and Credit Groups (TCG), Training and Community Structure Component (CSC).

An expenditure of `19.61 crores has been incurred under both the components of the programme during 2010-11(up to November 2010) and 23,703 beneficiaries would be

covered. `70.00 crores has been proposed which include the Centre's share of ` 52.50 crores to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor by encouraging setting up of self-employment ventures and provision of wage employment.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

1) Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Project

The Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Project (KUDCEMP) has been taken up with financial assistance from the ADB (Loan No. 1704-IND) at a cost of `996.3 crores of which the share of ADB and the State being `652.5 crores and `343.8 crores respectively. The loan amount provided by the ADB has been utilized. Payment for pending bills and other ongoing works is being met out of the State's allocation. All but 14 works have been completed.

Components

- Capacity Building, Community Participation & Poverty reduction
- Water Supply Rehabilitation & Expansion
- Urban Environmental Improvements
- Street & Bridge Improvements
- Coastal Environmental Management
- Implementation Assistance.

Objectives

The main objective of the project is to augment the infrastructure facilities in the urban areas of coastal area to take up the stress of urbanisation in the region and sustain growth. The specific aims and objectives that are envisaged to be achieved by the implementation of the project are as follows:

- To optimize social and economic development in urban centers of coastal Karnataka
- To improve and develop basic infrastructure in the Project Towns.
- To achieve sustainable operation and maintenance of infrastructure.
- To ensure better delivery of civic services by strengthening the management capabilities of urban local bodies.
- To establish appropriate environmental planning, management and monitoring mechanisms.

Major achievements

- Water supply works have been taken up in all the 10 towns
- Underground drainage works has been completed in Karwar and Bhatkal and is under progress in Mangalore and Udupi
- Solid waste management has been implemented in Puttur, Udupi, Mangalore, Ankola and Karwar through concerned local bodies.
- Infrastructure to Urban Transport has been provided in all the selected towns.
- New road connectivity to Mangalore Airport has been provided.

`16.27 crores has been spent against the allocation of `35 crores during 2010-11(up to Nov.2010). An amount of `25.00 crores is proposed for 2011-12.

2) Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project

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). Conceived in the context of the 74th Amendment to the Indian Constitution, KMRP addresses the need for strengthening the urban local bodies through delegation and decentralization of powers.

Objectives

- Enhance the capacity of ULBs to assume their functions in accordance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment with greater sustainability and accountability.
- Strengthen institutional and financial frame works in urban services delivery at ULB and state level.
- Make ULBs need-sensitive, demand-responsive and self-reliant.
- Introduce better accounting and financial management practices.
- Improve the road system in Bangalore and the sanitary conditions in the 8 ULBs surrounding Bangalore city.

The project is implemented at a cost of `1364.00 crores covering 20 and 12 towns in two phases respectively. An expenditure of `101.61 crores has been incurred during 2010-11 against allocated outlay of `350.00 crores. During 2011-12 `350.00 crores has been proposed under the project.

3) Northern Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project (NKUIDP)

As one of the outcomes of the report of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances the NKUIDP was conceived to boost economic growth in North Karnataka region that has traditionally lagged behind. 25 Corporations/CMCs have been selected for provision of infrastructure based on the following criteria:

- a) District Headquarters of newly created districts;
- b) Towns with above 50000 population and Towns with tourism importance.

The objective of the project is to improve the status of urban infrastructure and attempt towards better service provision, focusing on environmental sanitation improvement. The specific objectives of the Project are to improve the environmental conditions of the towns/cities in North Karnataka; reduce poverty in low-income areas through access to basic urban services; and improve the service delivery capacities of North Karnataka ULBs through institutional development by undertaking projects on sustainability principles. The Project will cover a population of about 4.5 million, spread over an area of 1,044 sq. km. From the decentralized perspective, all major sub-projects are designed for implementation through Project ULBs and other through departmentally or through line departments. NKUIDP was

conceived to redress regional imbalances paving way for economic growth in the region that is traditionally backward.

Project towns

District	Corporation	CMC	TMC
Dharwad	Hubli-Dharwad		
Gadag		Gadag-Betegeri	
Bijapur		Bijapur	
Davangere	Davangere		
Haveri		Haveri	
		Ranebennur	
Belgaum	Belgaum		
		Gokak	
		Nippani	
Bagalkot		Rabkavi-Banhatti	
			Badami
		Jamkhandi	
		Ilkal	
Gulbarga	Gulbarga		
		Yadgir	
		Shahabad	
Bidar		Bidar	
		Basavakalyan	
Bellary	Bellary		
		Hospet	
Chamarajnaragar		Chamarajnaragar	
Koppal		Koppal	
		Gangavathi	
Raichur		Raichur	
		Sindhanur	

The Project has a wide scope including priority works like water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, solid waste management, roads, poverty alleviation programmes (slum improvement, LCS, CDP) and the non-municipal infrastructure (lake improvement, tourism development, sports facilities, fire & emergency services, etc). Municipal reforms and capacity building would be a part of the Project. The Project is to be implemented over a period of 8 years. The works will be taken up in two phases as below:

Phase 1: Water Supply, Sewerage, Storm Water Drains, Non-Municipal Infrastructure (Fire & Emergency Services and Tourism Development)

Phase 2: Road Improvement and Non-Municipal Infrastructure (lake improvement)

Funding Pattern

Source	Investment	
	US \$ Million	` crores
Asian Development Bank	264.01	1188.05
State's Share	140.80	633.58
ULBs Share	35.19	158.35
Total	440.00	1979.98

During 2010-11 `49.95 crores has been spent. `200.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

4) World Bank assisted Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project – KUWASIP

Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project (KUWASIP) is a pilot project taken up in select wards of Belgaum, Gulbarga & Hubli-Dharwad. The objectives of the Project are (1) Reforms & service improvements through Private Sector Participation (PSP) in the water sector in Karnataka and (2) Implement the strategy enunciated in the Urban Drinking Water & Sanitation Policy of GoK - comprising Sector Development & Technical Assistance and Physical Investments in (a) Priority Investments – for bulk water improvement related works and critical/urgent works to improve supply frequency (b) Continuous (24x7) water supply through PSP in selected demonstration zones of the three ULBs.

Components

- Sector Development & Technical Assistance
- Physical Investments:
 - (a) Priority Investments –for bulk water improvement related works and critical/urgent works to improve supply frequency
 - (b) Continuous (24x7) water supply through PSP in selected demonstration zones of the three ULBs

Investments in selected demonstration zones of the three ULBs for improving water service delivery through initial PSP, for demonstrating continuous (24x7) water supply, bulk water improvement related investments to ensure that the availability of water to the citizens in the ULBs continues to be at the current level at least. Other critical/urgent works to improve supply frequency.

Review and Establishment of Regulatory and Legal Framework

To design the regulation strategy, legal basis and action plan for starting up of basic regulatory functions.

Water and Sanitation Sector Investment & Tariff Frameworks

To establish an integrated state UWS sector financial policy and to develop a framework for WSS pricing through tariffs

Strengthening of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS) Service Delivery in ULBs

To explore institutional options for service provision and to prepare action plan for UWS reform / revenue collection.

Creation of Water and Sanitation Information System (WASIS) and Benchmarking of Service Provision:

To develop an information system, collection of data, periodic updating of information and Benchmarking of service provision levels. Tariff Design for Continuous Water Supply. To recommend a structure and level of tariffs for cost recovery, and consumer preferences and affordability.

The above studies taken up by the consultants outsourced for the purpose are under various stages of completion. Additional studies included in the project are for scaling up the project in the next phases.

Project cost

The total project cost is about `237.00 crores. The World Bank loan is `182.00 crores and the State's contribution is `55.00 crores. The breakup of component wise costs is given below:

Sl. No.	Component	Amount ` crores
1	Technical Assistance Studies	11.75
2	Investments:	124.90
	Priority Investments and related costs:	
3	Demonstration project (including operator's Remuneration)	65.60
4	Urgent works (including Quick Fix)	26.60
5	Project implementation support (training, Monitoring & Evaluation, retroactive financing, incremental Operating costs, front end fee etc)	8.15
Total		237.00

Project period

According to the World Bank's Project Appraisal Document the period of the project is for four years, 2004-2008. The delay was due to executing the agreement with the Bank to ensure that the Bank cleared all bid documents resulting in corresponding shift in timeline.

Status of the Project

The Project was approved during 2004. The World Bank cleared the Project during April 2004. Agreement with World Bank was signed during February 2005 and the loan was declared effective during May 2005. Six TA studies have been taken up, of which three are completed. The remaining studies are in different stages of progress. Contracts for eight Priority Investment Works (PI Works) are completed and commissioned except certain additional works taken up in Belgaum and one pipeline work in Gulbarga. Contracts for procurement and installation of pumping machineries of two packages and the works are completed and commissioned. The private sector operator has been selected, contract signed and works of laying pipelines are completed in demonstration zones. Providing service connections to houses has been completed in 5 demonstration zones and continuous water supply operationalised.

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC), Bangalore has received the “National Urban Water Awards 2009” under Public-Private Partnership category for the “Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project (KUWASIP).

An expenditure of `1.80 crores has been incurred during 2010-11(up to Nov.2010). `3.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Bangalore Metro Rail Project – Waiver of taxes and duties

The first phase of Bangalore Metro, consisting of two corridors of double line electrified, will cover a total length of 42.30 km. The East-West corridor will be 18.10 km. long, starting from Byappanahalli and terminating at Mysore Road terminal. The 24.20 km. North-South corridor will begin at Hessarghatta Road and terminate at Puttenahalli. Out of the 42.30 km, 8.822 km. will be underground and the rest will be elevated. The total estimated cost of the project is `6395.00 crores. The Bangalore Metro has all the components required for a successful integrated public transport system. It offers:

• Comprehensive connectivity • Convenience • Comfort • Affordability • Frequency • Reliability • Safety • Aesthetics

The Route

The Bangalore Metro weaves through the bustling commercial and residential areas of the city. The first phase of Bangalore Metro, consisting of two corridors of double line electrified, will cover a total of 42.30 km.

The East-West corridor will be 18.10 km. long, starting from Baiyappanahalli and terminating at Mysore Road terminal, going via Swami Vivekananda Road, Indiranagar, Halasuru, Trinity, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Cricket Stadium, Vidhana Soudha, Central College, Majestic, City Railway Station, Magadi Road, Hosahalli, Vijayanagar and Deepanjali Nagar.

The 24.20 km. North-South corridor will begin at Nagasandra and terminate at Puttenahalli going via Mahalakshmi, Rajajinagar, Kuvempu Road, Malleswaram, Swastik, Majestic, Chikpete, City Market, K.R. Road, Lalbagh, South End Circle, Jayanagar and Puttenahalli

Out of the 42.30 km., 8.822 km. will be underground near City Railway Station, Vidhana Soudha, Majestic and City Market and most of the rest will be elevated.

`1228.74 crores has been spent during 2010-11 (up to Nov. 2010) under repayment of taxes and duties and equity. ` 100.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

2) BMRTS Cess

`133.00 crores has been earmarked under BMRTS cess for 2011-12.

3) Director of Town Planning

The primary functions of the Department of Town Planning is the preparation of physical plans to achieve organised and co-coordinated developments at regional, town and rural levels.

The important functions are

- Extending technical assistance to the Karnataka State Town Planning Board and the Government in formulation of policies and policy guidelines on matters related to urban and regional planning.
- Preparation of Master plans for urban and rural settlements.
- Extending technical assistance to various government departments / undertakings in matters related to planning such as furnishing technical opinion to Revenue Department for conversion of land for non-agricultural purposes.
- Preparation of town and village extension schemes for Urban Local Bodies and local authorities.
- Preparation of project related to rehabilitation and resettlement schemes.
- Preparation of traffic management plans.
- The department is also extending technical support to the various Urban Development Authorities, Planning Authorities, Urban Local Bodies and Local Authorities, in the preparation; enforcement and implementation of Master plans.
- Beautification schemes for preserving and enhancing urban aesthetic qualities.

`3.5 crores has been allocated for the establishment charges of Town Planning department.

4) Construction of Office Buildings

`4.39 crores has been proposed for construction of office buildings of the Town Planning department

5) Management Fee to KUIDFC

`6.00 crores has been allocated for the maintenance of this financial intermediary organization implementing various urban development programmes.

6) State Directorate of Urban Land Transport

As a part of reforms mandated under JNNURM, the State Government was required to create a State level urban transport fund. It has been decided to constitute the fund with an amount of `60.00 crores. Out of this, `20.00 crores would be the budgetary contribution to the fund and `20.00 crores each will be raised by the Urban development and Transport departments.

`8.00 crores is proposed to meet administrative cost.

7) Mukyamantrigala Nagarothana Yojane

Mukyamantrigala Nagarothana Yojane aims at improvement of infrastructure in seven city Corporations of the state. Budgetary allocation for Nagarothana Yojana for the year 2010-11 is `600.00 crores of which 338.00 crores is earmarked for 100.00 crores special package for 7 City corporations `262.00 crores. During 2010-11 `426.00 crores has been spent up to Nov. 2010. An amount of `756.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

8) Improvement of Infrastructure in Bangalore under Finance Commission Grants

`100.00 crores has been proposed for the development of infrastructure in Bangalore.

9) Bus Rapid Transit System (BRT)

BRT is one of the mass rapid transit systems implemented in many cities to provide a sustainable transport solution. The Janmarg- BRT of Ahmedabad has proved that where BRT is implemented, it has contributed to an increased patronage of public transport system. The alarming growth of private vehicles in Bangalore metropolitan region (the annual growth rate of vehicles is 10% while that of population is 3%) poses a formidable challenge to the State. A variety of mass transit systems need to be put in place to ensure that modal share of public transport increases to at least 70% over a period of time. BMTC has a modal share of 45 % at

present and it carries about 43 lakh commuters every day. However, BMTC buses have to compete for road space with cars and motorcycles etc leading to increase in travel times for the commuters of public transport. It is an established fact that increased trip lengths and lower frequencies of public transport would induce more people to buy private vehicles. If the number of private vehicles increases in the same proportion, as is vogue now, Bangalore will be unliveable; the quality of city environment will deteriorate and congestion and traffic chaos will eat into the productivity of its people. Dedicated corridors for public transport will enable BMTC to improve the quality of its service as schedules can be maintained; the frequency of operations can be improved as the same number of buses can be used for running increased number of schedules etc.

The CTTTP for Bangalore (2007) and the CTTS for BMR have both recommended a BRT system for Bangalore in addition to other transportation modes. The CTTS, which is a recent study, has recommended BRT for 393 kms. Considering that the capital cost of BRT per km @ `16 crores/km is very low when compared to other modes like LRT and Metro (`100-150 crores), it provides an easily implementable solution to the traffic woes of the city. In the meeting held on 2/12/2010 under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, this aspect has been appreciated and it has been decided to introduce BRT for 30 kms on outer ring road for Bangalore and also take up BRT in Mysore. It has been also decided to create a new budget head for BRT. Hence, `25.00 crores has been proposed for 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

`1008.22 crores has been proposed for Internal Extra budgetary resources for BBMP, KUIDFC, BMRDA and BDA implementing various urban development programmes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1) Special Grants for State Capital Projects

`100.00 crores has been proposed for the State Capital Projects.

b) Special Component Plan

`311.49 crores has been allocated for taking up activities exclusively benefiting this category of population. Various programmes under the Urban Self-Employment and Urban Wage Employment components of Swarna Jayanthi Shahri Rozgar Yojana and development works under devolution of Finance Commission grants benefiting this category of population would be taken up.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`128.72 crores has been allocated for taking up activities exclusively benefiting these categories. Various programmes under the Urban Self-Employment and Urban Wage Employment components of Swarna Jayanthi Shahri Rozgar Yojana and development works under devolution of Finance Commission grants benefiting this category of population would be taken up.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	40366.00	54529.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	57800.00
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	224411.10
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	40366.00	336740.10
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	40366.00	336740.10

INFORMATION

The main functions of the department is to publicise developmental programmes and socio-economic legislation of the government through films, exhibitions, publications, songs and dramas, audio-visual cassettes, talks, seminars, symposia and intensive publicity campaigns.

The department produced documentary films, radio jingles and 'Samvada' programmes through AIR & Doordarshan on developmental activities of the Government. The department has arranged video conference with the Chief Minister, press tours, press conference of dignitaries and talks and seminars. The department has published special vouchers on various developmental programmes of the Government.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Information	2770.00	2770.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `2000.00 lakhs under state share for state sector schemes for information.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Production of Films

`75.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. This amount will be utilised for wide coverage of functions organised by the government and also to produce documentaries important subject.

2) Direction and Administration

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for salaries and other recurring expenses.

3) Information Centres

`15.00 lakhs are proposed for maintenance of existing information centres and salaries of librarians at Information Centre at New Delhi.

4) Press and News Services

`50.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

5) Mass Communication and field publicity

`460.00 lakhs are proposed for organise publicity programmes through folk media and mobile media, to participate with tableau in the Republic Day and Mysore Dasara and organise exhibition in Mysore Dasara & important fair/jatras.

6) Publications

`350.00 lakhs are proposed for the publication of booklets, pamphlets and erect highway hoardings highlighting the people oriented programmes of the Government and progress of the State.

7) Welfare Measures to Journalists

`50.00 lakhs are proposed for execute the function of conferring TSR award and for providing facilities like bus, coupons, pension and family pension to accredited journalists in the state and also to arrange talks and seminars.

8) Kannada Film Amruthotsava Bhavana

`200.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

9) Building – Capital outlay

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

10) Establishment of Memorial in Honour of late Dr. Ralkumar

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

11)Kannada Film Academy

`100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

12) Patrika Bhavana

Patrike Bhavans are constructed in all the district head quarters of the State. At the rate of `0.50 crores for each Patrika Bhavan 10 Patrika Bhavans are constructed in the district head quarters `200.00 lakhs is provided for the current financial year.

13) Assistance to Dr.Vishnuvardhan Museum

Two acres of land in the vicinity of Abhiman studio will be purchased to construct memorial in memory of late Dr.Vishnuvardhan, veteran kannada actor. During the current financial year `200.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of `324.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of `131.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2000.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	2000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	2000.00

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Employment and Training

Assisting the unemployed in securing placements, studying the employment market, guiding job seekers in taking up employment through various guidance services, training skilled manpower required by industrial units and undertakings and implementation of the Apprenticeship Training Scheme as per the Apprentices Act, 1961, are the major activities of the Department of Employment and Training. There are 159 Govt. ITI's, 146 private aided ITI's, 980 private unaided ITI's, 29 District Employment Exchanges, 1 Special Employment Exchanges for the physically handicapped and 1 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are six University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau to provide vocational guidance and take up related activities.

During the year 2011-2012, 80000 persons are expected to train in Industrial Training Institutes in the state of which 65000 persons are expected to complete the training course. 58968 Apprentices will be covered during the year 2011-12. It is programmed to open another 50 ITI's it is by Central & State Government.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Employment & Training	28000.91	28000.91

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1. Industrial Training Institutes				
a) Institutions	Nos. (Cumulative)	188	158	84
b) Intake Capacity	Nos. (Cumulative)	30452	27962	91
c) Persons undergoing Training	Nos. (Cumulative)	39634	36874	93
d) Outturn	Nos. (Cumulative)	27743	25812	93
2. Apprentices Trained	Nos (Cumulative)	10000	9410	94
3. Employment Services	Nos. (Cumulative)	80000	65000	81
Employment Exchanges		29	29	100
4. Establishment of STARC		1	1	100

2. Annual Plan 2011-2012

A sum of `28250.91 lakhs are provided during 2011-12, out of which `28200.00 lakhs as State sector share and `50.91 lakhs as District Sector under Employment and Training.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Projects

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Director of Employment and Training

`20.00 lakhs have been provided during 2011-12 for this scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for computations of the directorate and other maintenance.

2) Employment Parks

`5.00 lakh is providing during 2011-12 to maintained of employment parks..

3) Industrial Training Institute\Centers

The main objectives of the Industrial training Institute is to ensure steady flow of skilled workers to the industries, to enhance the quality of industrial production by systematic training and retraining of skilled workers.

The budget provided under this head will be utilized for salary and other maintenance of 41 Industrial Training Institutes, 92 units in non-plan I T Is, It is also utilize for providing GIA to 146 state sectors private. Industrial Training Institutes.

Total student strength in government Industrial Training Institutes 11260 and 15694 in GIA Industrial Training Institutes.

₹4500.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12.

4) Up gradation of ITIs into Center of Excellence

Upgradation of government Industrial Training Institutes into Centres of Excellence (COE) is one of the schemes among the various schemes for promoting skill development, both in organized as well as unorganized sectors. Centers of Excellence will produce workers with world class Skills to enable them to compete in Global Labour Markets. The new ITI's will have multi skilled course, specialized advance modular courses and multi options to upgrade their skills as and when situation demands. Under COE infrastructure such as modern machinery, tools & equipments, furniture and computers are provided. Construction of a separate COE Block is also taken up under COE. In all 36 Industrial Training Institutes with student strength of 8540 have been upgraded into Centers of Excellence.

₹2360.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme as state share. The budget provided under this scheme will be utilized for providing infrastructure to existing 36 Industrial Training Institutes.

5) Implementation of 36 new trades

₹30.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for salary of junior training officer of 36 new trades introduced in 12 ITI's during 2006-07.

6) ITI at Mundagodu

₹320.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12. The budget to meet the salary expense of 182 staff and recurring expenditure like building rent, stipend, guest lecturers honorarium of 7 ITI's sanctioned during 2006-07.

7) Establishment of STARC

Staff Training And Research Center at Malavalli is established during 2008-09, to cater the needs of the training and re-training of Instructional staff of both Government and Private ITI's in order to improve the quality of training at ITI's in view of rapid technological changes and global market competition. The main objective is to improve the performance of the ITI trainers by creating facilities for their training in developing teaching materials, transparencies and to translate the existing curriculum and teaching material in regional languages to conduct short term and tailor made course for staff both administrative and technical to update their knowledge. Expenditures towards existing staff salary and office expenditure.

₹50.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12

8) State Project Implementation Unit

`20.00 lakhs are provided for State Projects Implantation units during 2011-12. The budget provide under this head will be utilized for salary of staff of State Projects Implantation units.

9) Man Power development Corporation

The budget provided under this scheme is utilized to Karnataka Vocational & Skill development Corporation.

₹5.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12 for maintenance of the corporation .

10) Motor Driving & training school

₹30.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for recurring charges and training expenses of motor driving and training school attached to 10 ITI's.

11) New ITI's for Women

To provide training exclusively for women in DGE&T designated trades like Electronic Mech., Electrician, Mech, Consumer Electronics, Interior Decorator, Dress making, Information Technology and Electronic System Maintenance 5 I T Is with seating capacity of 946 have been started during 2007-08. During the year 2010-11 it is proposed to strength this ITIs by providing tools & equipment. It is also proposed to take up construction of buildings for these ITIs.

₹150.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12, for procurement of tools & equipment, construction of buildings, salary & non-salary items of the five ITIs.

12) ITI in 10 Taluks

During the year 2007-08 24 new ITI's with seating capacity of 5117 have been started to provide training for youth of rural area. Trades like Fitter, Electrician, Electronic Mech., Turner, etc have been started in these ITIs. During the year 2010-11 it is proposed to strength these ITI's by providing tools & equipment. It is also proposed to take up construction of buildings for these ITI's.

₹2044.00 lakhs are provided during 2011-12, for the salary of Staff, procurement of tools and equipments.

13) Student Centric GIA

As per the recommendation of expert committee constituted to study the GIA system to private ITIs, new system 'Student Centric GIA scheme' introduced during 2010-11. Under the scheme unaided ITIs affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training as on 31-06-2010 as well as 146 aided ITIs for which no GIA is admitted are eligible to get ₹6000 per student per year as grant with certain conditions laid down.

₹2500.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

14) New ITI in Backward Taluks

Eight New ITIs with seating capacity of 2016 have been started in backward taluks identified by HPCFRRI under Special Development Programme. The budget provided will be utilized for the salary of Staff includes procurement of Tools & Equipment.

`650.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme, during the year 2011-12.

15) Modular Training

To provide employable skills to school dropouts exiting workers, ITI graduates etc are the main objective of this scheme. Existing skills of the persons can also be tested and certified under this scheme. Priority will be given to covering those above the age of 14 years who have been or withdrawn as child labour to enable them to learn employable skills in order to get gainful employment.

Design, develop & implement short-term skill training programme for school dropouts, modular courses on emerging demand driven skills, training in multiskill, testing & certification through Karnataka Vocational Training & Skill Development Corporation.

340 Modules in 40 sectors area are identified and total number of trainees trained during 2009-10 is 14593. It is targeted to train 60000 person during 2010-11.

₹1375.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

16) New Private ITI's

Government has introduced new scheme of providing 25% backend investment subsidy with ceiling of ₹25.00 lakhs for establishing new ITI and additional 10% limited to ₹10.00 lakhs for establishing new ITI in backward taluks identified by HPCFRRI.

₹2500.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12 and 100 ITIs will be benefited.

17) Constructions of I T I Buildings (capital) NABARD

At present there is 158 Govt. ITIs, which are functioning in the State, out of which only 54 ITIs having own building, 84 ITIs are functioning in rented buildings while 16 ITIs are functioning in rent free Govt. & other buildings. As per norms of DGE&T to get affiliation the ITIs should have land and building, power, staff and Tools and Equipments Workshops and Laboratories prescribed by DGE&T.

Total number of ongoing works under NABARD is 17 and it is proposed to take up 8 new ITI buildings during 2010-11.

In order to provide own building, workshops and laboratories ₹1200.00 lakhs is provided during 2011-12.

18) General Employment exchanges

₹25.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12. In the backdrop of Economic Liberalization and Globalization; the employment Exchanges are to be re-oriented and to meet the present demand of the job seekers and industry. It is planned to provide value added services to the job seekers, by re-orienting employment Exchanges service and restructuring the employment Exchanges with the state –of-art infrastructure.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored schemes

There are no Schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Special Component Plan for training programme for SC/ST

`50.91 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

d) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1) New ITI's for Women

`75.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

2) ITI's in 10 Taluks

`2500.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

3) New ITI's in Backward Taluks

`800.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

4) Modular Training

`625.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

b) Special Component Plan

`8460.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`2820.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	28200.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total State Sector	-	28200.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	50.91
New Schemes		-
Total: District Sector	-	50.91
Grand Total	-	28250.91

Factories and Boilers

The department of Factories and Boilers is assigned with the responsibility of maintaining industrial safety and improvement in the working conditions of industrial labour. It enforces legal provisions connected with the working conditions of workers, identifies hazardous chemicals and advises industries on their implication and supplies technical information and advice to employers and workers on safety and health promotional activities.

The department has two wings, the factory and the boiler wings. Its responsibility is to ensure a safe working environment for about 10 lakh workers employed in about 17000 registered factories as on 1.1.2007 exposed to dangerous operations. It conducts inspections of 2791 registered boilers as per specifications prescribed in the Indian Boiler Regulation Act 1950 and certifies their safety.

1. Review of Annul Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Factories & Boilers	80.00	80.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-2012.

`80.00 lakhs are provided as State share for Factories and Boilers, during the period of 2011-12.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects

e) Other Ongoing Schemes.

1. Inspector of Factories

₹80.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme to meet the salary and other expenses. It is also utilized for providing infrastructure facilities to the women rights training and safety monitoring center.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

₹12.96 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹5.24.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	80.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total State Sector	-	80.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-

Grand Total	-	80.00
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Labour

The maintenance of industrial peace and harmony in the state by preventing strikes, lockouts and the settlement of industrial disputes through conciliation and mediation, enforcing about 27 central and state and enactments, ensuring social and economic justice to the working class in the organized and un-organized sectors, periodical fixations and revisions of minimum wages for about 60 scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, the implementation of the wage board recommendations and awards of labour courts and industrial tribunals, training rural workers under the Rural Workers Training Programme at block level, implementation of the ILO convention ratified by Govt. of India and film shows concerning health safety, welfare and enforcement of the provisions of the child welfare (Prohibition and Regulation) (Karnataka), Rules 1995 are the main areas of activity.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Labour & Labour Welfare	3486.97	3486.97

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`5400.00 lakhs are provided for this sector, under that `3400.00 lakhs is State share and `2000.00 lakhs is Central sector share for labour during 2011-12.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana

Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana is a Health Insurance Scheme for the unorganized sector workers in Karnataka. The benefit package is to provide health insurance coverage to the workers, spouse and three dependent children of their families who are below poverty line (BPL) in the unorganized sector. The said scheme will be implemented in a phased manner of five years starting from 2008-09 to 2012-13.

The worker and his family members will be insured at a sum of `30000.00 the premium of which will be paid by the Central Government to as maximum of 75% of the

estimated annual premium (₹750) subject to a maximum of ₹565.00 and the remaining 25% (i.e. ₹175) will be borne by the State Government. The cost of the Smart Card of ₹60.00 would be payable by the beneficiary.

In the first Phase, the districts of Belgaum, Shimoga, Mysore, Dakshina Kannada and Bangalore Rural have been selected for the year 2008-09 benefiting 7,26,167 BPL families. During the year 2011-12 it is proposed to cover the Yojana for the remaining district of the State.

₹6658.52 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 2011-12, of which ₹1664.63 lakhs is state share and ₹4993.89 lakhs is central share.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Enforcement of Labour Laws

₹263.37 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12. The budget provided will be utilized for enforcement machinery constituted with 62 posts. Salary & non-salary expenses are met under this scheme.

2) Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Contribution

₹52.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The amount provided is to make payment to the Karnataka Labour Welfare Board as State contribution in the ratio of 3:6:3 by the workmen, employer and the State Government respectively to take up welfare schemes to unorganised workers.

3) Child Labour Rehabilitation (Eradication of Child Labour)

₹846.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for rehabilitate the identified child labour.

4) Labour Welfare Board

₹3.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilized for providing social welfare benefit to the unorganized workers.

5) State Institute for Labour Studies in Association with National Law School.

₹197.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. To meet the challenges in the changing trade / industrial scenario, the trade union leaders, voluntary organizations, managerial hierarchy in the industry are to be trained effectively within the frame work of labour legislations, to improve the quality of inspection and compliance of labour Laws. The objective is to be achieved with the close association and involvement of National Law School.

6) Karnataka State Un-organized Labour Social Security Board.

₹7.10 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The budget provided under this head will be utilized to establish un-organized workers welfare board covering different segments of labour force like tailor, washmen blacksmith etc.

7) Construction of Karmika Bhavan

₹100.00 lakhs are provided for completion of spill over works of Karmika Bhavan Bangalore.

8) Contribution for New Pension scheme for un-organized workers

This is the continues scheme taken by the State Government. The pension scheme is intended to cover workers of (i) Private Hotels (ii) Bus and Lorry Drivers and Conductors (iii) Auto/Taxi Drivers (iv) Garage and workshop workers (v) Tailors (vi) Washer men (vii) Hamals. The scheme will be available for three years.

₹10.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

₹459.00 lakhs provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

₹181.90 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	4993.89	1664.63
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1735.37
New Schemes	-	-
Total State Sector	4993.89	3400.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector		
Grand Total	4993.89	3400.00

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The National Perspective Plan for Women aims at economic development and integration of women into the mainstream economy at equity and social justice. The all round development of women is to be achieved by treating them not merely as providers and producers but also as individuals with a right to human dignity. Hence, the Department of Women and Child Development has changed its focus from welfare to development. To ensure that children get protection against neglect, abuse and exploitation, the department has taken up schemes and programmes to guarantee their basic human rights including survival, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavours necessary for their individual growth and well-being.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Women and Child Development	141322.29	141322.29

(` lakhs)

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement upto Nov 2010	% of Achievement
Attendance Scholarship for girls in classes V to X(Beneficiaries)	No.	32178	975	3.03%
Training programme for women (Beneficiaries)	No.	535	4755	
Creches for children of working mothers	No.	110	27	24.54%
Devadasi rehabilitation	No.	2500		
Beneficiaries covered under Udyogini scheme	No.	6128		

2. Annual plan 2011-12

An allocation of `73100.00 lakhs are proposed under the State Sector and `11576.38 lakhs are proposed under the District Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

Presently there are no Central Plan schemes under implementation.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes.

i) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA)

Nine backward districts of Karnataka have been selected for implementing this on a pilot basis which would replace the NPAG and KSY programmes. These districts have been selected on the basis of a composite index based on indicators relevant to the conditions of adolescent girls. (KSY will be continued in the remaining 21 districts).

Vide G.O.I. letter No. 6-12/2010-RGSEAG dt. 27.9.2010, the NPAG scheme was merged with Kishori Shakthi Yojana under a new name “**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA)**” and an amount of RS.705.17 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12. **This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% assistance from GOI. The Administrative approval is awaited from GOK.**

ii) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme(Cell at H.O.)

ICDS programme, a centrally sponsored scheme, is a flagship programme of GOI which provides a package of six services viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between 3-6 years. Eligible beneficiaries covered under this programme are children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The package of services is provided to the beneficiaries through the Anganawadi Centres managed by an Anganawadi Worker & Helper at the village level and also in urban slums.

`163.20 lakhs as state share and `1468.80 lakhs as central share have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the ICDS cell at the Head Office in order to monitor the implementation of the ICDS programme and to provide kits to anganwadi centres (90:10). Provision for salaries, IEC and Monitoring/Evaluation are also included.

iii) Training for Anganwadi Workers

Under Integrated Child Development Services , the training of functionaries like Supervisors, Anganawadi Workers / Helpers is taken up by the State Government with Central / State funding.

Objectives:

- Job training / refresher training / orientation training of ICDS Functionaries like Supervisors, Anganawadi Workers / Helpers.
- GOI bears 90% of the training programme cost and 10% is borne by the State Government.
- It is proposed to bring a social change in society by empowering ICDS functionaries with sufficient knowledge about health, nutrition and early childhood care and education.

The Government sanctions training centers based on the actual needs of the State. NGOs with sufficient infrastructure facilities for 50 trainees and those working in the field of Women and Children welfare can apply to open an MLTC / AWTC. Funds are released by the Department of Women and Child Development for non-recurring and recurring expenditure. There are 20 AWTCs and one MLTC in the State.

An Amount of ` 60.00 lakhs as State share and ` 540.00 lakhs as Central share have been proposed in the Annual plan 2011-12 for training 54260 Anganawadi workers and 54260 helpers through recognized NGOs (90:10) and also for other innovative training programmes.

iv) Integrated Child Protection Scheme

This scheme is implemented in kthe State with the emphasis on civil society partnership and deals with both children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law. the MOU with MWCD was signed on 23.3.2010. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, a Central Act, has come in to force with effect from 1st April 2001. The Act was amended in 2006 and published in the official gazette on 23.08.2006. Government of India have formulated Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 which have been notified in the Karnataka Gazette on 25th September 2008. The State Rules have been approved by the Parliamentary Affairs and Legislation Department and also notified in the Karnataka Gazette.

As per the provisions of the Act, 29 Child Welfare Committees have been constituted in 28 districts, and 28 Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted for the functioning of 16 Observation Homes in the state. 56 Children's Homes are functioning in the State and 38 Special Juvenile Police Units have also been set up.

From 2011-12 onwards this scheme "A Programme for Juvenile Justice" is proposed to be merged with ICPS scheme. A provision of `5449.20 lakhs has been made for the year 2011-12. Out of which `1420.94 lakhs is State Share.

c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no schemes

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Direction and Administration

`493.43 lakhs have been proposed towards salary of the staff of P.O. Act and skill development training of inmates of women's and children's institutions. An amount of `150.00 lakhs is required for modernisation, purchase for computers and creation of posts. Provision is also made for documentation under Bhagyalakshmi scheme and for IEC under various schemes.

2) Financial Assistance to Recipients of Bravery Awards and Conduct of Children's Day Celebrations and International Women's Day Celebrations - Bal Bhavan Scheme

`356.00 lakhs have been proposed to give educational incentives to children who are recipients of bravery awards and provide financial assistance to voluntary organisations to organise Children's Day celebrations and also celebrate International Women's day and to provide Kittur Rani Chennamma Award.

3) Financial Assistance for Women Law Graduates

`64.92 lakhs have been proposed to train women law graduates below 35 years of age and whose family income does not exceed `40000.00 per annum, registered in the Bar Council and practicing law with a senior advocate for 4 years in the administration of justice.

4) Buildings- (Repairs)

`150.00 lakhs have been proposed for repairs, additions and alterations of buildings of the Department.

5) Prevention of Trafficking of Women & Child

`50.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to give training and awareness to Grama Panchayat Members in order to prevent trafficking of women and children through Jathas, street plays etc

6) Rehabilitation of Devadasis (WDC)

The Government of Karnataka entrusted KSWDC with the task of rehabilitating Ex-Devadasis in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot and further during 2004-05 in the districts of Koppal, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag. Under this programme, in order to eradicate the evil social system of devadasi, the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation rehabilitate the ex-devadasi women by taking up Income Generating activity. K.S.W.D.C. also conduct awareness and health camps.

In Belgaum district, 3600 ex-devadasis have been rehabilitated and the project is closed on 31.07.2001, but in order to prevent and recurrences of this social evil system an institution called "MASS" comprising of ex-devadasis has been established. This institution is working at Ghataprabha in Belgaum District for the eradication of Devadasi system and the Government is financially supporting this institution through KSWDC. Wide publicity against this evil practice is being given through Jathra Awareness Camps, Health Camps & through various programmes. Ex-devadasi women are provided loan through Banks to take up various income generating activities.

As a result of impact of the rehabilitation programmes taken up extensively in Belgaum and Bijapur Districts, the Corporation has been entrusted with 7 more districts from the year 2006-07 to take up rehabilitation of devadasi women. `400.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to assist devadasis to take up self-employment activities, health and awareness programmes.

7) Administrative Expenses (WDC)

₹500.00 lakhs have been proposed for staff salary and office expenses.

8) Training Programme for Women for Self-employment through WDC

This scheme provides various job-oriented skilled training programmes to the women belonging to lower income group, widows, destitute women and physically handicapped women. These trainings promote their economic empowerment and enables them to become self supportive. Training programmes are organized through government / Semi Government / Non-Government Training Institutions and Technical Institutions. Beauty Parlour, Tailoring & Embroidery, Readymade Garments, Computer Hardware Assembly, Nursing and Ward Assistant, Advanced Welding Technology, Repairs and Maintenance of Electronic goods, Masonry Training, Light Vehicle Driving Training, Bakery Products Training etc., programmes are included. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) & Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP) trainings are also given during the training period which includes subjects like Women Empowerment, Gender Sensitization, Women & Rights, Women & Law, Health aspects, awareness about other Government Programmes, Marketing Assistance etc. The training period varies between one month to one year depending on the type of job oriented training. Priority is given to the SC, ST, widow and destitute women.

Education qualification varies from training to training. The age limit prescribed is from 18-45 years. These trainings will help the beneficiaries to take up self employment / employment.

₹300.00 lakhs have been proposed to take up training programmes for economically backward women to facilitate them to pursue various technology oriented courses of six months duration and also provide ₹500.00 per month per candidate as stipend.

9) State Resource Centre and Marketing Assistance (WDC)

An amount of ₹156.00 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12 to start resource centres in uncovered districts.

10) WDC-Investments

₹65.00 lakh have been proposed as share capital to the WDC in order to supplement the assistance required for different schemes undertaken by the WDC.

11) Building Construction

₹250.00 lakhs have been proposed for constructing buildings for correctional institutions and staff quarters.

11) Construction of Training Institute for SHG's & Clusters (SDP)

₹200.00 lakhs have been proposed for construction of Training Institute for SHG's & Clusters for the year 2011-12.

13) Construction of Anganwadi Buildings (NABARD Assistance)

A good building is the basic infrastructure to be provided for effective functioning of the anganwadi centre and proper delivery of the six services under the scheme. The unit cost of construction of an anganwadi building is ₹3.68 lakhs / 3.80 lakhs in red and black soil respectively.

Considering the need for having suitable buildings to run anganwadi centres, NABARD is extending financial support in the form of loan for the construction of anganwadi buildings.

₹8000.00 lakhs have been proposed for constructing Anganwadi Buildings under RIDF assistance.

14) Udyogini-WDC

This scheme assists the targeted women to take up Self Employment / Income Generating activities by providing loans through banks and subsidy from the Corporation. Under this scheme, a maximum unit cost of 100000 is fixed with a subsidy from WCD and loan from banks. Women in the age group of 18-45 years and annual family income not exceeding ₹40000 are eligible to avail assistance under this scheme. There is no income limit for widows, physically handicapped and destitute women. For General category women 20% of the project cost subject to a maximum of ₹7500, whichever is less and for Special category women 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of ₹10000 whichever is less is provided as subsidy by the Corporation and the remaining proportion as a loan from the Banks / Financial Institutions.

Under Udyogini Scheme, the K.S.W.D.C. organizes three days Entrepreneurship Development Training for the beneficiaries who have been sanctioned the bank loan. This is a unique training, which is imparted to the beneficiaries after the sanction but before the release of loan. This training includes confidence building and the sense of prompt repayment of loan.

₹2900.00 lakhs have been proposed to give financial assistance to poor women to take up business and trading activities under this scheme.

15) Micro Credit Financing for SHG's (WDC)

₹300.00 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2011-12.

16) Bhagyalakshmi

Objective:

The bias against the girl child is reflected in the fall of child sex ratio (0-6 years) which has declined from 960 in 1991 to 949 in 2001. To correct this adverse sex ratio and to give moral courage to BPL families and also to eradicate the social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage, child trafficking and promote overall development of girl child in the fields of health, education, nutrition care etc., a programme called Bhagyalakshmi has been introduced from the year 2006-07.

Financial assistance is provided to the girl child through her mother/father or natural guardian subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.

- All girl children born in BPL families after 31.3.06 are eligible to be enrolled as a beneficiary under the scheme. Enrollment is allowed upto one year of the birth of the child on production of a birth certificate.
- The benefits of the scheme are restricted to 2 girl children of a BPL family. The father, mother or guardian should have undergone terminal family planning methods and the total number of children should not exceed 3 in the family.
- After enrollment and due verification by the department, an amount of ₹10000 will be deposited with the selected financial institution in the girl child's name.
- The financial institution will maximise the return on ₹10000 and the deposit together with the interest accrued which will be made available to the beneficiary on attaining 18 years of age. An amount of ₹34751 to the first child and ₹40918 to the second child enrolled in the same family will be given.

Revised Bhagyalakshmi Scheme:

The scheme was partially modified during August 2008. The revised scheme is applicable to all children born on or after 01/08/2008.

The modifications made to the existing scheme are as indicated below:

- An amount of ₹19300 will be deposited with the financial institution in the name of the first girl beneficiary and ₹18350 in the name of the second girl beneficiary of the same family. On attainment of 18 years of age, the first girl beneficiary of the family who fulfils the conditions of the scheme will get a maturity amount of ₹100097 and the second girl beneficiary will get ₹100052.
- The beneficiaries who are desirous to continue higher education after passing SSLC and have attained 15 years of age are eligible to pledge the bond and avail loan upto a maximum of ₹50000 from recognized banks.
- The father/mother/guardian of the beneficiary belonging to landless rural family are eligible to avail benefit under Janashree Bhima Yojana.
- The scholarships and medical reimbursement benefits have been withdrawn.

An Amount of ₹40588.08 lakhs is allocated for the year 2011-12.

17) Hoysala and Keladi Chennamma Prashasthi

Government has introduced this scheme to the children in the age group of 6-15 year for boys and girls who have shown exemplary courage in saving the life of others. Two boys from each district are identified under Hoysala Award and two girls from each district are identified under Keladi Chennamma Award. It carries a cash prize of `10000.00 and a citation. `25.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

18) Stree Shakthi

Stree Shakthi Project was launched throughout the State during 2000. The aim of the project is to empower women economically and socially by organizing them in self help groups. At present 1,40,000 self help groups have been formed in the state. 20.731 lakhs women members have been registered in these groups and the members have saved an amount of `859.58 crores. Groups have availed bank loans to the extent of `1136.23 crores and internal loan of `2486.68.00 crores to take up various income generating activities. 76950 groups have taken up income generating activities.

`73.00 lakhs was released as incentive to 1460 groups to take up income generating activities. `56.00 lakh has been paid as incentive to Anganawadi workers for monitoring Stree Shakthi groups.

An Amount of ` **1042.20 lakhs** have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to give training and revolving funds to the additional groups.

19) State Commission for Women

An amount of `150.00 lakhs are proposed for administration.

20) Suraksha – Scheme of Assistance for Victims of Acid Attack(Women’s Commission)

`25.00 lakhs have been proposed to give shelter, financial assistance, legal assistance, counselling to build up confidence for the victims and also provide training in economic development activities to make them self reliant.

21) Constitution of Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

`200.00 lakhs have been proposed in order to constitute the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, such as liberty, education, eradication of illiteracy, children’s health and nutrition, protection against children’s exploitation, protection for children under difficult circumstances, right to female children, welfare of disabled children etc.,

22) Construction of Marketing Outlets for Stree Shakti Products at Taluka Level

₹350.00 lakhs have been proposed to construct outlets for marketing products produced by Stree Shakti Groups at all 175 Taluk level and Stree Shakti Bhavans to help SHGs and federation to conduct meetings, workshops, training and to organize exhibitions and marketing melas to sell the products produced by SHGs..

23) Bala Sanjeevini

Children below 6 years who are beneficiaries of units, anganwadis are graded according to their nutritional status to suggest remedial measures which include feeding them with double quantity of food given in the anganwadi centres. Sometimes such malnourished children also require medical aid and they are referred to the hospitals.

Objective:

Children mainly belonging to the below poverty line (BPL) families who are unable to get required medical treatment are covered. Hence it is proposed to set up tertiary medical care units for Malnourished children as well as for children suffering from prolonged illness by modifying the existing scheme of providing **MEDICAL EXPENSES TO MALNOURISHED CHILDREN**, besides providing neo – natal care and awareness to parents. ₹1600.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme.

24) Scheme of Protection against Domestic Violence

This Act provides for more effective protection of rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution. For effective implementation, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2006 came into force on the 26th day of October 2006. The Act is being implemented in Karnataka from June-2007.

The Deputy Directors of Women and Child Development and Child Development Project Officers under Integrated Child Development services Projects have been appointed as Protection Officers by the Government. The first meeting of the Co-ordination Committee has been conducted and discussions were held regarding the roles and functions of various departments under the Act.

Free Legal Aid Centres have been set up in the office of Child Development Project Officers in all districts, in association with Karnataka Legal Services Authority. In these centres, experienced advocates provide legal assistance on every Wednesday and Saturday.

To provide shelter and counselling to women who are victims of domestic violence, 19 Swadhar Centres, 28 Short Stay Homes and 68 Santhwana Centres are notified as Shelter Homes in the state.

In addition to this, 116 NGOs are notified as Service Providers to provide legal, medical and other aid and to protect the interests of women who are victims of domestic violence.

Two divisional level workshops were conducted for the Protection Officers, Service Providers, Police personnel and medical doctors at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Belgaum districts and one for Judicial Magistrate at Judicial Academy, Bangalore.

The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 represents a landmark in the achievement of gender equality for Indian women. It is a comprehensive and effective law to help women who are victims of domestic violence. Under section 8 of the act, the state is required to appoint one Protection Officer(Group B) for every taluk along with supporting staff. However, based on the study conducted by DPAR, sanction has been accorded to appoint 47 protection Officers in 47 selected taluks of 19 districts vide G.O.dt. 4.12.2010. `530.22 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this purpose.

An amount of `600.00 lakhs are proposed to appoint 114 protection officers in the backward taluks to implement D.V.Act. This is a new scheme proposed under SDP.

25) Welfare Programmes for Women

a) Santhwana

Women who are victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc., are subjected to physical and mental torture besides having to face social & financial problems. With a view to console these women and rehabilitate them, the scheme of "Santhwana" was launched during the year 2001-02

Objective:

- The scheme not only aims at providing legal assistance, financial relief, temporary shelter, and protection to victims of atrocities, but also helps them to be self-reliant by providing training in order to empower these women to lead a life like other women in the society.
- Helping them to be self reliant and empower them by providing training to these women.

The Santwana scheme provides temporary shelter and protection to the women who are victims of sexual abuse, rape and dowry harassment and other atrocities at home. Besides providing shelter and counselling, the victims are also provided with assistance for pursuing education and vocational training for self-sustenance. In extreme cases of atrocities involving the death of the victim financial relief in the form of deposit is given to her kin, which can be encased by her / him on attaining majority. The scheme is being implemented through NGOs in all the district head quarters and taluks. In all 125 Santhwana centers are functioning the State.

`655.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

b) Hostels for girls:

The girls from rural and from most backward areas drop out of school at a very early age due to non-availability of suitable and safe accommodation in Hobli headquarters or even in taluk headquarters to pursue their education.

Objectives:

- To enable girls from rural areas to avail facilities for higher education.
- To reduce school dropouts.

NGOs are provided financial assistance to run hostels. At present 43 girls hostels are functioning in the state (25 Pre-metric hostels and 18 are post-metric hostels). `273.39 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this purpose.

C. Anganwadi Workers & Helpers Death Relief Fund

Anganwadi workers and Helpers are working on an honorary basis in ICDS projects. Whenever cases of death of anganwadi worker/helper occur during service, their families are given support by providing financial assistance. A sum of `20000.00 / `10000.00 to the legal heir of the deceased anganwadi worker / anganwadi helper respectively is paid as death relief.

In addition to this, financial assistance is provided to workers and helpers who are suffering from severe ailments. The same amount is given as medical relief to them. AWWs/Helpers who have completed a minimum of one year of service are eligible for financial assistance. This is a gesture of the Department to support them and their families in their sickness or death.

An Amount of `45.00 lakhs have been proposed for the year 2011-12.

26) Pension to Ex-Devadasi (WDC)

During the year 2007-08, the Government of Karnataka has sanctioned pension scheme for Ex-Devadasis who have crossed 45 years of Age, monthly pension of `400 is provided to each beneficiary under this scheme through Banks.

`700.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for pension to devadasi women.

27) Bala Vikas Academy

`400.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to carry out the activities of the academy.

28) Working Women's Hostel

An amount of `800.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2011-12 for construction of 30 hostels.

29) New pension scheme for Anganwadi Workers

A contributory pension scheme has been launched in the State for Anganawadi Workers and Helpers wherein they contribute `150.00 and `75.00 respectively each month. The financial institution is being finalised on modalities of the scheme are also being worked out. An amount `2297.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2011-12.

30) Special care Centre for Children

Under the scheme it is proposed to provide treatment for children suffering from HIV- AIDS. An amount of `100.00 lakhs are proposed for this during 2011-12.

31) Pension to destitute Women

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide to destitute women @ ` 400.00 p.m. As per a recent survey conducted, there are 33617 destitute women and a provision of ` 1613.62 lakhs has been made for 2011-12.

32) Construction of Houses for Devadasis under SDP-KWDC

An amount of `500.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme during 2011-12.

33) Empowerment of Stree Shakti Clusters and Block Societies-SDP

To strengthen Cluster and Block Leel Societies Training Programme is taken up under Special Development Programme during 2010-11. Budget provision of `126.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme during 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

1) Lingatwa Alpasankhayathara Yojane : (schemes for transgender)

It is learnt that there are approximately 5000 transgender (Hijidas, Kotis, Jogappas, F to M, M to F, Mangala mukhi) in Karnataka. It is proposed to provide training, loan / subsidy and micro-credit to these transgender. Government order has been issued for implementation of the schemes to the Women's Development Corporation. Since, there are issues relating to identification of transgender and also due to the reason that trans genders has no permanent residential address. Hence, it is proposed to implement the scheme through reputed NGOs which are already working for the welfare of these transgender. The NGOs support will be sought for training needs assessment and also for identifying the beneficiaries and for formation of SHGs among the transgender. As per the G.O already issued, each beneficiary will be provided with a subsidy upto `10000 from the Corporation to facilitate loan of `10000 from the Bank and for SHGs maximum loan of `1.00 lakh will be provided under micro-credit scheme. `200.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

2) Mahila Shikshan Abhiyan

The female literacy in Karnataka is around 57.45 only. It is a common trend in the society that more importance is given to higher education of males than females. Hence, it is proposed to encourage higher education among females for persuing higher education like P.hd, Post graduation, technical courses like M.E, M.Tech, M.S. and professional courses like M.B.A., M.D and other equivalent courses by providing education loan at 4% interest to the poor and needy applicant to a maximum extent of `5 lakhs. Schemes will be implemented by calling application by following transparency procedure. Documents such as caste certificate, income certificate, admission slip provided by the colleges and fee paid receipt will be obtained along with the application to verify genuiness of the applicants.

A committee will be constituted at the district level under the Chairmanship of D.C to select the beneficiaries and the scheme will be implemented at the district level through the Deputy Director of W&CD. `100.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

3) Mahila Bhavana Yojane

Though the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation has been in existence since 1987, it has no building of its own. There is a necessity for a building to take up women empowerment programmes like training, marketing, self employment counseling etc., Hence, it is proposed to construct Mahila Bhavan to provide space for those women coming from other districts to participate in the exhibitions etc., The BBMP and BDA has been requested to provide land on lease basis to the Corporation for construction of building. The

plan and estimate will be obtained from Karnataka Infrastructure Devp. Corporation and construction will be done after following transparency procedure. `100.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

4) Mukhya Mantri Mahila Rozgar Yojane

By implementing this scheme it is proposed to encourage women to start small scale industries by providing 20% of the unit cost upto ` 1 lakh (subsidy of `25000 and loan at 4% interest to the extent of `75000) from the Corporation, with a unit cost of `5 lakhs. The remaining cost will be through Bank Loan. By this scheme many poor women will also get employment. The beneficiaries will be selected by following transparency procedure and will be implemented through Deputy Directors of W&CD Dept. It is proposed the benefit to 4-5 beneficiaries from each district.

A committee will be constituted at the district level under the Chairmanship of D.C to select the beneficiaries. `175.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

5) Mahila Suraksha Nidhi Yojane

To cater to the immediate needs of women who are subjected to exploitation, destitute, deserted women and those affected by natural calamities. It is proposed to constitute a fund in the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation. This scheme has been proposed for the reason that no Banks are coming forward to provide loan to such women. To meet the minimum needs of women of the above category it is proposed to provide one time grant upto `5000 from the interest accrued on the deposit under this scheme. During 2011-12 a budget of `200.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme.

Scheme will be implemented at the district level by selecting beneficiaries through a committee headed by the D.C of the district.

6) Gomatha Yojane

In Karnataka around 60% of the women in rural areas are involved in animal husbandry. These women needs to be trained in scientific method of cattle rearing and also the economics of dairying by providing cattles of good breed. The income of the family will improve and there will be substantial improvement in the health of the family members.

To empower the rural women economically, it is proposed to provide direct loan to rural women at a lesser rate of interest.

There is a great demand for higher breed cattles and during 2011-12 it is proposed to provide 500 house to rural women in the State. In the first round loan of `40000 will be provided to purchase the cow at an estimated cost of `40000 @ 5% interest. The scheme will implemented through the milk co-operative societies and the responsibility of collecting the loan installment with interest will be entrusted to such societies. It is proposed to pay 1% interest to society towards service charges. `225.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Procedure will be followed by calling for application from the eligible women and the scheme will be routed through the Deputy Directors of W&CD Dept.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

`11576.38 lakhs have been proposed for the following District Sector Schemes in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

- 1) Integrated Child Development Services (including nutrition)
- 2) Direction and Administration.
- 3) Child Welfare Scheme.
- 4) Creches for Children of Working Women.
- 5) Construction of Anganwadi Buildings.
- 6) Attendance Scholarships
- 7) Women Welfare.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1. Empowerment of Stree-shakthi clusters & block societies	` 126.00 lakhs
2. Anganwadi Buildings Construction	` 4250.00 lakhs
3. Construction of Houses to Devadasis	` 500.00 lakhs
4. Micro-credit financing to SHGs (WDC)	` 600.00 lakhs
5. Construction of Training Institute for SHGs & Cluster-SDP	` 200.00 lakhs
Total	` 5676.00 lakhs

b) Special Component Plan

For all-round development of Scheduled Castes several development departments are implementing their schemes. Under Special Component Plan, all the development departments are implementing schemes for Scheduled Caste. Nutritious food is being supplied to SC children under the SCP:

`17763.30 lakhs have been earmarked for SCP in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

For all-round development of Scheduled Tribes several development departments are implementing their schemes. Under Special Component Plan, all the development departments are implementing schemes for for Scheduled Tribes. The following schemes are being implemented under the TSP :

`7236.90 lakhs have been proposed for TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	6742.23	1644.14
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	70455.86
New Schemes		1000.00
Total: State Sector	6742.23	73100.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	11576.38
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	11576.38
Grand Total	6742.23	84676.38

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Inclusive growth demands that all social groups have equal access to the services provided by the State and equal opportunity for upward economic and social mobility. It is also necessary to ensure that there is no discrimination against any section of our society. In India, certain social groups such as the SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities have historically been disadvantaged and vulnerable. Then there are certain other groups which may be discriminated against and which suffer from handicaps. These include persons with disabilities, older persons, street children, beggars and victims of substance abuse. Our Constitution contains various provisions for the development of such marginalized groups, for instance, Article 341 for SCs, Article 342 for STs, Article 340 for OBCs, Article 30 which provides the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions, and so on. Their individual and collective growth, however, cannot be ensured without improving their surroundings and providing clean drinking water, toilets and educational opportunities.

Schemes for improving the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being implemented by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare and the Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation as also under the budgets of development departments under the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-plan. The Social Welfare department oversees the implementation of schemes by other departments for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(₹ lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Welfare of SC/ST (incl. Corporations)	42183.27	42183.27

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Premetric Scholarships to SC & ST Students in classes I to X	Lakh	19.56	11.17	57.10
Award of merit Scholarship	Lakh	2.08	1.55	72.5
Starting Premetric Hostels	No.	115	115	100.00
Starting post metric hostels	No.	25	20	80.00
Starting residential Schools	No.	145	145	100.00
SC & ST Development Corporation beneficiaries	No.	55412	31478*	56.81

* Upto December 2010

Directorate of Scheduled Castes

1) Annual plan 2011-12

A Sum of `7500.00 lakhs are proposed under the State sector and `16283.65 lakhs are proposed under the District sector

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

1) Construction of Hostel Buildings

`400.00 lakhs as state share and `1600.00 lakhs as central share have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to construct Government pre-metric and post-metric girls and boys hostels and also to meet the expenditure for the ongoing work.

2) Machinery for Enforcement of Untouchability Offences Act 1955

The constitution provides these groups with specific educational and vocational privileges and grant them special representation in the Indian parliament. In support of these efforts, the Untouchability (Offences) Act (1955) provides penalties for preventing anyone from enjoying a wide variety of religious, occupational, and social rights.

`150.86 lakhs as State share and `150.86 lakhs as central share have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for strengthening the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell and to meet the expenses for the provisions made under the PCR Act 1955, POA Act 1989 and POA Rules 1995.

3) Coaching and Allied Scheme

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming from deprived homes and disadvantaged environment compete with those coming from socially and economically advantageous positions. Hence the Ministry of Welfare is implementing Coaching and Allied schemes for SCs/STs under which funds are released for Pre-Examination Training Centers (PETCs) in various parts of the country for preparing SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations to improve their representation in various posts and services by providing them coaching for appearing for various competitive examinations held by UPSC, SSC, Recruitment Board, Commission, Public Sector Undertakings and other recruiting bodies.

The Pre-Examination Training Centres for SC/ST run by the State Governments / Universities / Private Coaching institutes will be eligible. The centers imparting coaching to SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations having All India Recruitment Character such

as Civil Services Examination, Banking Recruitment Services, Central Excise-Inspector, Railway Board etc., will be covered under the scheme. The State Government Services Examination and other Subordinate Services Examinations limited to State Government jobs will not be covered under the scheme. Private organizations will also be given Financial Assistance for conducting coaching for competitive examinations of all India nature for admission in Engineering, Medical and Management courses, but not for Technical courses as this is already covered under this Ministry's NGO scheme of Aid to voluntary organizations for the benefit of SC/STs.

₹30.50 lakhs as State Share and ₹30.50 lakhs as Central Share have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to train SC students appearing for Preliminary Examinations like All India and State Civil Service Examinations, Banking Service Examination and other competitive examinations.

4) Conducting Seminars and Workshops

Seminars and Workshops are being conducted in the State/District/Taluka level to bring awareness among the public regarding removal of untouchability and awareness programme on the provisions of PCR – 1955 Act and POA Act 1989 rules etc., The Central Government will contribute 50% of the budget.

₹20.00 lakhs as State Share and ₹20.00 lakhs as Central Share have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

5) Compensation to Scheduled Caste victims

Shared by the State and Central governments, ₹400.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 with a State share of ₹200.00 lakhs and Central Share of ₹200.00 lakhs to pay compensation to the SC victims of atrocities and also to undertake relief and rehabilitation measures as per provisions under POA Act 1989 and POA Rules 1995.

6) Eradication of Untouchability

Shared by the State and Central Government, with a state share of ₹75.00 lakhs and central Share of ₹75.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to create awareness among the people regarding untouchability and to provide incentives for intercaste marriages.

7) Residential School Societies (KREIS)

As the Government hitherto sanctioned 550 MDS/EMRS/KRCRS PUC residential school and Colleges. In addition to above the society took construction of 141 residential school / complex during 2010-11, to maintain above schools and also for technical supervision of construction works, society needed additional staff as such the additional staffs both an deputation and out sourcing have been appointed with apparel of governing council

of the society the society now incurring an average expenditure of `20.00 lakhs each month in this rate it is proposed `50.00 lakhs during the year 2011-12

8) Residential Schools -Share Capital :

`200.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12. To construction of 2 Residential school buildings.

c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

1) Special Central Assistance for SCP

`3500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 towards Special Central Assistance for SCP to meet salary and other expenses of the Directorate.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Direction and Administration

`186.31 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 towards salary and other expenses of the Directorate.

2) Financial Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for Construction of Hostel Buildings

Government assists the voluntary organizations for construction of SC hostel buildings being run by them.

`75.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the construction of hostel buildings through voluntary agencies and also provide infrastructure facilities to inmates.

3) Admission of SC Students to the Reputed Institutions like Ramakrishna Ashram

The main aim of this programme is Admission of Scheduled Castes student in a reputed institutions like Sri. Ramakrishana Ashram for assistance to poor meritorious students to improve their education level.

The eligibility for admission to these schools are, the parents annual income should be `75000, the student should score 60% of marks in previous class. Deputy Commissioner of the District will be the President for selection committee. Selection of eligible candidates to Sri. Ramakrishna Vidyashala, Mysore will be through DIET with entrance examination. The annual fees for students will be reduced.

`1200.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet the costs of 3200 renewal and 100.00 Fresh students admitted to schools run by the Ramakrishna Ashram and other reputed institutions.

4) New Morarji Desai Residential Schools

`150.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the maintenance of existing MDR Schools started by the Karnataka Residential Education Institutional Society (KREIS) for the welfare of Scheduled Caste children in the State.

5) Opening of New Hostels

`300.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to start 40 new hostels and for improvement of existing hostels.

6) Assistance to Meritorious Students

The female literacy has greater impact on the Educational, Social and other Development aspects of the community. Therefore, considering this aspect, payment `1600.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to extend fellowships to students at `10000 for the Ph.D and `8000.00 for the M.Phil, and to depute 10 meritorious SC students for higher studies in foreign universities at Government cost at the rate of `10.00 lakhs per year per student and to sanction `50000.00 to those students getting admission in IIT, IIM, IISCs and other prestigious institutions. It is also proposed to provide incentives @ `5000 and 10000 to 5 meritorious students in each districts.

7) Construction of Residential Schools

`464.88 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the construction of residential school buildings, as well to complete spillover works.

8) Acquisition of Sites for Hostels, Office Buildings, and Burial Grounds

`75.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to purchase sites for hostels, office buildings and burial grounds and to provide infrastructure facilities to the hostellers.

9) Construction of Hostel Buildings

`1900.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to complete spillover hostel buildings, which are under various stages of construction, and also to take up additional 30 new hostel buildings.

10) Maintenance of Ambedkar Bhavan

₹100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the maintenance of newly constructed Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Bhavan at Bangalore.

11) Research Institute under Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Birth Centenary Programme

₹100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet the salary and other expenditure of the Institute.

12) Karnataka State Commission for SCs and STs

₹72.45 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 towards salary and other expenditure of the Commission.

13) Development of Banjar Community

₹150.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

₹16282.65 lakh have been proposed for the following District Sector Schemes in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

- Encouragement to Merit SC Student
- Post Metric Scholarship
- 3 Book Banks in Medical and Engineering Colleges.
- Pre-metric Scholarships to the Children's of those Engaged in Unclean Occupation.
- Observance of Untouchability Week
- Removal of Untouchability
- Direction and Administration.
- Construction of SC/ST Hostel Buildings
- Residential Schools
- 10 Maintenance of College Hostels for SC Students
- 11) Assistance to Meritorious SC Students
- 12) Award of Price Money to College Students
- 13) Starting and Implementing of Hostels
- 14) Grant-in-Aid to Private Hostels
- 15) New Morarji Desai Residential Scholarship for SC Students
- 16) Residential Schools for SC Students
- 17) Supply of Sewing Machines
- 18) Maintenance of Buildings.
- 19) Training for Law Graduates.
- 20) Pre-metric Hostels.

- 21) Scholarship to SC Students.
- 22) Payment of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges.
- 23) Direction and Administration. (SCP)
- 24) Infrastructure Development in SC Colonies (SCP)
- 25) Assistance to SC families (SCP)

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of `7500.00 lakhs under State Sector and `14577.53 lakhs have been earmarked for SCP under District Sector.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2076.36	876.36
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	3500.00	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other on-going Schemes	-	6623.64
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	5576.36	7500.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other on-going Schemes	-	16283.65
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	16283.65
Grand Total	5576.36	23783.65

Directorate of Scheduled Tribes

2. Annual plan 2011-12

A Sum of `1600.00 lakhs are proposed under the State sector and `5822.46 lakhs are proposed under the District sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Research and Training

1. Research

- a) **Monographic / Ethnographic Studies** for documentation of culture, customs, traditions, material culture, art and craft, traditional medicine, culture change and modernization of the STs development studies on agriculture, environment, education, women, health and nutrition.
- b) **Diagnostic & Problem Oriented Studies** relating to STs such as, land alienation, socio-economic bondage and exploitation, indebtedness, low literacy, ill health, mal-nutrition, infant mortality; involuntary resettlement & development, status of women, economic backwardness, poverty, impact of industrialization and urbanization, rural-urban migration, shifting cultivation, deforestation etc
- c) **Determination of Ethnic Status** of different communities claiming their inclusion in the scheduled list

2. Training

- Organization of various **State Level Training Programmes** for different categories of Government and Non-Government personnel working in the field of Tribal Development, Tribal Youths, Panchayat Representatives, Grain Bank Members, Artisans. The main emphasis of such training programmes is to acquaint the trainees with tribal life & culture, build awareness and orient them how to put social input in the development process.
- **National and State Level Workshops and Seminars Workshops & Seminars** are conducted on various issues relating to tribal development and the recommendations are sent to Government for consideration and necessary action.

The Trainees & Participants are provided with food accommodation and TA non-official participants.

Shared equally by the State and Central Government `40.00 lakhs with a state share of `20.00 lakhs and Centre share of `20.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet establishment expenditure of the Tribal Research Institute to take up research work, training & evaluation work.

2) Coaching and Allied Schemes

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming from deprived homes and disadvantaged environment compete with those coming from socially and economically advantageous positions. Hence the Ministry of Welfare is implementing the Scheme of Coaching and Allied for SCs/STs under which funds are released for Pre-Examination training Centers (PETCs) in various parts of the country for preparing SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations to improve their representation in various posts and services by providing them coaching for appearing for various competitive examinations held by UPSC, SSC, Recruitment Board, Commission/Committee for Public Sector Undertakings and other recruiting bodies.

The Pre-Examination Training Centres for SC/ST run by the State Governments / Universities / Private Coaching institutes will be eligible. The centres importing coaching to SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations having All India Recruitment i.e., Civil Services Examination, Banking Recruitment Services, Central Excise-Inspector, Railway Board etc., will be covered under the scheme. The State Government Services Examination and other Subordinate Services Examinations limited to state Government jobs will not be covered under the scheme. Private organizations will also be given Financial Assistance for conducting coaching for competitive examinations of all India nature for admission in Engineering, Medical and Management courses, but not for Technical courses as this is already covered under this Ministry's NGO scheme of Aid to voluntary organizations for the benefit of SC/STs.

₹4.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 with a State share of ₹0.80 lakhs and Centre share of ₹3.20 lakhs to meet the training expenditure of Scheduled Tribe candidates who are appearing for various competitive examinations.

3) Construction of Hostels and Ashram School buildings (CSS)

This Centrally-sponsored scheme was started in 1990-91 to provide Central assistance to the States and Union Territories on 50 per cent and 100 per cent basis, respectively.

₹1000.00 lakhs with State share of ₹300.00 lakhs Centre share of ₹700.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the construction of 10 hostel buildings and ashram school buildings.

b) Additional Central Assistance Schemes

1) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-plan

Special Central Assistance is given to States/UTs to supplement their efforts in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme.

Grants are also given to States/UTs, under the first proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area therein on par with the rest of the State/UT. Part of the funds are utilised for setting up of Residential Schools for providing quality education to tribal students.

`10000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 as Special Central Assistance for implementing the T.S.P.

c) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

d) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Directorate of ST Welfare

The Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare is implementing various programmes for the educational, social and economic development of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka. The Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare came into existence separately from 07.01.1999.

`15.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet establishment expenditure of the Directorate of ST welfare. It is also proposed to meet the expenditure of training programme like Satellite based training to the State level officers and of the District level officers and also to install the Audio- Video conferencing equipments in the district Tribal Welfare Offices.

2) Starting of New Morarji Desai Residential Schools and Comprehensive Education Complex

For the educational benefit of Scheduled Tribes children, one New Morarji Desai Residential School and two Pre-University Morarji Desai Schools have been sanctioned. To meet the expenditure towards maintenance and for starting of 5 New Morarji Desai Residential Schools `100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

3) Opening of New Hostels

`50.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for starting of 10 new hostels for ST candidates.

4) Construction of Residential schools and Comprehensive Education Complex

`364.20 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to complete the construction of ongoing Morarji Desai Model Residential School buildings and for first installment of constructing education complex.

5) Construction of Hostel and Ashram School Buildings

`400.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the ongoing work of hostels buildings.

6) Upgradation of merit of ST Students

`350.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to improve the education standard of ST students by providing special coaching in reputed institutions at District Head quarters.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

`5222.46 lakhs have been proposed for the following District Sector Schemes in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

- Post Metric Scholarship to Schedule Tribes.
- Construction of SC/ST Government Hostel Buildings.
- Book Bank for ST Students in Medical and Engineering Colleges.
- Scholarships and Financial Assistance
- District Tribal Welfare Office
- Maintenance of Hostels for ST Students
- Morarji Desai Residential Schools
- Maintenance Ashrama school and Hostels
- Scholarship to Pre metric ST Students
- Payment of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges
- Hostels – Additions and Alterations
- Infrastructure Development in ST Colonies (SCP)
- Assistance to ST families

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of `1600.00 lakhs under State Sector and `5273.86 lakhs have been earmarked for TSP under District Sector.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	723.20	320.80
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	10000.00	-
Externally aided projects	-	
Other ongoing Schemes	-	1279.20
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	10723.20	1600.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	5822.46
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	10723.20	7422.46

Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation

Government of Karnataka established the Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited on 20th March 1975 for the economic benefit and social development of SC/ST families in the state. Further, the corporation was renamed as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Limited on 16th August 2005.

2. Annual plan 2011-12

A Sum of `13300.00 lakhs are proposed under the State sector

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation -Investment (for SCs)

The main objectives of the Schemes are;

- To provide additional agricultural marketing infrastructure to cope up with the large expected Marketable surpluses of agricultural and allied commodities including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce.
- To promote competitive alternative agricultural marketing infrastructure by inducement of private and cooperative sector investments that sustain incentives for quality and enhanced productivity thereby improving farmers' income.
- To strengthen existing agriculture marketing infrastructure to enhance efficiency.
- To promote direct marketing so as to increase market efficiency through reduction in intermediaries and handling channels thus enhancing farmers' income.
- To provide infrastructure facilities for grading, standardization and quality certification of agriculture produce so as to ensure price to the farmers commensurate with the quality of the produce.

- To promote grading, standardization and quality certification system for giving a major thrust for promotion of pledge financing and marketing credit, introduction of a negotiable warehousing receipt system and promotion of forward and future markets so as to stabilize market system and increase farmers' income.
- To promote direct integration of processing units with producers.
- To create general awareness and provide education and training to farmers, entrepreneurs and market functionaries on agricultural marketing including grading standardization and quality certification.

`1100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 with a State share of `561.00 lakhs and Central share of `539.00 lakhs to the Corporation to provide margin money loan assistance to 5000 SC beneficiaries under land purchase, self-employment and Safai Karmachari schemes.

2) Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation-Investment (for STs)

The main objectives of the Schemes are;

- To provide additional agricultural marketing infrastructure to cope up with the large expected Marketable surpluses of agricultural and allied commodities including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce.
- To promote competitive alternative agricultural marketing infrastructure by inducement of private and cooperative sector investments that sustain incentives for quality and enhanced productivity thereby improving farmers' income.
- To strengthen existing agriculture marketing infrastructure to enhance efficiency.
- To promote direct marketing so as to increase market efficiency through reduction in intermediaries and handling channels thus enhancing farmers' income.
- To provide infrastructure facilities for grading, standardization and quality certification of agriculture produce so as to ensure price to the farmers commensurate with the quality of the produce.
- To promote grading, standardization and quality certification system for giving a major thrust for promotion of pledge financing and marketing credit, introduction of a negotiable warehousing receipt system and promotion of forward and future markets so as to stabilize market system and increase farmers' income.
- To promote direct integration of processing units with producers.
- To create general awareness and provide education and training to farmers, entrepreneurs and market functionaries on agricultural marketing including grading standardization and quality certification.

For the Annual Plan 2011-12, out of `393.00 lakhs proposed to be invested, the proposed State share is `200.00 lakhs and Central share is `193.00 lakhs in order to provide

margin money loan assistance to ST beneficiaries under land purchase and Industries Service and Business Scheme in self employment scheme.

c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Self Employment Programmes for SCs

This scheme is carved mainly to help unemployed, under employed SC persons to improve their economic condition by taking up gainful economic activities. The Corporation is providing financial assistance through Banks and financial institutions for setting up of self employment activities.

1. For project cost upto `50000, the Corporation is sanctioning a maximum subsidy of `10000 each and the remaining amount will be the loan.
2. For project cost from `50000 to `100000, the Corporation is sanctioning a maximum subsidy of `10000 each, 20% margin money loan and the remaining amount will be the loan.
3. For project cost above `100000, the Corporation is sanctioning 20% margin money loan (Subject to a Maximum of `1.00 lakhs) and remaining 75% will be the loan from Banks and other financial institutions with 5% beneficiary's contribution.
4. For some selected schemes, Direct Loan is sanctioned by the Corporation after availing term loan from National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC). The project cost consists of 5% beneficiary's contribution, 20% margin money from Dr. BR.ADCL (maximum `1.00 lakhs) and remaining 75% is term loan from NSCFDC.

For the annual plan 2011-12 `1200.00 lakhs have been proposed to assist 13200 SC beneficiaries.

2) Self Employment Programmes for STs

Under this scheme there are 3 sub schemes:-

- a) **Self Employment Scheme:** The main objective of the scheme is to provide self employment opportunities to un-employed youths, graduates including skilled persons to involve them in self employment activities like, petty shop, cycle shop, dairy etc., with the unit cost not exceeding `50000 this scheme is implemented through banks. 50% of unit cost subject to a maximum of `10000 will be released as subsidy and the remaining portion of the unit cost will be the bank loan. `350.00 lakhs have been provided in the plan 2011-12 as subsidy to assist 3500 ST beneficiaries.
- b) **Micro Credit Small Loan Scheme:** To encourage the unemployed scheduled tribes women beneficiaries in Urban and Rural areas to engage in self employment activities in a small scale financial assistance of `5000 per beneficiary extended through Self Help Groups. This assistance of `5000 comprises of Subsidy of `2500 and margin money `2500 which carries interest at 4% p.a . under this scheme `50.00 lakhs subsidy and `50.00 lakhs as margin money have been proposed in the plan of 2011-12 to assist 2000 ST women beneficiaries.

3) Gangakalyana Scheme for SCs

Under this scheme there are 2 sub schemes:

- a) **Community Irrigation/Lift Irrigation Scheme:** Under this scheme, group of 8 to 15 acres of land belonging to SC families will be provided irrigation facility at free of cost. Depending upon the availability of water, 2 to 3 borewells are drilled and other facilities like erection of pumpsets, energisation, construction of water storage tanks and laying of pipelines etc. are provided. The unit cost fixed for 8 acres project is `2.53 lakhs and for 15 acres project is `3.59 lakhs. The selection of beneficiaries is done by the Committee headed by the MLA of the Constituency.
- b) **Individual Irrigation Borewell scheme:** Individual Irrigation borewells along with pumpsets will be provided to individual small and marginal SC beneficiaries. The unit cost under this scheme was revised by the Govt. vide order No.SWD/48/SDC/2008, dated:12.11.2010 and the unit cost was increased to `150000, out of which `100000 will be subsidy and remaining `50,000/- will be loan.

For the Annual Plan 2011-12 is `5689.00 lakhs have been proposed for SCs to drill 5099 Individual Irrigation borewells and to take up 132 Lift Irrigation Projects to 688 beneficiaries, totaling 5787 beneficiaries.

4) Gangakalyana Scheme for STs

Under this scheme there are 2 sub schemes:

- a) **Lift Irrigation Scheme:** Under this scheme irrigation facility will be provided to the lands of the scheduled tribes utilizing the nearby natural water resources. Under the scheme irrigation facilities will be provided by drawing pipe line, erecting pumpset and energizing the units at a cost of `2.53 lakhs in respect of 8 acres of land and `3.59 lakhs in respect of 15 acres of land.
- b) **Individual Irrigation Borewells Scheme:** The unit cost under the scheme is limited to `1.50 lakhs out of which `1.00 lakhs will be the subsidy and remaining `0.50 lakhs will be the NSTFDC Term Loan. Under the scheme borewells will be drilled in the lands of the small and marginal schedule tribes farmers, pumpset will be erected and energized facilitating them to utilize the facility. Under the scheme `3500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12 to drill 3500 Individual Irrigation borewells.

5) Micro Credit Finance(Small Loan): – (SC)

- c) During the year 2007-08, the Government in its budget has announced a scheme called Micro Credit (Finance) Scheme for the development of the economically weaker sections of the society vide circular No. SWD 96 SDC 2006, dated: 14.05.2007 and directed to implement Micro Credit (Finance) scheme for the

economic development of SC's belonging to Semi urban or urban areas people who are skilled or unskilled who can start their own Petty Business activities. Under this scheme 50% is subsidy and 50% is loan.

- d) For the annual plan 2011-12, `275.00 lakhs Subsidy and `275.00 lakhs Margin Money loan have been proposed to assist 11000 SC beneficiaries.

6) Land Purchase Scheme for (SC)

The scheme is launched during 1990-91 to provide land to the landless agricultural labourers by purchasing lands from non-SC land holders with unit cost of `60,000/-. Under this scheme, 2.00 acres of Dryland or 1.00 acre of Wetland will be purchased and registered in the name of SC women beneficiaries. Government vide Govt. order No.SWD/80/SDC/2007, dated:05.08.2009 has revised the unit cost and land rate increased to double the value of Registration Department subject to maximum of `2.50 lakhs.

Under this scheme, 50% will be subsidy and 50% will be term loan. The loan carries 6% interest per annum which has to be repaid in 10 annual equal installments. The cost of the land is fixed by the Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts.

For the annual plan 2011-12 `1000.00 lakhs have been proposed for SCs to purchase agricultural land to 800 landless agricultural labourers.

7) Land Purchase Scheme for (ST)

Under this scheme One acre of wet / garden land or two acres of dry land will be purchased on behalf of the land less women agricultural laborers, restricting the unit cost at `2.50 lakhs in each case. The value of the land proposed for purchase will be detained by the committee constituted for the purpose keeping in view the guidance value of the Registration Department. The unit cost comprises of 50% subsidy and remaining 50% will be the term loan which carries interest at 6% p.a. This term loan will be released by NSTFDC New Delhi. Under this scheme `150.00 lakhs have been proposed in the annual plan of 2011-12 as subsidy to assist 300 ST women beneficiaries.

f) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no Schemes.

d) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of `9000.00 lakhs has been earmarked for SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of `430.00 lakhs has been earmarked for TSP.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	732.00	761.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	12539.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	732.00	13300.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	732.00	13300.00

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The State government has taken steps for improving the socio-economic conditions of backward classes and minorities. The Departments of Backward Classes and the Directorate of Minorities are providing educational facilities under Article 15(4) of the constitution and job reservation under Article 16(4) of the constitution. Further, ameliorative measures taken up aim at inculcating a spirit of self-reliance among the backward classes and minorities by providing facilities for their educational advancement and economic development through specific measures of the Department of Backward Classes, Directorate of Minorities, the Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation and the Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation. The most backward communities covered under category I of backward classes are receiving certain Special incentives in a focused manner, particularly under the schemes of educational advancement.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Backward Classes & Minorities	49025.09	49025.09

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
a) Educational advancement				
1. Pre-metric scholarships	No	60000	43965*	73.65
2. Post-metric scholarships	No	25400	14084*	55.44
b) Economic development				
1. Self-Employment Programme	-	-	-	-
i) Chaitanya Scheme through KBCDC	Beneficiaries	27000	16351*	60.56
ii) Swavalambana Loan Scheme through KMDC	Beneficiaries	13800	8554	61.98

*Figures upto December 2010

Schemes of the Backward Classes Welfare Dept.

3) Annual plan 2011-12

A Sum of `21700.00 lakhs are proposed under the State sector and `14311.44 lakhs are proposed under the District sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

1) Post-metric Scholarship

The Government of India has since independence initiated a number of steps for improving the level of literacy and education. In this context, the Government has recognized that educational and economic support for backward classes has not been adequate and that there is disparity between them and the non-backward sections of the population at every level. It is self-evident and universally accepted that education is one of the key instruments of effective development of weaker sections.

Based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Development and Welfare of Backward Classes, it is proposed to launch a new centrally sponsored Scheme of Post-metric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) students.

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Other Backward Classes (OBC) students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.

₹1000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 which is fully funded by Government of India to provide post-metric scholarships to Backward Classes students.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1) Construction of Hostel Buildings for Backward Classes (CSS 50:50)

Some of the hostels run by the department are in rented buildings which do not have proper facilities for students in order to provide better accommodation and environment for the students, own hostel buildings have been constructed in phased manner depending upon the availability of funds.

Shared equally by the State and Centre, ₹2000.00 lakhs with state share of ₹1000.00 lakhs and Central share of ₹1000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to construct 20 new hostel buildings.

2) Pre-metric Scholarship

Even after 53 years of Independence and in spite of various measures taken to improve the level of education in the country, literacy levels among backward classes, particularly among women, continues to be extremely low. Number of steps have already been taken by the Government and considerable progress has been achieved in improving the level of literacy and education during the last 53 years, but there is still a long way to go before respectable levels of literacy are achieved, It has been recognized now that education and economic support for backward Classes has not been adequate and there is disparity between them and the non-backward sections of the population at every level. In view of the same, it is felt that earnest efforts are required to introduce various new schemes specifically

for these target groups i.e. backward classes, to provide them a level playing field in comparison to non-backward sections of the population.

The position of women in terms of literacy among OBCs population is also a cause of concern. Considering the important role of women in shaping the size of the family and outlook of its members, investment in improving education among women of these communities will not only improve their social and economic status, but will also help in accelerating the socio-economic development of these communities and the nation as a whole.

Experience shows that children of OBCs from the poorer sections do not go to schools as they often have to provide a helping hand to their parents in traditional occupation or otherwise supplement the family income. It is considered that a scheme of Pre-metric Scholarship would be helpful in spreading education amongst such children especially amongst the girls of weaker sections. A scheme of Pre-metric Scholarship for the benefit of children belonging to Weaker Sections amongst OBCs has been formulated with the above object in view. Scholarship award will be sanctioned in the case of students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed ₹44500.00 per annum. Shared equally by the State and Centre, ₹100.00 lakhs with state share of ₹50.00 lakhs and Centre share of ₹50.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing scholarships.

c) Additional Central Assistance schemes

There are no Additional Central Assistance Schemes to this department.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no such projects to this Department.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Koushalya training for Backward Classes (Men & Women)

Koushalya training programme will help the men and women backward classes to acquire various schemes and make them self employed. Backward classes un-employed women / youth are imparted training in various computer, plastic processing technology, professional skill development courses. The training cost and the monthly stipend to the candidates is paid by the department.

₹450.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing training to Backward Classes un-employed women in various professional courses/trades.

2) Assistance to meritorious students – Foreign Scholarship (BC)

Backward class students pursuing higher studies like post Doctoral, Ph.D. & Master degree in foreign universities will get interest free loan out of this scheme. An amount of

₹3.50 lakhs in each year and a maximum of ₹10.00 lakhs will be sanctioned as interest free loan during their course of study.

₹50.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to provide assistance to the BC students pursuing higher studies in abroad @ ₹3.50 lakhs.

3) Starting of new hostels and maintenance of hostels

Backward class students studying in post metric courses are provided free boarding, lodging & academic facilities in the hostels run by the department. The students studying post metric courses will be accommodated in the hostels and provided with boarding and other facilities under this scheme.

₹900.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for starting of new 50 post metric hostels.

4) Construction of Devaraj Urs Research Bhavan

The Devaraj Urs Research Bhavan being utilized for office accommodation etc., in Bangalore. The commissionerate of backward classes, D. Devaraj Urs Research Institute and the D. Devaraj Urs Backward classes Development Corporation are functioning in this building. Auditorium in Bhavan will be used for conducting various cultural and traditional functions and will also be rented to other non-governmental organizations to conduct similar functions. Similarly there are 10 incompleting Devaraj Urs Bhavans at various districts. It is intended to complete these buildings and proper utilisation as above.

₹231.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the maintenance of Devaraj Urs Bhavan at Bangalore and for completion of Devaraj Urs Bhavans in various districts.

5) HUDCO Loan for Navodaya Residential Schools (KREIS).

Under this scheme loan borrowed from HUDCO for construction of Residential Schools of Navodaya pattern will be paid. There are 38 residential school buildings in the scheme benefiting 6th to 10th standard students for free accommodation boarding etc.

₹3613.00 lakhs have been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12 for repayment of loan taken from HUDCO for construction of Residential School Buildings and Ongoing works of Residential School Buildings taken up during previous year.

6) Stipend to BC Nursing Training Students

The objective of the scheme is to help the backward classes candidates to take up job in the field of Medicine. Backward classes candidates undergoing training in GNM & B.Sc. Nursing courses are provided course fee of ₹7000.00 and stipend of ₹1000.00 for 12 months to each candidate.

`350.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to provide stipend to BC students undergoing Nursing Training.

7) Coaching for Competitive Examination

Backward class candidates appearing for various competitive examinations conducted by UPSC, KPSC, Civil and Banking services are benefited this scheme. They will be provided free of coaching in reputed institutions and also paid stipend. Stipend of `1500.00 per month for outsiders and `750.00 for local candidates will be paid under this scheme.

`200.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for coaching of BC candidates appearing for the civil services and other competitive examinations.

8) New Morarji Residential School

Merited backward classes students are admitted the residential schools and provided with free boarding, lodging & academic facilities like uniform, shoes-socks, medical expenses etc., will be paid under this scheme.

`900.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for starting maintaining 25 Morarji Residential Schools.

9) Repayment of HUDCO loan and Construction of Hostel Buildings

To provided better accommodation and environment facilities in hostels run by the department of backward classes, it is necessary to have own buildings rather than housing the hostels in rented buildings. This will avoid expenditure incurred on repayment of rent. Under this scheme repayment of loan borrowed from HUDCO for construction of departmental hostel buildings, payment of guarantee commission will be incurred.

`6350.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for repayment of loan taken from HUDCO, for construction of 240 Departmental Hostel buildings, for purchase of sites and repairs to the existing buildings.

10) Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools under RIDF Scheme

Construction of 7 Morarji Desai Residential School buildings under NABARD-RIDF has been taken up under this scheme, to provide better accommodation and environment facilities in the residential schools for backward classes.

`500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for construction of MDR Schools under NABARD-RIDF.

11) Construction of BC Hostels under RIDF Scheme

Construction of 27 hostel buildings under NABARD-RIDF- XII have been taken up under this scheme.

`1200.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for construction of 27 hostel buildings under NABARD-RIDF.

12) Vividha Samudhayagala Abhivridhi

Under this scheme backward classes listed under category I & II (a) will be provided financial assistance for construction of community halls / hostel buildings which will help them to conduct cultural activities. Maximum amount of `5.00 lakhs or 50% of the estimated cost will be sanctioned based on the stage of construction.

`1000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to provide financial assistance to BCs communities.

13) Special Assistance to Nomadic / Semi-Nomadic Tribes

There are 46 communities identified as Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. Persons belonging to Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are sanctioned assistance for irrigation purpose also they are provided loan for self employment. The other benefits of the schemes are procurement and distribution of land to the landless persons, providing houses through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing society, incentive scholarship students from 5th to 10th standard sanctioning of merit scholarships, maintenance of ashrama schools, sponsoring students to reputed institutions for providing education upto metric level and development of gollarahatti. These programmes aim at stepping up their educational and economic status.

A new Integrated project is prepared for the overall development of these communities. In each district a separate housing colonies, Anganwadis, Community hall, Fair price shop, Industrial sheds, School etc., will be created in plot about 10-20 acres of land. The RDPAR Department will develop the Colonies, the Backward Classes Department will construct 50 houses in each year, a community hall Centre, Fair price shop and other two shops for the sale of the products produced by them, the Education Department will start a school, the Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation will build industrial sheds and also provide skill development training, provide loans for small industry, poultry, dairy etc.,

`1970.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to assist persons of most backward classes to take up income generating activities and to provide them an opportunity to stay at one place.

14) Model hostels

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare was started 11 Model Hostels in the districts where large number of educational institutions are functioning and where demand for public hostels is more during 2010-11. To meet the huge demand from the post metric backward classes students it is proposed to start 19 more Model Hostels for post metric students. These hostels will be a source of education for all communities including the Backward Classes.

`2000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the maintenance of 11 model hostels started during 2010-11 and to start 19 new model hostels.

f) New Schemes

1) Modernisation of Hostels.

The Department proposes to provide computers, bio-metric system, library, Solar Water Heater and Lighting etc., in the existing hostels of the department having own buildings. This will help to provide better infrastructure facilities in the backward classes hostel.

`600.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the modernisation of the backward classes hostels.

2) Fee Concession

The Government has initiated a number of steps for improving the level of literacy and education. In this context, the Government has recognized that educational and economic support for backward classes has not been adequate and that there is disparity between them and the non-backward sections of the population at every level. It is self-evident and universally accepted that education is one of the key instruments of effective development of weaker sections.

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Other Backward Classes (OBC) students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.

Therefore a new scheme called Fee Concession is introduced, to reimburse the admission fee for the backward classes students who are selected through CET for the studies in Engineering, Medical, Dental courses.

`300.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the fee reimbursement of the backward classes students who wants pursue their studies in Engineering, Medical, Dental courses.

3) Taluk Backward Classes Welfare Offices.

There are no Taluk Level Offices in the Department of Backward Classes Welfare. There is a dire necessary to create Taluk Level Backward Classes Welfare Offices for the effective implementation of the departmental schemes, and proper supervision of the department's institutions.

`36.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the creation of Taluk Level Backward Classes Offices for the better implementation of the schemes and supervision of the hostels.

4) SDP

Out of `6350.00 lakhs proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12. `2000.00 lakhs have been provided under Special Development plan for construction of Hostel buildings.

g) District Sector Schemes.

1. Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges to BC Students
2. Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Backward Classes
3. Maintenance of Backward Classes Hostels.
4. Maintenance of Tailoring Training Centers and Starting of New Tailoring Centers
5. Stipend to Law Graduates
6. Maintenance of Buildings & Repairs
7. Backward Class Taluk Extension Officers.
8. Executive Establishment
9. Scholarships to Backward Class Students.
10. GIA to private hostels.
11. Improvement of pre-metric and post-metric Hostels.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP&TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share

Central Plan Schemes	1000.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1050.00	1050.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing new Schemes	-	19714.00
New Schemes	-	936.00
Total: State Sector	2050.00	21700.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing new Schemes	-	14311.44
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	2050.00	36011.44

Schemes of the D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation

Dr. D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation is implementing the following schemes for upliftment of Backward classes to take up self employment activities out of the budget provided and assistance from the national backward classes and financial development corporation.

I. Schemes Out of State Government funds

1. Chaitanya Margin Money Loan Scheme
2. Special schemes to Landless Agricultural / Wage labourers
3. Micro Credit Loan Scheme
4. Assistance to most Backward Taluks (Based on Dr. Nanjundappa Report's)
5. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme
6. Assistance to Traditional Artisans & Occupational Groups.

2) Annual plan 2011-12

A Sum of `15000.00 lakhs are proposed under the State sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Loan and Subsidy Schemes

i) Chaitanya Loan and Subsidy for Self employment programme

Under this scheme, DBCDC extends loan upto `1.00 lakh unit cost to take up self-employment activities under small/tiny industries, services centers, business and agricultural and allied activities in collaboration with bank/financial institutions. The

Corporation releases 50% or a maximum of ₹ 5000.00 subsidy for the project cost upto ₹25000.00 and for the project cost of ₹25001.00 to ₹1.00 lakh, the corporation releases 20% margin money and subsidy of ₹5000.00 for each beneficiary. The banks /financial institutions are meeting the remaining cost of the project. The Corporation charges 4% per annum on margin money. The bank charges at the prevailing lending rates for the loan portion of the bank.

The Committee under the chairmanship of Member of Legislative Assembly selects the beneficiaries.

During 2011-12, it is proposed to assist 5000 beneficiaries at an outlay of ₹1200.00 lakhs (₹250.00 lakhs subsidy and ₹950.00 lakhs loan).

ii) Schemes to Landless Agriculture Labourers

The Corporation is extending financial assistance to the tune of ₹15000.00 per beneficiary consisting ₹5000.00 subsidy and ₹10000.00 loan to take up self-employment ventures in agriculture and allied activities, service, and business sectors.

During 2001-12, it is proposed to assist 5000 agricultural labourers at an out lay of ₹750.00 lakhs (₹250.00 lakhs subsidy and ₹500.00 lakhs loan)

iii) Micro Credit through SHGs

The main objective of the Scheme is to meet the immediate financial requirement of skilled/unskilled persons belonging to backward classes in rural, semi-urban and urban areas to start/develop small business activities, services like fruit and vegetable vending, saloon, cycle shop, carpentry, tailoring etc. The Corporation provides financial assistance to the tune of ₹10000.00 per beneficiary consisting ₹5000.00 subsidy and ₹5000.00 loan. This scheme is being implemented through SHGs.

During 2011-12 it is proposed to assist 10000 beneficiaries at an outlay of ₹500.00 lakhs (₹250.00 lakhs subsidy and ₹ 250.00 lakhs loan)

iv) Assistance to Backward Classes in Most Backward Taluks

In the Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa's Report 39 taluks have been identified as most backward taluks. The Corporation extends financial assistance to backward classes beneficiaries in these taluks to the tune of ₹15000.00 per beneficiary consisting ₹5000.00 subsidy and ₹10000.00 loan to take up self-employment ventures in agriculture and allied activities, service, and business sectors.

During 2011-12 it is proposed to assist 7000 beneficiaries at an outlay of `1050 lakhs(`350.00 lakhs subsidy and `700.00 lakhs loan).

v) Gagnakalyana Irrigation scheme

The Corporation is providing irrigation facilities for the benefit backward classes. Individual irrigation is being implemented to help the small and marginal formers among category I of the backward classes. The unit cost fixed for individual irrigation is `1.50 lakhs of which `1.00 lakhs is subsidy and up to `0.50 lakhs is loan. The Corporation is also implementing community irrigation. The unit cost fixed is `3.56 lakhs to provide irrigation to 8 acres of land and 3.59 lakhs to irrigate 15 acres of land the cost include drilling of borewells, supply of pumps and panel boards, casing pipes and cost of energization. Lift irrigation is also provided wherever perennial sources of water are available.

`6500.00 lakhs is earmarked in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to take up 6000 irrigation units and to pay energisation cost of borewells to ESCOMs.

vi) Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational Groups:

Under this scheme, the backward class artisans and occupation groups of beneficiaries will be trained to upgrade their Artistic and Technical skill. The Corporation extends subsidy of `5000.00 and loan up to `30000.00 per beneficiary to improve his profession. The loan carries 4% interest.

During 2011-12 it is proposed to assist 18000 artisans and persons belonging to various occupational groups at an outlay of `5000.00 lakhs.

A) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	15000.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	15000.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	15000.00

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

At the State level, the following organizations come under the purview of the Department:-

1. Directorate of Minorities
2. Karnataka State Minorities Commission
3. Karnataka State Minorities Development Corporation
4. Karnataka State Board of Wakf
5. Karnataka State Haj Committee

The Department functions in close co-ordination with other Departments of Secretariat like Planning, Finance, Social Welfare, Backward Classes and other Corporation like Dr. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation, Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society and Central agencies such as National Minorities Development and Financial Corporation, National Commission for Minorities, Central Wakf Council and Haj Committee of India etc.

Minority Development Programmes are being implemented through the Deputy Commissioners, Chief Executive officers of the Zilla Panchayath and District Officers for backward classes and minorities of the concerned districts. There is one F.D.A. and one S.D.A. posts, under the control of district officer for backward classes and minorities to deal the subjects relating to the minorities programmes. Government has sanctioned twelve posts of district officer of minorities.

3) Annual Plan 2011-12

Schemes of Minority Welfare Department

An allocation of `13000.00 lakhs is proposed under State Sector and `2384.45 lakhs are proposed under District Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

1. Merit cum Means scholarship

Objective

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses.

Scope

These scholarships are available for studies in India only and will be awarded through an Agency designated by the State Government/UT Administration for this purpose.

This scholarship is provided for the students of Muslims, Christian, Sikhs, Buddhist & Parsis studying in professional courses. The student must get 50% marks / selected through entrance / competitive examination. The annual income of the family of the students should not exceed ` 2.50 lakhs per annum. 30% of scholarship is reserved for girl students.

Rate of Scholarship

The rate of scholarship will be as under:

Sl. No.	Type of Financial Assistance	Rate for hosteller	Rate for Day Scholar
1.	Maintenance Allowance (For 10 months only)	`10000 per annum (`1000 p.m.)	`5000 per annum. (`500 p.m.)
2.	Course Fee	`20000 per annum or Actual whichever is less	`20000 per annum or Actual whichever is less

An amount of `700.00 lakhs are proposed for providing scholarship who pursue technical & professional courses.

2. Post Metric scholarship

Background

The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. It provides post-matric scholarship scheme for meritorious students from minority communities would be implemented.

Objective

The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education, increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability.

Scope

The scholarship is to be awarded for studies in India in a government or private higher secondary school/college/university, including such residential institutes of the Government and eligible private institutes selected and notified in a transparent manner by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. It will also cover technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes/ Industrial Training Centres affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of classes XI and XII level.

Eligibility

Scholarship will be awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed `2.00 lakhs.

Earmarking for girl students

30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of eligible girl students are not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships may be awarded to eligible boy students.

Selection procedure

Unlike scholarship for SC and ST, there are fixed number of scholarships for minorities is small and limited. Students from BPL families, having the lowest income shall be given preference in the ascending order. The renewal applications would be fully exhausted before the new applications are considered.

Duration

Scholarship will be provided for the entire course. However, maintenance allowance will be given for a period not exceeding 10 months only in an academic year.

Rate of scholarship

Actual financial assistance will be provided for admission & course /tuition fee and maintenance allowance as given below subject to a maximum ceiling indicated against item concerned:

Sl. No.	Item	Hosteller *	Day scholar
1	Admission and tuition fee for classes XI and XII.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of `7000 p.a.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of `7000 p.a.
2	Admission and course/tuition fee for technical and vocational courses of XI and XII level. (Includes fees/charges for raw materials, etc.)	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of `10000 p.a.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of `10000 p.a.
3	Admission and tuition fee for undergraduate, post graduate.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of `3000 p.a.	Actual subject to a maximum ceiling of `3000 p.a.
4	Maintenance allowance for 10 months only in an academic year (Includes expenses for study material, etc.)		
	i. Classes XI and XII including technical and vocational courses of this level.	`235 p.m.	`140 p.m.

Sl. No.	Item	Hosteller *	Day scholar
ii.	Courses other than technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post graduate level	`355 p.m.	`185 p.m.
iii.	M.Phil. and Ph.D. (For those researchers who are not awarded any fellowship by university or any other authority)	`510 p.m.	`330 p.m.

*Hostellers include students who are not staying in hostel of the school/institute concerned but are staying as paying guest or in rented accommodation in towns/cities which are not the places where their parents reside.

An amount of `1500.00 lakhs are proposed for this.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Multi Sectoral Development Plan for Minorities

Objective

The programme aims at improving the socio-economic parameters of basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the MCDs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Identified 'development deficits' would be made up through a district specific plan for provision of better infrastructure for school and secondary education, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generating activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connecting roads, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centres, skill development and marketing facilities required for improving living conditions and income generating activities and catalyzing the growth process would also be eligible for inclusion in the plan. Minority concentration districts have already been identified by government which are relatively backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators. These districts have a substantial minority population and are backward, with unacceptably low levels of socio-economic or basic amenities indicators, requiring focused attention and specific programme intervention. This initiative will be a joint effort of the Centre and the States/UTs for inclusive growth, accelerate development process and improve the quality of life of the people. The scheme aims at focused development programmes for backward minority concentration districts to help reduce imbalances and speed up development.

The thrust of the MsDP would be to address the 'development deficits' brought out by a baseline survey to improve the socio-economic parameters and the basic amenities parameters of the district as a whole so as to bring them at par with the national average. Critical infrastructure linkages that are required for optimizing service, economic opportunities and can act as a catalyst could also be taken up under this programme. The multi-sectoral district development plan of a district has also to be prepared in such a manner

that these districts are saturated with schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities within the Eleventh Plan period.

During the 11th five year plan the Government of India, Ministry of Minority Affairs have selected two districts of Karnataka namely, Gulbarga and Bidar as Minorities concentration districts on the basis of minority population, socio-economic and basic amenities parameters.

₹500.00 lakhs as state share and ₹2000.00 lakhs as central share is proposed for the multi sectoral development plan of minorities in minority population concentrated districts.

c) Additional Central Assistance Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes

2. Pre Metric scholarship & incentives

Objective

The scholarship at pre-metric level will encourage parents from minority communities to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme will form the foundation for their educational attainment and provide a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the objectives of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio economic conditions of the minority communities.

Scope

The scholarship will be awarded for studies in India in a Government or private school from class I to class X, including such residential Government institutes and eligible private institutes selected and notified in a transparent manner by the State Government and Union Territory Administration concerned.

Eligibility

Scholarship will be awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹1.00 lakh.

Earmarking for girl students

30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of eligible girl students are not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships may be

awarded to eligible boy students.

Selection procedure

As the number of scholarship for minorities available in a year is fixed and limited it is necessary to lay down preference for selection. Inter-se Selection weightage is to be given to poverty rather than marks. In case of the renewal applications such application would be fully exhausted before the new applications are considered.

Duration

Scholarship will be provided for the entire course. Maintenance allowance will be given for 10 months only in an academic year.

Rate of scholarship

Actual financial assistance is provided for admission and course / tuition fee and maintenance allowance as given below subject to a maximum ceiling indicated against item concerned

Sl. No.	Item	Hosteller *	Day scholar
1	Admission fee from class VI to X	`500 p.a. subject to actuals.	`500 p.a. subject to actuals
2	Tuition fee from class VI to X	`350 p.m. subject to actuals	`350 p.m subject to actuals
3	Maintenance allowance will be payable for a period not exceeding 10 months in an academic year		
	(i) Class I to V	Nil	`100 p.m.
	(ii) Class VI to X	`600 p.m. subject to actuals	`100 p.m.

* Hostellers include students who are not staying in hostel of the school/institute concerned but are staying as paying guest or in rented accommodation in towns/cities which are not the places where their parents reside.

`1000.00 lakhs as state share and `3000.00 lakhs as central share is proposed for scholarship and incentives to minority students for the year 2011-12.

c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no scheme

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Direction and Administration

₹102.82 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet the administrative charges of the department.

2) Skill Development Schemes for Minorities

In order to make youths of minority communities employable economically self reliant, Apparel Training, Plastic Technology, Computer Training etc., were provided. Further, through KEONICS, NIIT Post Graduate Diploma in Banking and Financial Services and Infrastructure Management Services Trainings are imparted.

₹1200.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 as financial assistance to eligible students belonging to religious minorities who seek admission in the high end skill development courses for 6000 beneficiaries.

3) New Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Minorities

The Department runs several Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Minorities to provide free Residential Education from Standards VI to X on a co-education basis. The Schools are run through the Karnataka Residential Education Institute Society and the Zilla Panchayats. The Selections of the students is done through local advertisements and tests/interviews organized at the district level. In each district the district officers, Minorities is the NODAL OFFICERS.

₹500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the maintenance of New Morarji Desai Residential Schools for minority students on the navodaya pattern.

4) Incentive for Minority Students

In order to encourage the children of minority communities to continue education and check-drop-outs, financial grants as incentive in the following scale is extended.

1. Those who complete S.S.L.C. & take admission to PUC-I & thereafter PUC-II ₹3000 per year.
2. Those who complete PUC-II & take admission to degree courses ₹4000 per year.
3. Those who complete any degree and take admission to post Graduate ₹5000 per year.

The application should be made to the District officer, Backward Class and Minorities Department of the District. The District Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner select the beneficiary students.

₹800.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to provide incentives to the meritorious minority students who have passed with distinction at various level of education. viz., S.S.L.C., P.U.C., Degree etc.

5) Teaching and Learning Aid to Govt. Minorities School

Under this scheme minorities schools are provided with teaching and learning aids up to ₹10000 every year. The scheme is implemented at the District level by the district Officers, Backwards Classes & Minorities in Co-ordination with the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. The District Committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner selects the beneficiary schools interested schools may apply to the district officer, Backwards Classes & Minority Department on a plain paper indicating their requirements.

₹100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to provide teaching and learning aids to Govt. Aided Minority Schools.

6) Construction of Community Hall / Shadi Mahal for Minorities

To encourage Voluntary organization to promote the cultural activities of the religious minorities financial assistance for construction of shadimahals / Community Hall will be sanctioned. (Upto ₹50.00 lakhs at District headquarters and ₹20.00 lakhs for non-district headquarters). The application has to be given, along with the documents, to the District officer of the Backward Classes and Minorities Department of the respective District and has to be recommended by the Deputy Commissioner.

Important Conditions;

1. The organization should have been registered at least 3 Years prior to date of application.
2. The organization should be capable of mobilizing at least 50 to 75 per cent of the project cost .For further details the District Officer, Backward & Minorities of the District may be contacted.

₹1600.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to encourage cultural and social activities by the religious minority communities. Grants will be provided for construction of community hall / shadi mahals by Minority voluntary organisations. Assistance will be provided to construct 137 shadi mahals.

7) Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools- HUDCO loans

Morarji Desai residential schools are being maintained for providing free higher primary and high school education along with hostel facilities.

₹2059.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for loan raised by Residential Schools by Karnataka Residential Educational Institutions Society, for construction of MDR Schools.

8) Construction of Minority Hostel Buildings

Under this schemes Government Hostels are constructed through the Deputy Commissioner or the Zilla Panchayats to provide for better environment for poor and needy minorities students. The selection of the Hostellers is done at the District level. The District officer, Backward Class & Minorities of the district is the nodal officer.

At present 124 hostels are being run by the Department. Most of the Hostels are in rented Buildings. Construction of own buildings is taken up in a phased manner. In order to provide better environment and facilities to students so far 25 hostel buildings are completed and are in use. Government grants have been released for 34 hostel constructions which are under progress in various stages, 99 hostels are in rented buildings.

`2000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the construction of hostel buildings.

9) Opening of New Hostels for Minorities

Upto 2006-07 there were 23 Government Hostels under the Minorities Department to help the educational upliftment of the Minorities. Government during 2007-08 has sanctioned 75 new Hostels for the Minorities in several Districts. The District Officer, Backward Classes & Minorities is the NODAL Officer to start these Hostels and to pursue action for admitting the students. The District Officer, Backward Classes & Minorities will issue local advertisements inviting applications from eligible and intending students. Those students who are desirous of seeking admission in these hostels may apply or contact the District Officer of the Backward Classes & Minorities Department.

`838.18 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to start 25 pre and post matric hostels for Boys and Girls in areas with concentration of Minority population and for the maintenances of 25 old hostels.

10) Training for Competitive Exams

`100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing training in prestigious training institutions to minority candidates appearing for competitive examinations conducted by UPSC & KPSC.

11) Tuition Fee for Minorities Students (Remedial Languages Coaching)

`400.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing minority community student who are studying in Urdu Medium are facing inconvenience to take up education in English Medium after 7th standard and 10th standard , and many dropouts are being noticed.

12) Working Women Hostel for Minorities

`100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing hostel facilities to the working women of the minority communities who are working in Government and non-government organizations.

13) Haj Bhawan

The State Government has provided 3 acre and 17 guntas of land for construction of Haj Bhawan. The Minority Welfare Department has taken possession of the land on 20th November 2010 for construction of the Bhawan. After preparation of the detailed estimates along with plans, the construction of the building will be commenced with Cabinet Approval. An amount of `2000.00 lakhs is earmarked for the construction of Haj Bhawan for the year 2011-12.

Proposed New Schemes for the year 2011-12

1) Scholarships to students for pursuing higher studies abroad and also to officers of group-A&B category to go for higher studies abroad.

`100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for pursuing higher studies abroad and also to officers of group-A&B category to go for higher studies abroad.

2)Protection of wakf Property in Karnataka.

`1000.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to provide protection of wakf properties in Karnataka State.

3) Grant-in-aid post-metric Hostels Run by Minority Organizations

Many Post-metric hostel are being run by minority Organization and they are requesting for grant-in-aid to help this organizations to run this hostels effectively grant-in-aid as to be provided an amount of ` 100.00 lakhs

4) Remuneration to pesh Imames & Muazaans of Wakf institutions.

As per the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement a provision of `500.00 lakhs has been proposed in annual plan 2011-12 to give Remuneration to Pesh Imames & Muazzans etc., of Wakf institutions.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

` 2384.45 lakhs have been proposed for the following District sector schemes in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

- 1) Training and Stipend to Law Graduates to Minorities.
- 2) Hostels for Minorities.
- 3) Morarji Desai Residential Schools

4) Stipend to Trainees of ITIs and Diploma Students.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

An amount of `2000.00 has been earmarked for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	7200.00	1500.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	9800.00
New Schemes	-	1700.00
Total: State Sector	7200.00	13000.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	2384.45
Grand Total	7200.00	15384.45

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited was established on 07.02.1986 by the Government of Karnataka for the upliftment of religious Minorities i.e., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains and Buddhists.

As per 2001 Census, the total population of religious minorities in Karnataka is 15.69 percent i.e., 82,93,576.

In Minority Districts (7 districts viz Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur, Bellary, Dharwad and Dakshina Kannada) the District Managers have been appointed by this Corporation and in other 22 Districts & District Managers of D. Devaraj Urs Backward Class Development Corporation are the implementing Officers.

The Corporation is implementing Swawalambana Margin Money Loan scheme, Subsidy scheme, Arivu (Education Loan) scheme, Ganga Kalyana scheme, Shrmashakthi scheme, Micro-loan scheme, & National Minority Development and Finance Corporations District loan scheme.

Annual Plan 2011-12

An allocation of `7500.00 lakhs are proposed under State Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation-Investment

Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme

Loan facilities are provided through various Nationalised Banks / Financial Institutions for business, services, industries and agriculture based activities for the maximum

project cost upto `100000 20% of the project cost will be sanctioned by the Corporation as Margin Money loan @ 6% interest. Balance is provided by the Banks / Financial institutions. A Subsidy upto ` 5000 is also provided by the Corporation. The Corporation is allocating the physical and financial target based on allocation made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned districts invites the applications through new papers. The received application will be scrutinized and forwarded to the concerned bank for sanction of loan. The concerned banks will verify the feasibility and viability of the project and send the proposal for release of Margin money loan to the District office. The District Manager will place the proposal before the district level committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayath, who is the chairman of the committee. The committee will select the beneficiaries and same will be forward to the Head Office for release of Margin Money loan and Subsidy to the Bank.

Arivu (Education Loan) Scheme

The Govt. of Karnataka has introduced “Arivu” (Education loan) scheme to help the minority students with financial assistance from ` 5000 upto ` 50000 per year till completion of the course, for the professional courses like Medical, Engineering, Dental, Master Degree Courses, Diploma Courses, Nursing, B.Ed, D.Ed, ITI etc., The loan has to be repaid after completion of the course with 2% interest. The Corporation in allocating the physical and financial target based on allocation made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned District invites the application through news papers. The applications received will be scrutinized and the same will be placed before the district committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayath, who is the chairman of the committee. The committee will select the beneficiaries and forward the proceedings to the head office for release of loan to the beneficiaries. However, for the first installment of the loan, the loan is sanctioned directly by the Managing Director to eliminate delay at the district level.

`2600.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 as share capital to cover 18500 persons belonging to religious minorities with an annual family income below `22000 to take up income generating activities under the Swavalambana self-employment programme and under Arivu Scheme to help the minority students with financial assistance upto `50000 per year for professional courses like medical and engineering courses and other skilled and other Technical Courses for educational development of the Minority community.

2) Subsidy Scheme

Under this scheme, a subsidy element of 50% of the unit cost or maximum amount of `5000 will be released to the beneficiaries. Those who wishes to avail loan for Business, Services, and industries, the unit cost is upto ` 25000 only, subsidy of `5000 (maximum) will be released and for unit cost above ` 25000 to `1.00 lakhs, Subsidy and Margin Money will be released. The Corporation is allocating the physical and financial target based on allocation made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned District invites the application through news papers. The applications received will be scrutinized and

forwarded to the concerned bank for sanction of loan. The concerned bank will verify the feasibility and viability of the project and send the proposal for release of Margin money loan to the District office. The District Manager will place the proposal before the district level committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayath, who is the chairman of the committee. The committee will select the beneficiary and forward the proceedings to the head office for release of Margin Money loan and Subsidy to the Bank, for release of Margin Money loan and Subsidy along with Bank Portion of loan to the beneficiary.

₹200.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 as subsidy to cover 4000 persons belonging to religious minorities.

3) Job-oriented Training Programmes (Shrama Shakthi)

Under this scheme, the minority artisans will be trained to upgrade their Artistic and Technical skill and also loan of ₹25000 (maximum) will be provided at lower rate of interest to improve their business. The Corporation is allocating the physical and financial target based on allocation made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned District invites the application through news papers. The applications received will be scrutinized and the same will be placed the before the district committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayath, who is the chairman of the committee. The committee will select the beneficiaries and forward the proceedings to the head office for release of loan to the beneficiaries.

Objective of the scheme is to train the minority artisans in order to upgrade their artistic and technical skill and also to provide loan of ₹25000 at the rate of 4% to improve and set up business.

₹1300.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for training 8700 persons in different trades for upgradation of their Artistic and Technical Skill.

4) Community Irrigation Scheme for Minorities (Ganga Kalyan Scheme)

A. Community Irrigation: The beneficiaries should be small and marginal farmers and those who have totally 8 acres of land comprising 3 beneficiaries, will get 2 borewells and 15 acres of land comprising of 5 beneficiaries, will get 3 borewells and each beneficiary should have 2 to 3 acres of land. Borewells are drilled underground, submersible pumpsets will be installed and energisation for the borewell will be done by the Corporation. This scheme is entirely a subsidy scheme.

B. Individual Borewell: On sanction by the Competent Authority, under individual borewell scheme, for the beneficiary holding 2 to 5 acres of land, one borewell will be drilled and pumpset will be supplied. The total expenditure is ₹114000 (Grant of ₹100000 and loan of ₹14000), this includes Energisation charges. The Corporation is allocating the physical and financial target based on allocation made in the budget and strength of population. The District Managers of the concerned District invites the application through news papers. The applications received will be scrutinized and the same will place the proposals before the

Taluk committee headed by concerned MLA who is the Chairman of the committee. The committee will select the beneficiaries and forward the proceedings to the head office.

`1500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to assist 1200 farmers under community irrigation schemes and individual irrigation wells of small and marginal farmers belonging to minority communities.

5) Micro Credit to Minorities through Self Help Groups-subsidy

₹850.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 towards subsidy to assist 34000 beneficiaries belonging to minority communities.

6) Micro Credit to Minorities through Self Help Groups-Loan and subsidy

The religious Minority people living in city areas and rural areas, are mostly illiterates. They are doing petty business like vegetable/fruit vending through push carts, kallai making, bed making, pan shop, groundnut selling, cycle repairing, gas/arc welding, vulcanizing, fish selling, tea shop etc., The Corporation is providing a loan of ₹10000 with meager rate of interest @ 5% p.a. under this scheme a subsidy element of 50% of the unit cost or maximum amount of ₹2500 will be released to the beneficiaries as back end subsidy. So that they can earn their regular income for livelihood. The Corporation is allocating the physical and financial target based on allocation made in the budget and population. The District Managers of the concerned District invites the application through news papers. The applications received will be scrutinized and the same will be placed before the district committee headed by Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayath of the concerned district who is the chairman of the committee. The committee will select the beneficiaries.

₹850.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to provide loans to 28000 beneficiaries belonging to minority communities.

7) Land Purchase Scheme:

Under this scheme, the Corporation will help to purchase the agricultural land by the poor landless minorities in the rural areas. 2 acres of Dry Land or 1 acre of wet land can be purchased by the beneficiary. The Government has recently issued an order revising the rate of land as double the guidance value which is limited to ₹2.50 lakhs including the registration expenses. The cost of land will be treated as 50% loan and 50% subsidy to the beneficiaries. The loan has to be repaid in half yearly 20 installments @6% interest per annum.

The District Manager of the concerned districts invites the applications through newspapers. The received applications will be scrutinized and the same will placed before the selection committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the respective District as Chairman of the Committee. The Committee will select the beneficiaries and the selected list will be forwarded to the Head Office for further action in the matter.

₹200.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12 for extending Land Purchase Scheme to **80** beneficiaries from Minority Community across the State.

f) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	7500.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	7500.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	7500.00

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Social Security is defined as the security that society furnished through appropriate organisations against certain risks to which its members are perennially exposed. These risks are essentially contingencies against which an individual of small means cannot effectively provide by his own ability. Therefore the mechanics of social security consists of counter acting the blind injustice of nature and economic activity rational planned justice with the tough of benevolence to temper it. These contingencies are sickness, medical care, maternity, un-employment, invalidity, injury, old-age, widowhood, and death.

This sector consists of the following components.

- i. Programmes for the welfare and betterment of the disabled implemented by the Directorate of Welfare of the Disabled.
- ii. Supply of sarees and dhotis to the poor at subsidised rates implemented through the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.
- iii. Welfare of the Disabled

The Department of Welfare of the Disabled takes up welfare and rehabilitation measures for disabled persons by providing education, training and self-employment programmes.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Social Security & Welfare	4473.91	4473.91

Physical Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
- Scholarships and Beneficial assistance to handicapped	Nos.	28000	28000	100.00
- Self-employment programme for disabled (Aadhara) beneficiaries	Nos	3100	3100	100.00
- Aids and Appliances	Nos.	460	460	100.00

2. Annual plan 2011-12

An allocation of `5000.00 lakhs are proposed under the State Sector and `508.43 lakhs are proposed under the District Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no Schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Directorate for Disabled Welfare

`28.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for running the directorate.

2) Social Service Complex

`8.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 towards maintenance of staff of social service complex.

3) Scholarship to Disabled Students

`20.00 lakhs have been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12 for giving scholarships to disabled students.

4) Senior Citizen Policy

`89.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the welfare of citizens and to implement day care and Helpline for the benefit of Senior Citizens and to celebrate Louie Braille day Senior Citizen day.

5) Buildings

`80.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the repairs/ construction of buildings for hostels and schools for disabled.

6) Development of Schools for Deaf and Blind

`1.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for running deaf and blind schools.

7) Implementation of Disability Act for the Disabled

`49.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet establishment charges of the office of the Commissioner for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities and Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995.

8) Welfare of physically and mentally challenged

The scheme of the Dept. like State Award for the best work done for the welfare of the disabled, observance of world Day of the disabled. Louie Braille Day ,public awareness, insurance scheme for mentally retarded, setting cards to disabled persons assistance for self employment to disabled persons – Adhara, Scheme of promotion of cultural and placement service centre, implementation of programme for rehabilitation of disabled persons (State Referral Centre) Medical relief Fund and teachers training centre and reopening of district disability rehabilitation centre at Mysore are merged under this head of account relief and `337.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for the purpose.

9) Spoorthy Self Help Group for Disabled

`100.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to form Self Help Groups of disabled persons.

10) Aids and appliances for physically handicapped

`300.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to supply Aids and appliances to the Disabled persons.

11) Rural Rehabilitation Scheme (NPRPD)

The Scheme is implemented to provide jobs to the eligible disabled on Honorarium basis. So for 4455 VRWs, 149 MRWs and One post of State co-ordinator is appointed on Honorarium basis of `750 /-p.m. `2000/- and `10000/- p.m. respectively. The objectives of the scheme is to provide various benefits to the disabled at their door steps. `500.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12 for meeting the expenditure towards honorarium of VRWs and MRWs. Training to the VRW and MRWs, District Level Officers and other expenses.

12) Maintenance allowance to the Disabled

As per Government order No.SWL/146/PHP/77 dt:07-01-1977 with age 16 years and above having annual family income of `3600 or less are eligible to get monthly maintenance

of `400 per month. Subsequently in Government Order No.SWL/05/PHP/84 dt:08-06-1988 the Income limit of `3600 is enhanced to `6000 per annum.

The Monthly Maintenance Allowance has been enhanced from time to time `40 to 50, `50 to 75, `75 to 100, `100 to 125, `125 to 200 and `200 to 400. Subsequently Government enhanced the Maintenance Allowance to `1000 per month in 2008 to those disabled person having 75% or more disability.

In order to get monthly Maintenance allowance the beneficiaries need to have 40% or more disability and their family income should be `6000 per annum. This scheme is being implemented by Revenue Department and beneficiaries are getting Maintenance Allowance in the form of Cheque through the concerned taluk Treasury. There was budgetary allocation of `37500.00 lakhs is earmarked during 2010-11 which about 6.74 lakhs beneficiaries are getting benefits out of this 1.34 lakhs beneficiaries are getting Maintenance Allowance of `1000 per month.

This programme is being implemented with an objective of providing Social Security to the disabled persons and eligible disabled persons are getting financial Assistance through this programme.

This Scheme is implemented through revenue department and budgetary allocation was made during the year 2010-11 under plan `2240.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12 to pay the maintenance allowance to the Disabled.

13) Financial Assistance to NGOs for running Special Schools

Hon'ble Chief Minister in his budget speech for the year 2010-11 has announced financial assistance of `2000.00 lakhs to special schools run by NGOs accordingly an allocation of `1000.00 lakhs is earmarked under this programme in the budget of 2010-11. An exhaustive proposal is sent to Government and planning and finance department have approved the proposal and Government has issued the order vide.no.WCD/109/PHP/2010 dt:14-12-10 and said in view of the economy orders not more than 20 such schools should be considered during the year 2010-11. Eligibility for Grant-in-Aid will arise when the institution has been run as per norms for 3 years after taking such permission. The Grant permissible will be based on the strength of students Government will have no obligation to pay salary or any benefit to the teaching or non teaching staff of the institution. Grants once sanctioned can later be varied or even stopped in case of the number of students changes or with any other eligibility condition is violated.

`1248.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

`508.43 lakhs have been proposed for the following district sector schemes in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

- 1) Non Govt. Institution for Physically Handicapped
- 2) Voluntary Organisation for Care of the Old Infirm and Diseased

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of `129.60 lakhs are provided for Special Component Plan in the annual plan 2010-11.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of `52.40 lakhs are provided for TSP

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing new Schemes	-	5000.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	5000.00
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing new Schemes	-	508.43
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	508.43
Grand Total	-	5508.43

NUTRITION

In order to meet the minimum Nutritional requirement of children, pregnant women and nourishing mothers to provide health care to them the state Government is implementing various schemes under the nutrition programme.

The programme consists of the following components:

1. Supplementary Nutrition programme under ICDS
2. Supply of food-grains to the poor at the subsidised rates
3. Midday Meal Scheme

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Nutrition	27934.85	27934.85

2. Annual plan 2011-12

A sum of `31626.31 lakhs are proposed during the year 2011-12 under District Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

c) Additional Central Assisted schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no schemes.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)

Supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries with an objective to provide 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms for protein for 0-6 years children, 600 calories of energy & 18-20 gms of protein to pregnant women, lactating mothers / adolescent girls. 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of protein to severely malnourished children as a supplement to their normal intake, as envisaged in the schematic guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year at a cost of `4.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and `5.00 per beneficiary per day for pregnant women / nursing mothers/adolescent girls and `6.00 to severely malnourished children through MSPTC (Mahila Supplementary Nutrition Production and Training Centre). Ready to eat / cooked food is provided to all beneficiaries for all 6 days. Children in the age group of 3-6 years are provided milk, bread on all days in two urban projects of Bangalore urban districts.

Under this programme supplementary nutrition is provided to children below 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers in rural areas, urban slums and tribal blocks in the existing 185 ICDS projects. Supplementary nutrition in 94 projects started prior to Sept. 89 is being met outside the plan.

`31626.31 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers

d) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

b) Special Component Plan

Various studies indicate that among the social groups the nutritional level of the Scheduled Caste is the lowest. Therefore in order to tackle the problems and for the all-round development of Scheduled Castes several departments are implementing their schemes. Under this scheme Nutritious food is being supplied to SC children's.

₹5123.46 lakhs has been earmarked.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

Various studies indicate that among the social groups the nutritional level of the Scheduled Tribe is the lowest. Therefore in order to tackle the problems and for the all-round development of Scheduled Tribes several departments are implementing their schemes. Under this scheme Nutritious food is being supplied to ST children's.

₹2071.52 lakhs has been earmarked.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally aided projects	-	-
Other ongoing new Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	-
District sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other ongoing new Schemes	-	31626.31
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	31626.31

PLANNING MACHINERY

Assistance is given to strengthening Planning Machinery at the State level.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Planning Machinery	100.00	100.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Studies

`100.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2011-12.

f) New Schemes

1) Programme Evaluation Authority of Karnataka

Karnataka Government was one of the first in the nation to evolve a policy on evaluation as early as the year 2000. The evaluation policy had indicated that all the schemes with a budget outlay of more than One crore should be evaluated by an external agency at least once during the plan period. Upto 1% of the project (scheme) cost with an upper ceiling of `5.00 lakhs was earmarked for evaluation. Further, it was stipulated that if any

scheme/programme had to be taken forward beyond a plan period, it should have justified itself through an evaluation. The policy also envisaged that the outcomes of the evaluation should have been used for improving programme design and delivery.

However, it was soon discovered that to carry out an evaluation of every programme by the Government was not an easy task. Being one of the most progressive states in the country, there had been far too many programmes with an outlay of one crore or more even within each department or wing of the government. Consequently a change was introduced in the Evaluation Policy since the year 2003 whereby it was envisaged that each line department would select at least one key plan or non-plan scheme or programme every year for evaluation through an independent agency.

The prevailing Evaluation Policy in the state aims at achieving the many attributes essential for good evaluation. Yet the institutional mechanism which is in place seems not to have been empowered adequately enough to achieve the laudable goals set to deliver the policy objectives. The responsibility of evaluation policy implementation was vested with two committees: the respective Departmental co-ordination Committee; and the State Evaluation Coordination Committee chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary. A recent review of the experience of implementing the Evaluation Policy and a workshop to recognise the challenges ahead revealed that there were quite a few shortcomings in the implementation. It was recognised also that there had been little evidence of the inputs of most evaluation inputs having been meaningfully used for course correction or reformulation for any of the schemes.

It also may be pointed out that the magnitude of the problem is proportionate to the increasing size of the Public Expenditure and its expansion. The State has about 1300 plan programmes/schemes with an outlay of about ` 33200.00 crores. Besides, there are large numbers of non-plan schemes/programmes. Only a minuscule number of programmes/schemes are evaluated annually in order to know which are working well in yielding results and to learn lessons for course correction. The reports of such evaluations too are not available in the public domain nor are any disclosure made concerning their cost, quality or use. Therefore the new policy has to address these gaps, and need to create an empowered representative institutional architecture supported by simplified procedures to maintain independent, quality enforceability and practicability of evaluation.

In view of the above, to supervise, facilitate, build capacity and handhold the departments for effective evaluation and its use for effective planning, monitoring and fine-tuning the policies, programmes and schemes for result oriented and outcome based implementation, Programme Evaluation Authority of Karnataka (PEAK), chaired by the Chief Secretary proposed by the Planning Department. This proposal was approved by the Chief Secretary on December 3rd 2010.

The PEAK has been proposed in the line of *Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of Planning Commission, Government of India which is recently approved by the Central Cabinet to undertake impartial and objective assessment of the various public programmes and improve the effectiveness of public interventions. Karnataka is the first state to set up a PEAK which is analogous to that of Independent Evaluation office of Government of India.*

The PEAK will strengthen the existing evaluation process by drawing the best resources available from leading research organizations. The findings of the independent

evaluation will be reported to the Government of Karnataka and also be placed in the public domain.

Programme Evaluation Authority of Karnataka (PEAK) shall be a registered society with its own rules, regulations, finances, procedures and personnel. PEAK has proposed appointment of sufficient number of well qualified and trained staff capable of conducting, facilitating and/or outsourcing evaluation research. The PEAK will have representation from public administration, management, academics, civil society, media etc. As far as possible only individuals with proven track record in public life and interest and expertise in evaluation, research, monitoring and related fields may be chosen.

The PEAK is supported with `10.00 crores financial grants by the state government for the discharge of its functions. The Authority may undertake or commission training, consultancy, advocacy activities, and independent research and any other activity to further the goals of effective and meaningful scheme formulation, monitoring and evaluation.

Details of Expenditure		
Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (` lakhs)
1	Salary –Officers	48.70
2	Salary-Staff	19.48
3	Dearness Allowances	36.82
4	Other Allowances	17.05
5	Medical Allowances	1.00
6	Travelling Allowances	10.00
7	Telephone Expenses	1.50
8	Other Expenses	5.00
9	Machinery and Equipments	20.00
10	Transport Expenses	10.00
11	Grant in Aid (Evaluation Studies)	830.45
Total		1000.00

The PEAK is in the process of developing a detailed manual on evaluation. It may define in detail what is to be evaluated, how it is to be evaluated, when and by whom it is to be evaluated. It will also develop evaluation-monitoring mechanism, manual for outsourcing evaluation, training of state government officials on Evaluation and evolve procedure to benchmark evaluations.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

1) Block Grants

`294.72 lakhs have been provided for this scheme in Annual Plan 2011-12 for establishment of District Planning Committee, vehicular support to Chief Planning Officers and Publication of district of a glance literature.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	100.00
New Schemes	-	1000.00
Total: State Sector	-	1100.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	294.72
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	294.72
Grand Total	-	1394.72

SURVEY AND STATISTICS

The schemes under this head are operated through the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. This Directorate collects, analyses and publishes statistical data relating to the State's economic and social development, conducts surveys for the State and Central Governments and offers technical advice to the State Government departments.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Survey & Statistics	20.00	20.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Pilot Survey on Development Schemes and Surveys for specific objectives

`20.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics prepares and publishes several statistical indicators like consumer price index numbers, State Domestic Product and per capita income in addition to estimation of area and production of agricultural and horticultural crops every year.

In computing consumer Price Index numbers for state series there is need to revise the base year and weighting diagram for which family budget survey is to be conducted.

The rates and ratios used in the estimation of State Domestic Product is to be revised as they are quite outdated. It is necessary to conduct some type studies so as to get more precise estimates at state and district level.

The estimates of crop production are arrived at by multiplying the yield rate arrived at on the basis of crop cutting experiments conducted in the field with area of the crop (with 5 percent and one percent of area reduced in respect of CES and non CES crops as bund correction factor). The application of percentage of area as bund correction factor required to be confirmed by undertaking study.

There is also need to take up sample check on Development Programme. The sample checks of selected Development Programmes in all 29 districts of the State to cross check the physical verification of assets created, benefits given to the beneficiaries will be taken up by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and reported to Government.

2) Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan

On the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, Government of India has initiated India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) with assistance of the World Bank to strengthen National and State Statistical Systems. Government of India provides non-recurring expenditure to the States for improvement of State Statistical System. The States have to formulate and implement their State Strategic Statistical Plan. The ISSP would be primarily focusing its interventions in respect of five selected key areas, namely,

- a) Improving the Coordination and Management of Statistical Activities in the States/UTs;
- b) Human Resource Development;
- c) Developing Statistical Infrastructure;
- d) Investing in physical infrastructure, including IT, and
- e) Improving Statistical Operations, especially those supporting the cause of improvement in the quality and dissemination of statistical data.

The Government of Karnataka agreed to participate in the ISSP and a letter of participation (LoP) was communicated to Government of India and Karnataka is the first State to formulate Karnataka State Strategic Statistical Plan (KSSSP).

Assessment has been done of the strengths and weaknesses of the state statistical system as a whole and whether the identified statistical activities meet effectively, adequately and systemically the national minimum standards.

Key Statistical Activities under KSSSP

1. State Domestic Product Estimates
2. Estimates of capital formation and savings.
3. Estimates of district domestic product
4. Estimates of contribution of local bodies.
5. Data on major fiscal variables.

6. Annual survey of industries.
7. Index of industrial production
8. Crop area and production statistics.
9. Whole sale price index
10. Consumer price index
- 11 Health, Morbidity, Mortality and Family Welfare statistics
- 12 Education and literacy statistics
 - 12a. Statistics on educational institutions
 - 12b. School enrolment data
13. Labour and employment statistics
 - 13a. Labour statistics
 - 13b. Employment statistics
 - 13c. Child labour statistics (new)
14. Housing
15. Birth and death registration statistics and population
- 15a. Registration of Marriages statistics (new)
16. Electricity production and distribution statistics
17. Environment and Forestry statistics
 - 17a. Forestry statistics
 - 17b. Water supply and sanitation statistics
18. Participation in the surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation
19. Transport statistics
 - 19a. Motor Vehicle registration statistics
 - 19b. Road statistics
 - 19c. Traffic Accident statistics
 - 19d. Passenger traffic statistics
20. Statistics for local area planning
- 20a. Monitoring and Evaluation (new)

An amount of `400.00 lakhs have been provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	420.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	420.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	420.00

MODERNISATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Modernisation of Government office is done through the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The State Government is providing funds to the various offices in the State to equip their offices with furniture, computers, computer peripherals, intercoms, duplicating, franking and fax machines and other allied electronic machines, work space embedded with LAN connections, Roof Ceiling, laying of vitrified tiles, Solar Heating and Lighting have also been provided to various institutions and in particular to training centres.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Modernisation	70.00	70.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`70.00 lakh is provided under State Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Modernisation of Government Offices

`70.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised to provide funds to the Departments to equip their offices with furniture, computers and computer peripherals.

f) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C. Proposed programmes & outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	70.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	70.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	70.00

TOURISM

Karnataka “One State Many Worlds” is becoming Hub of tourist attraction of South India. The IT & BT Centres Bangalore has received more tourists in the recent past. There is phenomenal growth of tourist arrivals of over 300% in 2008-09 compared to 2007-08. The state known for its heritage monuments and eco-tourism destinations.

The department Tourism is aggressively taking Developmental initiatives to provide more infrastructures at all Tourism places of the state. It is also giving equal importance to participate in major Tourism markets held at National and International venues. The department is encouraging Public Private Partnership by providing wide opportunities for investment in Tourism for the Stakeholders. The department had participated in National and International Tourism meet and exhibitions for the sake of publicity of tourism destinations of the state.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Tourism	19629.00	19629.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `23000.00 lakhs are provided under state share for state sector schemes for Tourism.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

`3000.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme of which `500.00 lakhs as Central share and `2500.00 lakhs as State share. The budget proposed under this head will be utilised for development of jungle camps & trails with the forest department, development of birds sanctuary, development of tourist spots, creation of infrastructure at tourist destination, development of trekking camp, promotion and development of tourist circuits, eco tourism park development etc.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing schemes

1. Development of Beach Resorts/Tourist Centres

₹150.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The allocation proposed in this scheme is to create basic Infrastructure facilities at lesser known tourist centres which includes creation of toilet and drinking water facilities, providing floodlighting, development of tourist spots, upgradation of existing tourist facilities, land purchasing, etc.

2. Directorate of Tourism

₹1740.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. ₹1007.50 lakhs and ₹500.00 lakhs are proposed for SCP and TSP respectively. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for recurring expenses of directorate and purchase of two vehicles.

3. Tourist Bureau

₹4150.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. ₹500.00 lakhs and ₹275.00 lakhs are proposed for SCP and TSP respectively. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for population of improvement tourist destination, training of tourist guides, development of tourist destination, etc.

4. Tourism as an Industry

₹500.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for payment of subsidies for private investment in the tourism.

5. Tourism Festivals

₹100.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

6. Assistance to Universities Conducting of Tourism Courses

₹360.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. The budget proposed under this head will be utilized for Tourism course. The activities such as Impart Tourism Education, Tourism Training in Hospitality segments etc. are being taken up. ₹80.00 lakhs each have been proposed to 5 colleges selected out of 5 Universities to conduct Master Degree in Tourism Academic (MTA) courses.

7. Night Safari at Bannerghatta

₹500.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

8. Road to Tourist places

₹3000.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

10. Tourism Infrastructure at various places -SDP

₹10000.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme. ₹2218.50 lakhs and ₹731.50 lakhs are proposed for SCP and TSP respectively.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of ₹3276.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of ₹1506.50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	500.00	2500.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	20500.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	500.00	23000.00
District Sector		

Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	500.00	23000.00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Printing and Supply of stationery and sale of books are undertaken at the Government Press and sub-urban Press in Bangalore and branch presses at Dharwad, Gulbarga and Madikeri. The department to Printing, Stationery and Publication is a service department catering to the demands of government departments.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
Printing and Stationery	1000.00	1000.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Government Printing Presses

`130.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12. The budget under this scheme will be utilised for modernisation of web offset machinery, purchase of computers, perfect binding, cutting machinery, digital printing machinery and additional and alteration of Government press at Bangalore and branch presses in other places in the state.

2. Karnataka Text Book Society

₹870.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme during 2011-12. The budget under this scheme will be utilised for printing of textbooks. Out of ₹162.00 lakhs are provided for SCP and ₹65.50 lakhs are provided for TSP.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special development plan

There are no schemes during 2011-12.

b) Special component plan

₹162.00 lakhs are earmarked out of ₹1000.00 provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

c) Tribal area sub plan

₹65.50 lakhs are earmarked out of ₹1000.00 provided for this scheme during 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	1000.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	1000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-

New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	1000.00

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

The construction and renovation of government administrative buildings to accommodate government offices is undertaken by the Public Works department.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Administration of Buildings	51475.00	51475.00

(` lakhs)

2) Annual Plan 2011-12

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Capital Outlay on Public Works

`37500.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12. PWD department is taking up the construction of departmental buildings, construction of High Court Bench at Dharwad and Gulbarga, Suvarna Soudha at Belgaum by utilising the grant allocated to PWD department itself.

The department is also taking construction works of Revenue Department buildings like construction of mini Vidhana Soudha, Sub-Registrar Offices, District Office buildings, RTO buildings and construction of subordinate court buildings. But for other departmental buildings like Revenue, Transport and Law the grant is allocated to the concerned departments` itself.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

There are no separate programmes for SDP.

a) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

b) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	37500.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	37500.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	37500.00

FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL

Fire fighting and rescue operations are the main functions of the department. The amount proposed is meant for acquiring equipment for fire control.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(₹ lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Fire Protection and Control	3100.00	3100.00

The allocation of ₹31.00 crores is being utilised for procuring vehicle, equipments and water browsers and construction of fire force buildings and quarters at Jewargi, Aland, Lingsugur, Sindgi, Chitapur, Indi, B Bagewadi, Manvi and Muddebihal

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

₹27.5 crores has been proposed for procuring fire fighting vehicles, water bouzers and construction of fire station buildings.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) External Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Fire Protection and Control

₹7.5 crores has been allocated for procuring 14 fire fighting vehicles, water bouzers and opening of seven fire stations out of the sanctioned 44 stations.

f) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

1) Karnataka State Accelerated Fire and Emergency Services

The Fire and Emergency Services in the State has been equipped with the vehicles and fire fighting equipments to the extent of around 60 per cent of its actual requirement. ₹20.00 crores has been proposed under Special Development Plan for purchase of chassis for Mini Water Tender and water buzzer fire fighting equipments besides construction of fire stations and quarters in the backward taluks as per the perspective plan to augment the supply.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no schemes.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no schemes.

ABSTRACT

	(lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2750.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total : State Sector	-	2750.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	2750.00

ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE AND DISTRICT TRAINING INSTITUTE

The Administrative Training Institute, Mysore imparts training for government staff and the district training institute imparts training to officials. Government has been providing plan assistance to start a State Training Resource Centre, strengthen faculties at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore and to set up district training institutes.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Administrative Training Institute	40.00	40.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`40.00 lakhs is provided under State Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

₹40.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised to take up training programmes for Government officials.

f) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(₹ lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	40.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	40.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-

New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	40.00

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The department of Survey Settlement and Land Records is one of the oldest departments of the State Government. Original survey records available in the subordinate offices of the department are more than a century old. Due to passage of time and constant handling these records have become brittle and require to be preserved. A scheme to microfilm survey documents and to preserve them has been undertaken. Also the department has survey training institutes at Mysore and Gulbarga. The Departmental officers and staff are being trained in survey matters, preparation and preservation of records and use of advanced equipments like Total Station etc., in surveying. Besides, the officers and staff of Revenue Department are also being trained in technical matters and statutory powers and using total station machines since 2005-06. Computerization of land records has been taken up. The Revenue Department is also implementing a number of welfare schemes including National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Sandhya Suraksha.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Revenue Administration	58145.00	58145.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`58145.00 lakhs have been provided in the State sector for general programmes of Revenue Department as well as welfare schemes.

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records

₹94.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme, of which ₹47.00 lakhs is State share and ₹47.00 lakhs is share from Centre. Under this Scheme the funds will be utilised for supply of modern equipments to district administration and survey settlement department for preservation of Land records.

2) Computerisation of Land Records

₹1032.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme.

3) Aam Admi Bima Yojane

₹4752.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme of which ₹2376.00 lakh is State and Central Share each. Under this programme, the budget will be utilized to help the rural land less families (BPL) at the time of distress caused due to death/disability of the main bread earner. The scheme is being implemented from 31st March, 2008. For Natural Death: ₹30000.00, Accidental Death: ₹75000.00, Total Disability: ₹75000.00, Partial Disability: ₹37500.00 and Scholarship of ₹100.00 per month to two children studying in the class 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th in the family.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

National Social Assistance Programme

This programme comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme and Annapurna scheme:

a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

₹21384.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilized to pay ₹400.00 per month to any person aged above 65 years and belonging to BPL household.

b) National Family Benefit Scheme

₹5940.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilized to help the families below poverty line during the time of distress caused due to death of main bread earner aged between 18 to 64 years of the family ₹10000.00 (onetime payment) is paid to the family.

To help the families below poverty line to perform last rites in case of death of any member of the family, an amount of ₹1000.00 (onetime payment) is paid out of State fund to the BPL family of the deceased person to help to perform the last rites of the deceased under State programme Anthya Samskara Yojane.

Formation of Pension Directorate

`500.00 lakh was earmarked for the year 2010-11 for establishment of Pension Directorate. `476.15 lakhs has been spent till the end of November 2010 and the balance amount will be spent by the end of March 2011 `1188.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 2011-12.

d) Annapurna Yojane

In order to help destitute person aged above 65 years 10 kg rice per month is given free of cost, by GOI.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Formation of Land Reforms Cell for consolidation of Reports and Modernisation

₹6.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised for formation of Land Reform Cell and modernization of Bhoomi monitoring Cell.

2) Digitisation of Records

₹7.00 lakh are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilised for computerisation of Land Records.

3) Sandhya Suraksha Yojane

₹25000.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme. Under this programme, the budget will be utilized in order to help the persons aged above 65 years and above, having income less than ₹20000.00 per annum, ₹400.00 per month is paid as pension. The intended beneficiaries should be from the occupational groups: Small farmers, Marginal farmers, Agricultural labourers, Weavers, Fishermen and Labourers from unorganized sectors (excluding Building and other construction workers)

4) Adarsha Vivaha Yojane

₹1000.00 lakhs are proposed under this scheme. To encourage simple and mass marriages, an amount of ₹10000.00 (onetime payment) is paid to couples who are getting married in mass marriage in which more than 25 couples in urban area and 10 couples in rural area are getting married.

5) Basava Kalyana Development Board

For the implementation of the above developmental programme, ₹500.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 2010-11. A sum of ₹250.00 lakhs has been spent by the end of November 2010. The balance amount would be spent by the end of March 2011. For the year 2011-12, ₹1715.00 lakhs has been proposed for the programme.

6) Kaginele Development Board

₹1000.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 2010-11 for the implementation of the above developmental programme. A sum of ₹500.00 lakhs has been spent by the end of November 2010. The balance amount would be spent by the end of March 2011. For the year 2011-12, ₹1335.00 lakhs has been reserved.

7) Aradhana Scheme

This is a continued scheme and `160.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 2010-11. Out of this `53.00 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November 2010. Remaining amount will be spent before the end of financial year. For the year 2011-12, `2000.00 lakhs has been proposed for further implementation of this programme.

8) Assistance to Manasa Sarovara pilgrims

This is a continued programme for which `327.04 lakhs has been reserved (including non-plan grant of `27.04 lakhs) for the year 2010-11. A sum of `127.00 lakhs has been spent up to the end of November 2010. Balance allocation would be spent before the end of financial year. For the year 2011-12, `750.00 lakhs is proposed for further implementation of this programme.

9) Kittur Development Authority

`200.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 2010-11 for the implementation of the above developmental programme. No amount has been spent up to end of November 2010. Action has been taken to spend the earmarked amount before the closure of financial year. For the year 2011-12, `200.00 lakhs has been reserved.

f) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

An amount of `23871.17 lakhs has been provided for the year 2011-12.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

An amount of `9234.82 lakhs has been provided for the year 2011-12.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	3455.00	2519.00
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	60519.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	3455.00	63038.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	3455.00	63038.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Department of Public enterprises will take up the following Programmes: Imparting training to the officials of all status of the State Public Enterprises, Annual Chief Minister's Rathna award to the five best performing of State public sector enterprises, Strengthening of the Knowledge/ Data Bank of DPE. Under disinvestments and Capital Public Enterprises-Evaluation studies of State public sector Enterprises will be taken up and Study of best practices/success stories of institutions of excellence within and outside the country by officials of State level public sector Enterprises and officials of DPE.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Department of Public enterprises	100.00	100.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`150.00 lakh is provided under State Sector.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no Schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no Schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no Schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no Schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

A. Bureau of Public Enterprises

1) Imparting training to the officials

₹75.00 lakhs are provided for this scheme. Under this programme, funds will be utilised for imparting training to the officials of all status of the State Public Enterprises. For the year 2011-12 it is proposed to provide training to 600 participants .

2) Chief Minister's Rathna Award

₹15.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, funds will be utilised for giving Annual Chief Minister's Rathna award to the best five performing of State public sector enterprises.

3) Data bank of BPE

₹2.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, funds will be utilised for Strengthening of the Knowledge/ Data Bank of the DPE.

B) Disinvestments and Capital Public Enterprises

1) Evaluation studies

₹48.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, funds will be utilised for Evaluation studies of State Public Sector Enterprises, proposed to conduct this study in depth on lines of Concept Paper of each enterprises at least one each in the various sectors for 6 to 8 enterprises.

2) Study of best practices/success stories

₹10.00 lakhs are proposed for this scheme. Under this programme, funds will be utilised for Study of best practices/success stories of institutions of excellence within and outside the country by officials of State public sector Enterprises and officials of DPE.

f) New Schemes

There are no Schemes.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no Schemes.

C) Proposed programmes and outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP for the year 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

State Sector	(` lakhs)	
	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	150.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total: State Sector	-	150.00
District Sector		
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	150.00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan (2010-11)

		(` lakhs)
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Administration of Justice	2909.00	2909.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of `3000.00 lakhs are provided under State Sector for Administration of Justice.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Stipend to Law Graduates

As per the scheme, the law graduate who is going to take up legal profession would get a stipend of `1000.00 per month. Law graduates would be getting the benefit at `1000 per month for two years. The proposed outlay for this scheme in 2011-12 is `300.00 lakhs.

2) Setting up of New Courts

During 2005-06 sanction had been accorded to set up 90 courts in the State. During 2009-10, an allocation of `400.00 lakhs had been made. 67 new courts have been established

so far. The remaining courts would be established in a phased manner. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 2011-12 is `1300.00 lakhs.

3) Setting up of Lok Adalats

During the year 2005-06 the State Government had accorded sanction to set up six permanent Lok Adalats in the State and a sum of `200.00 lakhs had been provided for this purpose. All the six lok Adalats have started functioning. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 2011-12 is `25.00 lakhs to meet other expenditure.

4) State Human Rights Commission

The State Human Rights Commission has come into existence with the appointment of the Chairman and other members of the commission and the required staff. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 2011-12 is `170.00 lakhs.

5) Karnataka Institute for Law and Parliamentary Reforms

The proposed outlay for this scheme during 2011-12 is `45.00 lakhs.

6) Setting up of Law University

It is proposed to set up a Law University in Karnataka State to provide quality and professional education to students of law. For this purpose a Special Officer has been appointed to start preliminary activity towards the establishment of the University. Further land has been identified in Hubli for the establishment of the University. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 2011-12 is `900.00 lakhs.

7) Karnataka State Law Commission

`80.00 lakhs have been proposed for the scheme.

8) Lawyers Welfare Fund

`50.00 lakhs have been proposed for the scheme.

f) New Schemes

1) Digital Library

`100.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme.

2) Government Law Collage Gulburga

`30.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme.

B) Proposed Programmes & Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2870.00
New Schemes	-	130.00
Total: State Sector	-	3000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	3000.00

BANGALORE TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Bangalore city has witnessed a phenomenal growth in vehicular traffic. As a result, many of the arterial roads and intersections are operating beyond its capacity and average Journey speeds on some of the key roads in the Central Area are lower than 10 kmph in the peak hour. Therefore, it has become necessary to establish plans for efficient traffic management in Bangalore. In this regard, Bangalore City Police have envisaged the “**Bangalore Traffic Improvement Project - B-TRAC 2010**”

B-TRAC 2010 will be first of its kind project in the country to address the issues of traffic congestion, safety etc by utilizing the latest traffic management technology and techniques, which are appropriate to our context. This will give the much-needed scope for larger infrastructure projects to be planned and implemented for improving the transportation system in Bangalore city.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Bangalore Traffic Improvement	500.00	500.00

The allocation for 2010-11 would be utilised for carrying out works such as Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) including Area Traffic Control (ATC), Variable Message Systems (VMS), Traffic Command Centre etc., for 125 signal and 50 VMS locations; Traffic Surveillance; monitoring and enforcement through monitoring cameras, red / speed cameras and up gradation of automated enforcement system; Provision of state-of-the art street furniture (signage, gantry direction boards etc) and road marking; Minor Junction improvement for free traffic flow; Traffic and Road Safety; Education and training activities.

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) External Aided Projects

There are no projects

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Traffic Improvement

Operational Objectives

- Reduce traffic congestion by 30% in central area
- Reduction in Pollution
- Reduction in accidents by 30%
- Improved parking management
- Set up accident reduction and trauma care system

Institutional Objectives

- Co-ordinated and planned traffic management
- Robust revenue model based on traffic fines
- Legal and institutional reforms
- Capacity Building - modern Traffic Training Institute
- Strengthening of traffic police by augmenting infrastructure

Strategy

- Set up nearly 400 signals
- Signals to be vehicle actuated, networked, adaptive and controlled/monitored by the Traffic Management Center (Area Traffic Control)
- Install 400 cameras and 20 VMS
- Set up state of the art Traffic Management Center (TMC)
- Traffic Enforcement Cameras
- Centrally Automated Traffic Enforcement Systems
- Traffic Police Mobility, Process, Communication, Modernisation
- Capacity building - development of modern Traffic Training Institute

Expected Benefits

- Traffic congestion will be reduced by 30% in the Central Area of Bangalore City
- Accidents will be reduced by 30% in the city of Bangalore
- There will be significant reduction in pollution

- Substantial compliance of Traffic laws and rules will be achieved
- Effective trauma care system will be set up
- Co-ordinated traffic management will be achieved
- Level of traffic and road safety awareness will be enhanced and
- State of the art traffic policing and regulation will lead to substantial compliance

The approximate costs for various activities over the years are listed in the table shown below:

(` crores)						
Component	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Junction Improvements	2.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	30.00
Street Furniture and Road Marking	5.00	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	100.00
Intelligent Transport System	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
Surveillance/Monitoring and enforcement cameras etc.	5.00	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	50.00
Education and Training/Others	2.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	20.00
Total	44.00	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50	350.00

`20.00 crores has been proposed for taking up development of junctions, providing street furniture and enforcement cameras and taking up IEC activities.

Activities taken up/contemplated under the project are:

- Variable Message Signboards have been installed at strategic points to inform the motorists about - diversions due to natural calamities like flooding, water clogging, fallen trees, electrical poles etc., manmade diversions like strikes, road blocks, agitations etc., safety messages, road incidents like accidents
- Traffic signals
- Street furniture such as IRC compliant signages, Cat eyes(19250 Nos), Hazard Markers(5000 Nos), Reflective Median Markers (5000 Nos)
- Reflective thermoplastic road markings are used as a means of controlling and guiding mechanism of traffic for smooth flow along the guided paths of travel.
- Surveillance Camera - collects real time video from the specified locations by using Pan Tilt Zoom (PTZ) dome camera system and transmits the image to the Traffic Control Center through an IP network. They have been installed in 168 locations.
- Red speed enforcement camera click photos of motorists who jump traffic signals or cross stopline or exceed speed limit. Violators are sent challans through Automation Enforcement Center within 7 days. Enforcement Cameras have been installed in Cubbon road - Kamraj road junction, Hennur road - Outer ring road junction, Kuvempu Circle (BEL), Sadashivnagar police station, Canadian Public School (International Airport Road)

- Junction Improvement Works - aims at improving the capacity of junctions by improving their geometric like making them bell shaped, creating channelising islands, proper footpaths and proper markings etc.
- Traffic management Centre (TMC) under construction

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other ongoing schemes

There are no schemes.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12**a) Special Development Plan**

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	2000.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total : State Sector	-	2000.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	2000.00

PRISON

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(` lakhs)	
	Outlay	Expenditure (RE)
Prison	2000.00	2000.00

The budgeted outlay of `20.00 crores for 2010-11 has been utilized for construction of new jail building at Shimoga and for land acquisition charges for the extension of jail building at Parappana Agrahara, Bangalore.

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

`5.00 crores has been provided for Prison department in Annual Plan 2011-12.

A) STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) External Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e) Other Ongoing Schemes

1) Modernisation of Jails

`5.00 crores has been proposed for setting up of body scanners, mobile jammers, CCTV and IP cameras for the seven central prisons.

B) DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c) Other Ongoing Schemes

There are no schemes.

d) New Schemes

There are no schemes.

C) Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP & TSP in the Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

There are no separate scheme.

b) Special Component Plan

There are no separate scheme.

c) Tribal Sub Plan

There are no separate scheme.

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	500.00
New Schemes	-	-
Total : State Sector	-	500.00
District Sector		
Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total : District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	500.00

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The main objective for creation of Infrastructure Development Department has been;

- a) Identify gaps in critical infrastructure
- b) Strategize and plan
- c) Identify projects
- d) Prepare project reports
- e) Identify the mode of procurement – Budget or PPP
- f) Co-ordinate activities of Railways and lease with other agencies in implementing major infrastructure projects.

Under Infrastructure Policy 2007, the Infrastructure Development Department has got a mandate to attract private investment in infrastructural projects in the State. A PPP cell has been established in the department to formulate, process, promote, evaluate and monitor implementation of PPP projects.

1. Review of Annual Plan 2010-11

Financial Progress in Annual Plan 2010-11

	(₹ lakhs)	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Infrastructure Development	68930.00	68930.00

2. Annual Plan 2011-12

A sum of ₹77075.00 lakhs has been provided for Infrastructure Development and the amount of ₹27075.00 has to be met from Infrastructure Initiative fund.

STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a. Central Plan Schemes

There are no schemes.

b. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes.

c. Additional Central Assisted Schemes

There are no schemes.

d. Externally Aided Projects

There are no projects.

e. Other Ongoing Schemes

1. Infrastructure – Preliminary Studies – Modernization

A sum of `400.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet the expenditure in taking up preliminary studies in respect of the infrastructure projects in addition to the capacity building by impacting training and to undertake modernization and PPP cell.

2. BIAP Assistance for repayment of HUDCO Loan

A sum of `1462.99 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for repayment of loan availed earlier by KSIIDC from HUDCO to meet the cost of land acquisition for BIAP. Servicing of this loan is a structured obligation of the GOK and IDD has been providing budgetary support for servicing of the above term loan to HUDCO.

3. Development of Minor Airports

A sum of `12000.00 lakhs is provided of which `8000.00 lakhs have been provided to SDP. Considering the air traffic demand, Industrial and Tourism potential and that the existing airport network is grossly inadequate to meet the requirement and as such it is felt necessary to develop airports in places of importance from the point of Tourism, Trade and Commerce.

Minor Airports at **Shimoga, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Hassan** are being developed on PPP basis through private promoters. Action has been taken to acquire necessary land required for the development of Shimoga Airport. Preliminary project works have been undertaken. The Development of Bijapur Airport has been entrusted to M/s. Marg Ltd., and a Project Development Agreement has been entered into with the concessionaire on 18/01/2010. Greenfield Airport at Hassan is being developed on PPP basis and the project has been entrusted to M/s. Jupiter Aviation & Logistics Ltd., Total 960 acres of land has been earmarked for construction of Hassan Airport, of which 536.24 Acres of land has been handed over to M/s. Jupiter Aviation. All the necessary clearances to the project are obtained. The Master plan for the project has been prepared.

The development of Bellary Airport has been entrusted on PPP basis to M/s Marg. The existing airport at Hubli is being upgraded to International Standards and 650 acres of land required for the expansion of Hubli airport is being acquired. A total sum of `245.00 crores has been released so far for land acquisition. Acquiring and handing over of the additional land of 93 acres required for extension of Runway for **Belgaum airport** is under consideration. An additional Connectivity to Terminal Building of Bajpe Airport, Mangalore has been approved.

Air Strips

A decision has been taken to develop 11 airstrips in the State at locations where there is no airports. Deputy Commissioners have submitted proposals for construction of airstrips at Davanagere, Raichur, Chikmagalur, Udupi, Kushalnagar (Madikeri), Gokarna (North Canara), Chitradurga, Bagalkot, Haveri, Gadag and Kollegala (Chamarajnar District). K.H.B. has been entrusted with the task of construction of airstrips at Raichur, Gadag, Chickmagalur, Bagalkot, Udupi and Davangere. Rest of airstrips namely Chitradurga, Haveri, Kollegal, Yadgir, Koppal, Karwar and Kodagu are entrusted to iDeCK. Development of Airstrips at Bagalkot, Raichur, Gadag and Chickmagalur development on PPP mode is under consideration. To make the Airstrips functional, an integrated approach of connectivity and operating Airport through one concessionaire is planned through 'Minor Airport Policy'. Land for development of airstrips has been identified in Raichur, Bagalkot, Davanagere, Gokarna (Shirgunji), Chickmagaluru, Gadag, Chitradurga and Udupi.

4. Investment in BIAL through KSIIDC

KSIIDC is the nodal agency for the implementation of the Bangalore International Airport Ltd., A sum of `10.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual plan 2011-12 towards the investment in the form of share capital in Bangalore International Airport Limited.

A joint Legislature Committee (JLC) was constituted by the Karnataka Legislature to look into the deficiencies in the airport and also to suggest improvement. The Committee inter-alia, has suggested to expand the present financial development commercial activities in the Airport, take up 2nd phase expansion, provide for Karnataka symbols of culture, etc in the Airport. The, BIAL would take up expansion of the present terminal building now and would be completed by 2014-15. The action for further expansion to construct 2nd terminal would be initiated by 2017.

5. KSIIDC - BIAP Cell

A Bangalore International Airport (BIAP) Cell which was created earlier during procurement has been continued within KSIIDC and is headed by a General Manager to give focused attention to the Project. It has become necessary to continue this BIAP Cell in KSIIDC and enlarge their access to outsource professional services. A sum of `25.00 lakhs is provided in the 2011-12 budget.

6. Alternate Roads

A number of projects in the Road sector are proposed to be implemented under PPP framework. In case of some of the strategic Roads proposed to be taken under the PPP frame work where Public need is felt which need viability gap funding beyond 40%, the same would be taken under the Annuity mode. A sum of `1500.0 lakhs is provided in the Annual plan 2011-12 for taking up such alternate roads for connectivity.

7. Development of 408 acres of Government land adjacent to BIAP

About 408 acres of land adjacent to the BIAL site is available for development due to the reorientation of the runway which would be available for airport related activities. A sum of `100.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

8. K-RIDE – ROB/RUB Projects

Government of Karnataka is funding implementation of ROB/RUB projects in the State on a 50:50 cost-sharing basis with Ministry of Railways. The Ministry of Railways has communicated sanction in respect of sixty nine (69) projects of the State on cost-sharing basis. Ten projects have been completed. A sum of `3000.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

9. High Speed Rail Link (HSRL) to New Airport

The project would connect MG Road with the New Airport. The High Speed Rail Link would have stations at Hebbal and Yelahanka. Considering the fact that the area around Bangalore International Airport is about to receive `1.5 lakh crores of its investment in the next few years employing at least 1 million people the area requires special attention. Most of the workers in the establishments that come up in the area would be staying in West, East and South of Bangalore mostly. They would use the metro, mono systems to access the Airport area; through the Hebbal and Yelahanka stations of the HSRL. Further considering the increased commuting distance to the new airport (Vis-a-vis the existing airport), State Government has planned to develop a dedicated high speed rail link facility to the new airport from the city which, besides supplementing existing road connectivity, would also provide a fast, safe, reliable and comfortable alternative. A High Speed Rail Link project is in the stages of bidding out to select a prospective concessionaire. The following 5 firms have submitted applications on 30.09.2009;

1. Reliance Infrastructure Limited and CSR Nanjing Puzhen Rolling Stock Co. Ltd.,
2. L & T Transco Limited.
3. ITD-ITD Cem Joint Venture, Italian-Thai Development Public Co. Ltd. & ITD Cementation India Limited.
4. Pointer Infratech Pvt. Ltd & Siemens project Ventures Gmbh.
5. Lanco Infratech Ltd & OHL Concessionaires SL.

Evaluation of application and selection of bidders is under process. A sum of `4103.85 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this purpose.

10. Commuter Rail Services (CRS) for Bangalore

Government of Karnataka had earlier commissioned a study for evaluating the feasibility of commuter rail services for Bangalore. The report prepared by M/s. RITES has been submitted to State Government and suggested 10 routes in which CRS could be taken up. This would go a long way in decongesting the roads and easing commuter traffic in Bangalore. Railways are operating services between Yeshwanthpur and Anekal and Yeshwanthpur and Devanahalli. Further projects would be taken up. A sum of `1000.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this purpose.

11. Infrastructure Development Corporation (Karnataka) Ltd., (iDeCK)

A sum of `550.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme. This amount utilised as Project Development Fund (PDF) / Project Initiative Fund (PIF).

12. Railway Projects

`39975.00 lakhs is provided during 2011-12 of which `10000.00 lakhs is provided to SDP. Railways are one of the most convenient and widely used means of travel in India and also a very critical component in the logistics. The use of rail network for freight and passenger transport has the potential to reduce road congestion, improve safety and reduce environment impacts. Hence, there is an urgent need to increase rail track length and modernize rail infrastructure by adopting state-of-art technology to make it world-class rail infrastructure in the State. As per the recommendations of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee, by the development of railway line in the backward taluks of Karnataka, the backward taluks will have connectivity with the Capital and the neighbouring States which would otherwise improve the socio-economic status of the people living in the backward areas.

The development of railway network in Karnataka has suffered due to certain geographical limitations. The coastal area is separated from the hinterland of the State by the Western Ghats. These ghats are afforested and are classified as a “biological hotspot”. The Ghats are crossed from the rest of the State by only one railway line namely the Hassan-Mangalore single line. Though the State has got about 300 km of coastal front, the ecological limitations have impeded the provisioning of Rail connectivity to the Ports.

The rail route density in the State (i.e., rail length in kilometers per 1000 sq. kms of land area) is 16.9 kms compared to 32 kms in Tamil Nadu, 27 kms in Gujarat and 27 kms in Kerala; the existing rail length is 3250 kms in Karnataka. Presently, Railways are engaged in the task of constructing 1878.2 kms. of rail costing `9453.6 crores in 19 projects. Out of this six works have been agreed to be on cost-sharing basis by the State Government, the commitment being `1516.80 crores (for a length of 969 kms). During the last 7 years Railways have implemented 498 kms. of rail at a cost of `2060.50 crores and State Government's share has been `738.26 crores so far. There are still 85 talukas including district of Kodagu which do not have Rail connectivity. The State has announced 10 industrial zones and is committed to take up two ports in Tadri and Haldipur and also sanctioned a power project in Kudigi in Bijapur. The State's Vision Document 2020 envisages transferring about 26% of the agricultural labour annually to other sectors. If the industrial zones and consequent employment have to materialize, they need logistics support to the ports and power plants: Just-in-time logistics have to be provided for the State to be competitive in inviting investments for which adequate railway corridors are very essential.

To increase the rail track length in the State, the State Government had taken an initiative to take up rail projects on cost sharing basis (50:50, 2/3rd and 1/3rd) since 2002. However, the pace of sanction of projects and its execution in the State is very slow pace. The State has provided an enhanced allocation of `49802.00 lakhs for Railway projects.

Under this scheme the following works are proposed:

a) Railway Line Doubling

Bangalore –Kengeri-Ramanagarm-Mysore and Arasikere- Birur.

b) Railway New Line

Bidar-Gulbarga, Kottur-Harihar, Munirabad-Mehaboobanagar, Hassan-Bangalore, Kadaur-Chickmagalur, Shimoga-Harihar, Whitefield-Kolar, Davangere-Tumkur, Gadag-Haveri and Kudchi – Bagalkot.

c) Railway Line Gauge Conversion

Shimoga-Talaguppa and Kolar-Chickaballapur.

In addition the GOK has proposed new Railway lines to be taken up on PPP basis (with State's contribution of 13% of cost) viz., Hubli-Ankola, Talaguppa-Honnar, Bijapur – Shahabad and Dharwad – Belgaum.

13) KPTCL - For providing power at site

A sum of `1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

14) Aviation Turbine Fuel – Tax Reimbursement

A sum of `1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

15) KRIDE – Investment

A sum of `1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

16) Hassan-Mangalore Gauge Conversion project

A sum of `100.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

17) Solapur-Gadag Gauge Conversion project

A sum of `1000.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme. This railway line has been completed and commissioned, provision is made for settlement of accounts as this project was taken up on 50:50 cost sharing basis.

18) Cost sharing project of Ramanagarm-Mysore (Railway doubling)

A sum of `2750.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme. The project is under progress and provision is made for sharing the 2/3rd cost of the project.

19) Land acquisition for Railway Cargo Complex at Hubli

A sum of `1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this scheme.

f) New Schemes

1) Gas Pipeline Project

A sum of `60.00 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12. GAIL is laying gas pipe line from Dabhol - Bangalore and KSIIDC has been designated as nodal agency.

2) City Gas Distribution Project

A sum of `593.16 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12. This amount utilised for commissioning, studies / reports, registration of company, establishment and other expenditure with an equity investment.

3) Tadadi Sea port Project (PDF)

A sum of `665.00 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12. This amount will be utilised for expected expenditure towards establishment, preparation of bid document and other expenses such as the cost of land acquisition, shifting of utilities clearance of sites from vegetation, fencing the site and other issues.

4) Vijayanagara Area Development Authority (VADA)

A sum of `100.00 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12. KSIIDC has been nominated as the nodal agency for taking up this project and consultants are being appointed for preparation of Master Plan.

5) Karnataka Viability Gap Funding for the projects (K-VGF)

A sum of `1000.00 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12. This is a centrally sponsored scheme wherein the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance would assist the infrastructure projects with Viability Gap Funding to an extent not exceeding 20% of the cost project (excluding the cost of the land) and the balance of viability gap not exceeding 20%, is required to be met out of the State funds.

6) Equity for PPP projects

A sum of `1000.00 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12. This amount will be utilised for strategic PPP projects like Tadadi Port which require equity fund.

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes.

Proposed Programmes and Outlay for SDP, SCP and TSP in Annual Plan 2011-12

a) Special Development Plan

i) Development of Minor Airports

A sum of `8000.00 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12. This amount will be utilised for development of Minor Airports.

ii) Cost sharing of new projects

A sum of `10000.00 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12 for new cost sharing of PPP projects viz., Hubli-Ankola, Talaguppa-Honnavaara, Bijapura-Shahabad and Dharwad-Belgaum.

iii) Cost sharing Bidar–Gulbarga new Railway line

A sum of `4675.00 lakhs has been provided during 2011-12 for sharing 50% cost of the project.

b) Special Component Plan

`3350.00 lakhs under State sector is provided under SCP in State Sector

c) Tribal Sub Plan

`1650.0 lakhs under State sector is provided under TSP in District Sector

ABSTRACT

	(` lakhs)	
State Sector	Central Share	State Share
Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Additional Central Assisted Schemes	-	-
Externally Aided Projects	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	73656.84
New Schemes	-	3418.16
Total: State Sector	-	77075.00
District Sector		

Centrally Plan Schemes	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-
Other Ongoing Schemes	-	-
New Schemes	-	-
Total: District Sector	-	-
Grand Total	-	77075.00

VOLUNTARY SECTOR

Introduction

Voluntarism is an integral part of Indian society, and dates back to ancient times when it operated in the fields of education, medicine, cultural promotion, and in crises such as droughts and famines. Modern indigenous forms of voluntary organisations began to appear in the colonial period. According to the World Development Report (World Bank, 1993), "Non Government Organisations (NGOs) are voluntary organizations (VOs) that work with, and very often, on behalf of others. Their work and activities are focused on issues and people beyond their own staff and membership. NGOs often have close links with people's organisations, channelising technical advice or financial support as intermediate service organisations. But organizationally NGOs can be quite different from people's organisations, often having bureaucratic characteristics or accountability of most people's groups." The World Bank defines NGOs as "Private organisations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development." In wider usage, the term NGO can be applied to any non-profit organisation, which is independent from government. NGOs are typically value-based organisations, which depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professional over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics. (World Bank, 1999) In yet another document, the World Bank offers many other characteristics of NGOs (World Bank, 1990). Some of them are:

- a) A non-profit making, voluntary, service/development oriented organisation, either for the benefit of members (a grassroots People's organisations, peasant movements, women organisations, tribal associations, women's clubs, federation of workers, women's cooperatives are local peoples' organisations, and are not being referred to as NGOs here, or in this dissertation organisation) or for other members of the population (an agency).
- b) It is an organisation of private individuals who believe in certain basic social principles and who structure their activities to bring about development to communities that they are servicing.
- c) An organisation or group of people working independent of any external control with specific objectives and aims to fulfill tasks that are oriented to bring about desirable change in a given community or area or situation.
- d) A democratic, non-sectarian people's organisation working for the empowerment of economically and/or socially marginalized groups.
- e) An organisation not affiliated to political parties, generally engaged in working for aid, development and welfare of the community.
- f) Organisation committed to the root causes of the problems trying to better the quality of life especially for the poor, the oppressed, the marginalized in urban and rural areas.

- g) Organisations established by and for the community without or with little intervention from the government; they are not only a charity organisation, but work on socio-economic-cultural activities.
- h) An organisation that is flexible and democratic in its constitution and attempts to serve the people without profit for itself.

NGOs have some advantages over governmental agencies, which make them particularly suited to perform developmental tasks. Since the nature and qualities of individual NGOs vary greatly, it is extremely difficult to make generalizations about the sector as a whole.

Despite this diversity, some specific strength is generally associated with the NGO sector. NGOs are seen as a necessary accompaniment to one of the many shifts in development thinking, with the focus on alternative developments. As a process of development from below, NGOs have a natural concern for the civil society, which the state had undermined in its earlier approach to development (Toye, 1987).

As a part of civil society, the NGOs offer several advantages, since they have the ability to experiment freely with innovative approaches and, if necessary, take risks. Moreover, they are flexible in adapting to local situations and responding to local needs and therefore able to develop integrated as well as sectoral projects.

NGOs due to the nature of their work and the underlying principles, enjoy good rapport with people and can render micro-assistance to every poor people, as they can identify those who are most in need and tailor assistance to their needs. It is quite imperative for an NGO to have the ability to communicate at all levels, from the neighborhood to the top levels of government, to be successful in its activities. Also, owing to their autonomous structure.

NGOs can be broadly classified as:

- a) Service providing NGOs:
- b) Empowerment NGOs; and
- c) Support NGOs

a) Service Providing NGOs

These are welfare oriented or service providing NGOs. They are inspired by the motto of 'helping others', and largely provide services for the poor and the marginalized communities. Much of these services have been in the area of health through clinics, hospitals, health provisions, Schools, colleges, training programmes, non-formal education, literacy, drinking water and sanitation, agriculture and irrigation, reforestation etc. The sector of development may vary but these organisations essentially provide a service needed by the members of a community. They provide this service with great sacrifice, high efficiency, and low expense, and with commitment and dedication. These services are flexible, responsive to the needs of the community, and tend to fulfill an important gap that exists in meeting the basic minimum needs of the community.

b) Empowerment NGOs

These are development-oriented NGOs, and directly work on the issues related to mobilisation and empowerment of people, or work through interventions requiring awareness building and advocacy in certain development sectors. They have contributed towards the development of many innovative approaches to strengthen the socio-economic status of the poor and the deprived. Their approach to planning, intervention in socio-economic programming, etc. has been innovative, flexible and impactful. Many of these NGOs start with a development intervention and then build strategies for organising and empowerment of the people. Some others start by bringing people together on issues of common concern empowering them through a process of reflection and struggle and then build on development interventions and initiatives for their regeneration and sustenance.

c) Support NGOs

These are the newly emerging categories of NGOs that provide a variety of support functions to other grassroots level NGOs, mostly of the types mentioned above. The support functions vary depending on the nature of the organisations being supported. Support organisations provide inputs that would strengthen the capacities of NGOs to function more effectively and with greater impact. They are therefore involved in training, evaluation, programme planning, etc. Many large NGOs have their own support units within the ambit of their organisations. Smaller grassroots level NGOs are often supported by separate support organisations. Such organisations contribute towards the strengthening of the work of grassroots NGOs by extending kinds of support which is otherwise not available to them. This could be educational support and sometimes even financial support.

Support organisations that undertake information sharing and dissemination role regularly collect and distribute information about the successes and failures, the opportunities and threats, programmes and schemes, legislations and policies related to the work of other NGOs and development within the country or a given region.

Role of VOs/NGOs

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. There are more than 500 NGOs in the State. The societies, organizations, associations, trusts or companies registered under relevant Acts are considered as Voluntary Organisations/NGOs. Informal groups like self-help groups formed under Stree Shakti porgamme, Swarna Jayanthi Swarojgar Yojana, Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana are also included under voluntary sector. Continuous efforts are being made and encouragement provided to create awareness among the public through the NGOs/VOs in rural and backward areas and urban slums in implementation of various programmes. Voluntary Organizations have been involved to organize skill development training and awareness in the fields of women and child development, social welfare, health, education, watershed development programme etc.

The role of Voluntary Sector in development has been considered vital due to their vast experience and knowledge with regard to local needs, problems and resources. The commitment on the part of the VOs/NGOs has been considered more effective since they are not bound by rigid bureaucratic system of rules and regulations. The voluntary sector is

observed to operate with greater flexibility and base its activities on the felt needs of the community. There is a growing importance for NGOs with the increased budget allocation for poverty alleviation programmes. These organizations undertake research and studies on Social Sectors such as Health, Education, Social Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation and other various government programmes and policies.

Health and Family Welfare

1. National Rural Health Mission - NRHM (2005-2012)

Recognizing the importance of Health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of our citizens, the Government of India has resolved to launch the National Rural Health Mission to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system. The Mission adopts a synergistic approach by relating health to determinants of good health viz. segments of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It also aims at mainstreaming the Indian systems of medicine to facilitate health care. The Plan of Action includes increasing public expenditure on health, reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure, pooling resources, integration of organizational structures, optimization of health manpower, decentralization and district management of health programmes, community participation and ownership of assets, induction of management and financial personnel into district health system, and operationalizing community health centers into functional hospitals meeting Indian Public Health Standards in each Block of the Country. The Goal of the Mission is to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children.

Vision

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country. It aims to undertake architectural correction of the health system to enable it to effectively handle increased allocations as promised under the National Common Minimum Programme and promote policies that strengthen public health management and service delivery. It has as its key components provision of a female health activist in each village; a village health plan prepared through a local team headed by the Health & Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat; strengthening of the rural hospital for effective curative care and made measurable and accountable to the community through Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) and integration of vertical Health & Family Welfare Programmes and Funds for optimal utilization of funds and infrastructure and strengthening delivery of primary healthcare. It seeks to revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH into the public health system. It aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition, and safe drinking water through a District Plan for Health. It seeks decentralization of programmes for district management of health. It seeks to address the inter-district disparities, especially among districts including unmet needs for public health infrastructure. It shall define time-bound goals and report publicly on their progress. It seeks to improve access of rural people, especially poor women and children, to equitable, affordable, accountable and effective primary healthcare.

Objective

Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
Universal access to public health services such as Women's health, child health, water,

sanitation & hygiene, immunization, and Nutrition. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases. Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare. Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance. Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH. Promotion of healthy life styles.

Role of VOs/NGOs

National Rural Health Mission is implemented across the country from 2005 integrating Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), Immunization, Inter-sectoral Convergence, Disease Control Programme etc. Under this mission, focus has been on the involvement of voluntary sector in service delivery. NGOs are participating in RCH activities like maternal health, family welfare activities, promotion of institutional deliveries, ante and postnatal care, organizing health awareness camps etc. NGOs are also involved in Reproductive Track Infection (RTI)/Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) control programmes through Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society. RCH activities in remote and underserved areas are being carried out through 82 NGOs in 17 districts.

Several NGOs like Karuna Trust, JSS Medical College, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences in medical college, JN medical college, Belgaum have taken up the responsibility of running PHCs in remote locations. Totally 52 PHCs are run by NGOs in the state. Similarly, some hospitals are also run on Private-public participation. Provision has been made to outsource the services of specialists in government health facilities. Institutional delivery of BPL women is also incentivized in accredited private nursing homes. Voluntary Organizations are also actively involved in capacity building of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Village Health and Sanitation Committees.

The state has adopted innovative approach through Public Private Partnership, concise details as follows.

NGO are being supported financially and technically to reach and intervene with these vulnerable populations. Voluntary organizations are involved in the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, blindness central programme.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Mission

- Health MIS to be developed upto CHC level, and web-enabled for citizen scrutiny
- Sub-centres to report on performance to Panchayats, Hospitals to Rogi Kalyan Samitis and District Health Mission to Zila Parishat
- The District Health Mission to monitor compliance to Citizen's Charter at CHC level
- Annual District Reports on People's Health (to be prepared by Government/NGO collaboration)
- External evaluation/social audit through professional bodies/NGOs Mid Course reviews and appropriate correction

2. HIV infection and AIDS

Voluntary organizations have helped to provide hope in the face of the unprecedented challenges posed by AIDS. They can fill the void, tackle issues and deal with needs that others may not even recognize, or unable or unwilling to face. Many of them are involved in

training, education and counseling services by sensitizing and motivating the community to take active participation in AIDS related activities, development of IEC materials etc. Some of them are also functioning as care centers.

NGOs are playing a major role in the AIDS Control Programme. There are 78 voluntary Counseling and Testing Centres in Karnataka. They have trained over 9000 health workers and initiated programmes to Panchayat Raj Institution members through satellite. They provide pre test, post test, counseling & HIV testing for Diagnosis & Surveillance purposes.

Targeted Interventions

The targeted intervention being implemented through NGOs has been successful in reaching out to High Risk Groups who are otherwise not reachable. Twelve NGOs are being supported financially and technically to reach these vulnerable populations. The main aim of the programme is to reduce vulnerability and promote safer sexual behaviors.

3. CBOs implementing Drop-in Centre

The care of HIV infected people is the most challenging aspect in HIV/AIDS prevention. The experience shows that to mobilize the Community Support, the advocacy among PLWHAS and networking among them for creating an enabling environment is essential. Community support groups of PLWHAs are coming forward to provide emotional and social support to themselves, such community based organizations have the committed responsibility in developing the positive attitude in the community towards individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS. Currently Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society supports five Drop-in-Centres and planning to open eight more.

4. Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission programme - PPTCT – NGOs/CBOs

Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society is implementing the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission programme, which is a national programme under Round II of the GFATM through the NGOs and CBOs across the State. The role of NGO under this programme is to motivate women in the community to attend antenatal OPDs, provide counseling on health education regarding RTI/STD, HIV/AIDS, family planning, safe sex practices, infant feeding, immunization and nutrition, community level counseling of the women and her partner on HIV testing and motivate them to visit the PPTCT centre and follow up of dropout women in the community for regular antenatal care.

5. NGO Activity under HIV – TB Programme:

Two NGO are working under HIV – TB Programme in eight districts and provide awareness of services of HIV and TB and home based care for HIV positives There are 561 Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centres in Karnataka.

Public Private partner schemes implemented in the Department of Health and Family Welfare

1. Thai Bhagya

Under this scheme, recognized private hospitals will get an amount of `3 lakh for every deliveries including surgery conducted in their institution as incentive. However, the services provided are free to patients. The scheme is implemented to decrease the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate.

2. Citizen help desk

In order to make hospitals user-friendly address patients problems citizen help desk have been established in 20 district hospitals, which render 24 hours services. The services area arranged under public private partnership.

3. Leasing specialist services in maternal health in Santhermarahalli CHC, Chamarajanagara district

A pilot project of leasing out of specialist services in maternal health in Santhermarahalli CHC of Chamarajanagara district has been entrusted to a private trust.

4. Arogya Bandhu

Under public private partnership, management of primary health centers has been outsourced to medical colleges, NGOs and trusts. Entire expenditure towards salary is being reimbursed.

5. Vajapaye Arogya Sree

This is a health insurance scheme is implemented to give free tertiary health services to the BPL families in Bidar, Raichur, Gulbarga, Yadgir and Bellary districts. It is expected to benefit nearly 16 lakh families who have been identified. The beneficiary can avail benefit of treatment up to a limit of 150,000 to 200,000 on family floater basis. The scheme has now been extended to 7 districts of Belgaum division,

6. In sourcing specialist under NRHM and KHS DP

To combat the crisis of human resources in health sector specialists in private sector is being in-sourced on contract, retainer ship/case basis at predetermined rate of remuneration/honorarium.

7. Mobile medical units

To reach under served people staying in remote difficult geographical area 95 mobile health units have been fictionalized under NRHM project and under Karnataka Health System Development and Reforms Project.

8. Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya

School children having major medical problems, needing surgery, appliances are identified and provided free surgical and appliances by tying up with empanelled hospitals under Yashaswini scheme.

(` lakhs)

Schemes implemented by CSO (Vo/NGO)	Funds provided to the organisation during 2009-10	Expenditure incurred during 2009-10	Allocation during 2010-11	Expenditure (up to November 2010)	No. of beneficiaries
Arogya Kavacha	133959.00	7445.00	11602.00	3913.47	400816
Thayi Bhagya	3500.00	3109.81	548.06	286.18	1036
Suvarna Arogya	1500.00	1064.17	1100.00	490.84	1017
Mobile Medical Unit	782.50	239.66	450.00	234.01	95
Citizen Help Desk	168.00	99.90	168.00	54.69	20 Districts
Specialist for CHC	480.00	132.86	450.00	63.59	-
Arogya Bandhu					52 PHCs
Vajapayee Arogya Shree			4000.00	2482.83	4179

Education

Akshara Dasoha

Mid Day Meal is a flagship programme of Government of India implemented to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education. Food should be provided to every hungry child as it is announced in the Memorandum of Understanding of child right by United Nations Organisation. Akshara Dasoha is a prestigious scheme with the commitment of providing an opportunity for children to grow healthy, strong and sturdy. The main motto of this programme is to free all Government and Government Aided school children from hunger thereby increase their learning abilities and achievements.

Emergence and foot steps of the programme

Under Midday Meals Scheme, 3 kilograms of rice per month per each child is provided to all the Government and Aided schools until 2001-02. To start with this programme was launched on a pilot basis in the 7 north eastern districts of the state. Akshara Dasoha Programme was continued from the year 2002-03 in seven districts of north eastern parts of Karnataka which were identified as backward, both educationally and economically.

Under this programme children studying in first to fifth standard in primary schools were served with hot cooked midday meals.

During 2003-04 the programme was extended to the remaining 20 districts. This programme was further extended to Government Aided primary schools from the 1st September 2004. Further, the programme has been extended to cover all the Government and Aided primary school children of sixth and seventh standard from the 1st October 2004 and further extended to cover all government and aided high schools from 2007-08.

Objectives of the programme

- To increase the admissions and attendance of the school children.
- To avoid children from leaving the school in the middle of the academic year.
- To improve the health of the school children by increasing their nutrition level.
- To improve the learning level of children.
- To develop equality and inculcate national integration among children.

The number of schools covered under Midday Meals during 2010-11.

Schools	Government	Aided	Total
Primary	45681	2603	48284
High Schools	4210	3275	7485
AIE Centres			253
Madrasas			58
Total	49891	5878	56080

2010-11 Enrollment, Attendance and Beneficiaries.

(lakhs)			
Class	Enrollment	Attendance	Beneficiaries
1-5	37.44	35.44	33.89
6-8	23.52	22.42	21.24
9-10	13.11	12.50	11.62
Total	74.07	70.36	66.75

Details of Nutrition

Every child gets 490 calories of nutrition and 8-10gms of protein per day by Midday Meals. Details of nutritional values of meals, cost of cooking ingredients used, the number of beneficiaries of each day, cleanliness, safety, economical usage, additional nutritional tablets- are displayed on the kitchen wall writings in schools for public information. Every child gets 13.8gm protein per meal and every high school student gets 728.35 calories and 20.7gm protein.

Role of NGOs in Mid Day Meal programme

As per GOI guidelines NGOs are associated in implementation of mid day meal programme where they have come forward with a motive of no profit basis. NGOs are supposed to have infrastructure facilities and previous experience in the field. No liability

towards kitchen construction, honorarium to cooks and logistics involved in transportation of prepared food is borne by either by the Centre or the State.

At present there are 100 NGOs participating in the programme providing hot cooked meal to 10.98 lakh children in 5577 Government and Government Aided schools. (List is enclosed.)

Findings

The summary of analysis of the data over the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 reveals that by and large, with exceptions-

- Enrolment has increased / out of school population has reduced
- Dropout has reduced / retention has increased
- Attendance has improved
- Administration has geared up to meet the huge and complex efforts required for this program. The health, education and Food and Civil Supplies departments have worked in coordination to make this program effective.
- Communities have been synergized with the collective efforts required for this program

While it has been difficult to make categorical assertions relating to aspects such as health and learning achievement, there is anecdotal data to support the hypothesis that Akshara Dasoha Program has positively impacted both aspects. Many districts have reported that students are able to participate well in the both morning and afternoon sessions and this has a positive impact on their learning. Learning is also positively impacted due to better attendance.

The study also reveals that given the enormous complexity of the Akshara Dasoha Program, involving close interaction amongst multiple Government agencies such as Education, Health and Food and Civil Supplies departments, and local bodies and School Development Monitoring Committees etc., there is scope for improving some of the infrastructure and administration aspects of the programme. The study also provides information that can serve as a baseline for subsequent studies.

A second study on Mid Day meal programme was conducted during the year 2008-09 by Price Waterhouse Coopers, Bangalore. Report is submitted.

Women and Child Development

The schemes implemented through NGOs are as under:

- 1.Santhwana
- 2.Scheme for care and maintenance of destitute and orphan children (destitute cottages)
- 3.Creches for children of working mothers
- 4.Hostel for girls
- 5.Child Line Services
- 6.Fit Institutions
- 7.De-Addiction Centers

- 8.Swadhar
- 9.Integrated Street Children Programme
10. Ujwala
11. Training of Anganawadi Workers / Helpers
12. Shishu Griha Scheme
13. Adoption.
14. Scheme of Assistance for the Construction/Expansion of Hostel buildings for working women:

1. Santhwana

Women who are victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc are subjected to physical and mental torture besides having to face social & financial problems. With a view to console these women and rehabilitate them, the scheme of “Santhwana” was launched during the year 2000-01.

Objective:

- The scheme aims at providing legal assistance, financial relief, temporary shelter and protection to victims of atrocities.
- Helps them to be self-reliant by providing training in order to empower these women to lead a life like other women in the society.

Besides shelter and counseling, the victims are also provided with assistance for pursuing education and vocational training for self-sustenance. In extreme cases of atrocities involving the death of the victim, financial relief in the form of deposit is given to her kin, which can be encashed by her/ him on attaining majority. The scheme is being implemented through NGOs in all the district head quarters and taluks. In total 141 Santhwana Centres are functioning in the State. Sanctions for Santhwana Centres are given preferably based on Dr. Nanjundappa’s Report.

During the year 2010-11, a budget allocation of `655.00 lakhs has been made for the scheme. `102.47 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of October 2010.

2. Scheme for care and maintenance of destitute and orphan children (Destitute Cottages)

The care and maintenance of orphan children, children of single parents and children from below poverty line families.

Objectives

- To rehabilitate destitute children as normal citizens in the society
- Prevent further destitution by providing food, clothing & shelter etc.
- Utilize existing institution run by NGOs with Government Institutions.

Financial assistance is provided for a unit of 25 children each & accommodation will be provided on the basis of a cottage system. The services of a housemother for supervision and a trained social worker for casework are essential. Non-recurring grant is admissible for

construction of cottage, furniture, equipments and utensils. At present 329 destitute cottages are functioning in the State. An amount of `433.63 lakhs is allocated, out of which an amount of `30.61 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of October-10.

3. Creches for the Children of Working Mothers

The scheme provides Creches for children of working women in rural areas who are engaged in agriculture and other occupations.

Objectives:

- To provide day care services for children of working mothers between the age group of 0-3 years for a better and safe environment and to ensure a healthy growth and there by lower the mortality rate.
- Services provided are health care, supplementary nutrition, sleeping facilities, immunization, play and recreation.

There are 273 creches functioning.

An amount of `76.31 lakhs is allocated, out of which an amount of `2.54 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of October-10.

4. Hostels for Girls

The girls from rural, most backward areas drop out of school at a very early age in view of the non availability of suitable and safe accommodation in hobli headquarters or even taluk headquarters to pursue their education.

Objectives:

- To enable girls from rural areas to avail facilities for higher education.
- To reduce school dropouts.

At present 43 girls hostels are functioning in the state (24 hostels for girls studying in 6th Standard and above and 19 Post matric hostels).

An amount of `258.49 lakhs is allocated, out of which an amount of `88.02 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of October-10.

5. Child Line Services

Child line is a 24X7 free phone emergency out reach service for children in distress and who are in need of care and protection, linking them to long term services.

Objectives

- To ensure best interest of child is secured

- To provide a flat form of networking amongst organization to provide linkages to support system which facilitate rehabilitation of children
- To jointly determine strategies to reach out more effectively to children

During 2010-11 an amount of `50.00 lakhs is allocated out of which `12.50 lakhs has been spent up to the end of October 2010.

6. Fit Institutions

Under Juvenile Justice Act for providing care and protection to deserted, orphaned infants and children.

Objectives

- Providing care and protection to orphaned and deserted infants and children after being recognized as fit.

Only such NGOs who are recognized as fit under Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and Amendment Act 2006 can opt for financial assistance from the GOI under the scheme. These institutions receive grants at the rate of `500 per child per month towards maintenance. At present there are 41 such institutions are working but only 11 institutions are covered under GIA.

An amount of ` 43.80 lakhs is allocated, out of which an amount of ` 27.74 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of October 2010.

7. Scheme for prevention of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse

Grants are provided by the Government of India to run de-addiction centres wherein counseling, treatment and rehabilitation facilities are provided.

Objectives:

- To create awareness and educate the people about the ill effects of alcoholism and substance abuse.
- To provide for community-based services for the identification, motivation, counseling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation of addicts.

Government of India provides 90 per cent of grants and the remaining 10 per cent will be borne by the organization. 31 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for addicts has been sanctioned..

`290.00 lakhs is allocated for the year 2010-11.

8. Swadhar - A scheme for women in difficult circumstances

This is a Central sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances such as destitute widows, women prisoners released from

jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters; trafficked women/ girls rescued from brothels or other places or victims of sexual crime, mentally challenged women who are without any support, etc.

Objectives

- To provide shelter, food, clothing and care to marginalized women/ girls living in difficult circumstances.
- To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill upgradation and personality development.
- The scheme also supports a helpline for women in distress, counseling centre, training centre and medical centre.

The scheme is implemented through voluntary organizations including Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare Boards, State Women Development Corporation, Urban bodies, etc., provided they have the required experience and expertise in the rehabilitation of such women. Government of India has sanctioned 34 Swadhar Centres for Addicts, out of which 33 are functioning in the State.

9. Integrated Street Children Programme

The programme will provide non-institutional support necessary for the wholesome development of street children particularly those without homes and family ties and children especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as children of sex workers and children of payment dwellers.

Objectives

- Provision of shelter, nutrition, health care, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education and recreational facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation to destitute and neglected street children.
- Enrollment in schools, vocational training, placement, health services, reducing drug & substance abuse / HIV – AIDS in street children.

For street children without homes and family ties, NGOS are supported to run 24 hours shelter. 90% of the cost of the project will provided by the Government of India and remaining shall be borne by the Organization / Institution concerned. At present 5 NGOs are implementing this scheme in the State.

10. Ujwala

The Ministry of Women & Child Development has formulated Ujwala – a new Comprehensive scheme. The new scheme has been conceived primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other.

Objectives

- Prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

The implementing NGO can apply for one or more components. At present 26 organizations are implementing the scheme. Component of the scheme include networking with law enforcement agencies, rescue operation, temporary shelter for victims, repatriation to hometown and free legal services etc.

`31.02 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of October 2010.

11. Training of Anganawadi Workers / Helpers

Under Integrated Child Development Services, the training of functionaries like Supervisors, Anganawadi Workers / Helpers is taken up by the State Government with Central / State funding.

Objectives

- Job training / refresher training / orientation training of ICDS Functionaries like Supervisors, Anganawadi Worker / Helpers.
- GOI funds 90% of the training programme and 10% borne by the State Government.
- It is proposed to bring a social change in society by empowering ICDS functionaries with sufficient knowledge about health, nutrition and childhood education.

The Government sanctions training centers based on the actual needs of the State. NGOs with sufficient infrastructure facilities for 50 trainees and those working in the field of Women and Children welfare can apply to open an MLTC / AWTC. Funds are released for non-recurring and recurring expenditure. There are 20 AWTCs and 1 MLTC in the State.

An amount of `600.00 lakhs is allocated, out of which an amount of `132.71 lakhs expenditure is incurred up to the end of October-10.

12. Shishu Griha Scheme

The scheme aims to promote in-country adoption and to prevent illegal adoption of children. The Centre provides grants for running Shishu Gruhas by the Department. Four Shishu Gruhas are functioning in the State.

Objectives

- Promotion of in-country adoption and prevention of illegal adoption.
- Provides institutional care and protection to 0-6 year child who are abandoned/ orphaned/ destitute.

At present all the 4 units are functioning with a unit cost of `6.08 lakhs.

13. Adoption

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 and its Amendment Act 2006 provides for rehabilitate and re-integration of children through Adoption, foster-Care, Sponsorship and after-care. An Adoption Cell is functioning in the Directorate and a State Level Advisory Commission has been constituted to monitor and implement the various adoption related activities in the State.

Objectives

- To identify and promote and regularize adoption of children who are legally free for adoption.
- The ultimate aim is to provide the child with a family
- Most viable alternative to institutional care

The Adoption co-ordination Agency is working since 1987 and is co-coordinating all adoption related activities. KSCCW is the scrutiny agencies. At present 32 NGO's are given recognition by the State Government and are working as Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA). During 2010-11, 5 SAAs will be given under ICPS programme.

CARA is the nodal agency for streamlining inters – country adoption. All adoption processes are incorporated in the new Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

14. Scheme of Assistance for the Construction/Expansion of Hostel building for working women

The Government of India provides financial assistance to the extent of 75% of the estimated cost for the construction/expansion of the hostel for working women run by registered voluntary organisations working for the welfare of women and the state Government provides 12.5% of the estimated cost and the organisation has to bear the remaining 12.5% of the total construction costs.

Objectives

- To provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to working women living out of their homes.
- To provide accommodation to women, who are being trained for employment, provided the training period does not exceed one year.

So far, 76 Working Women's Hostels have been sanctioned, of which 66 hostels are functioning. During the year 2010-11 an amount of `15.60 lakhs was allocated for State share, out of which an expenditure of `0.65 lakhs has been incurred up to the end of October 2010.

Welfare of Backward Classes

1. Pre-metric and Post-metric Hostels

Since backward classes constitute major chunk of population in the State, social educational and infrastructure improvement of backward classes is vital for the overall development of the State. Various measures are being taken by Government to improve the economic and educational status of the backward classes. The NGOs are also supporting this cause of the State in providing facilities to the backward classes particularly in assisting in their educational advancement.

Apart from Government Voluntary organizations are also running hostels for pre-metric and post-metric students catering to the needs of all sections of the society. Presently,

NGOs are running 240 pre-metric hostels and 18 post-metric hostels. A total of 12,898 and 654 inmates respectively are getting boarding accommodation and other facilities in the State. NGOs get a boarding grant of `500 per month and 600 per month for the inmates for 10 months respectively for pre-metric and post-metric hostels from the Government of Karnataka. For 2007-08 to 2009-10 an allocation of `1738.63 lakhs was provided in the budget, out of which an amount `1505.95 lakhs was spent. During 2010-11 an amount of `711.54 lakhs is earmarked for grant-in-aid to private hostels run by the NGOs and nearly half of the budgetary allocation have been spent.

Under the scheme of development of various communities, the Government is sanctioning `5.00 lakhs towards the grant for construction of hostel buildings by the NGOs belonging to various backward classes. During 2010-11 up to end of November 2010 `15.00 lakhs has been released for construction of 3 hostel buildings. NGOs are being assisted by the Government of India for training of Backward classes thereby improving the quality of manpower among the backward classes.

Welfare of Minorities

Construction of Shaadimahals /Community Halls for Minorities

To encourage and promote cultural activities of the religious minorities financial assistance for the construction of Shaadimahals/Community Halls is provided to minority organizations. Grants up to `50.00 lakhs is provided for such mahals at district headquarters and up to `20.00 lakhs for the taluka places.

During the year 2009-10 a sum of `1000.00 lakhs were sanctioned for this, purpose out of which `999.10 lakhs is sanctioned for 109 Minority Organization for the construction of Shaadimahals/Community Halls

In the year 2010-11 `1000.00 lakhs is provided out of which `528.00 lakhs is sanctioned to 62 organization for this purposes.

Students Hostels Run By Minority Institution

Students of minority community studying in middle and high schools are provided with hostel facilities to curtail dropouts. At present 60 such Minority Pre-metric aided hostels are working in the State benefiting 3350 students. Each student is paid at `500 per month for 10 months towards food charges. During 2009-10 an allocation of `161.63 lakhs was provided out of which 133.52 lakhs is spent to benefit 2722 inmates. During the year 2010-11 an allocation of `154.91 lakhs is allocated out of which `34.8 lakhs is granted benefiting 2050 inmates.

Orphanages for Minorities

In the state 40 Orphanages run by the Minority self help Organizations are provided Financial Assistance to benefit 3569 Orphans and Poor Children .In these Orphanages students studying in 1st to 10th std are admitted and `350 per month per student is allocated for providing food to these inmates.

During the year 2009-10 `41.91 lakhs swas provided out of which `41.74 lakhs is spent, benefiting 1950 inmates. In the year 2010-11 `96.41 lakhs is provided out of this `39.00 lakhs is spent to benefit 1250 inmates.

Welfare of Scheduled castes

Voluntary organisations are maintaining Pre-metric and Post-metric hostels for Scheduled Caste students with a view to encourage their education. Govt. of Karnataka is providing financial assistance to maintain these hostels by providing food charges to the inmates.

255 Grant-in-aid Pre-Matric hostels are being run by voluntary organisation for the sanctioned strength of 14925 students. State Govt. is providing financial assistance of ` 500/- per student per month for the maintenance of food charges as per Govt. norms. The management committee will provide other facilities. 92 Grant-in-aid Post-Matric hostels are being run by voluntary organisation for the sanctioned strength of 7660 students. State Govt. is providing financial assistance of ` 600/- per student per month for the maintenance of food charges as per Govt. norms. The management committee will provide other facilities. Under this scheme NGO's shall be recognised management of hostels is a recognized body. Management has obtained prior permission of the Govt. to start the hostels. Management had run the hostel satisfactorily at least for a period of two years out of its own funds initially.

Lodging and boarding facilities are provided free of cost to all students in the hostels and no fee or donation is collected directly or indirectly from the students in cash or kind or both. Accommodation provided for lodging is not less than 30 sq.ft. including kitchen room, dining hall, store room, bathroom, lavatories , library with provision for minimum medical facilities, indoor and out door games. Adequate staff appointment should be done. 75 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 25% will be filled from among other backward classes.

Construction of Grant-in-aid-hostels

With a view to encourage the management of the Grant-in-aid hostels to construct building, so that, suitable accommodation may be provided to Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe students Govt. have been giving Grant-in-aid to agencies for construction of hostel buildings. Govt. will bear 75% cost of the estimation or `10.00 lakhs, whichever is less.

During the year 2009-10, 249 NGOs were running the hostels for scheduled caste students. `640.67 were provided to these organizations. The expenditure incurred was `469.89. During the year 2010-11, 255 NGOs are running the hostels for scheduled caste students. `561.23 were provided to these organizations. The expenditure incurred was `94.42 (up to October 2010).

Rural Development

Rural Development is being pursued through the state administration, local governments and initiative from NGOs.

1. World Bank assisted Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme-Jal Nirmal

Objective

The World Bank Assisted second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project “Jal Nirmal Project” has been implemented up to June 2010 and Jal Nirmal Additional financing project is being implemented in the State for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facility for the rural population.

Implementation

World Bank assisted Jal Nirmal project is a demand responsive project being implemented in 11 districts of Northern Karnataka namely Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Karwar, Koppal and Raichur with an estimated project cost of ₹997 crore. Water supply schemes are taken up in 744 Grama Panchayats having 3061 villages/habitations and roads and drain schemes are taken up in 1523 villages/habitations and about 51 lakh rural people have been benefited by this project. The project has been completed during June 2010.

Role of NGOs

The project is supported by NGOs/support agencies for successful implementation and also plays as a partner for community development activities. In order to achieve the key milestones under water and sanitation sector, namely adequacy, reliability, equity, quality, sustainability and self reliance, the project envisages a significant departure from conventional method of supply driven intervention to demand driven sustainable development approach, specially, capacitating Grama Panchayats and village level user groups is critical as all decision making related to planning, procurement, construction, operation and maintenance rest exclusively with Grama Panchayats and village water supply and sanitation committees (VWSCs) i.e., for providing community development and engineering including institutional and managerial support to the Grama Panchayats and village water supply and sanitation committees. In addition to this, they also have to liaison with the external agencies and to work with the Panchayat Raj Engineering divisions. NGOs are providing community development support to the Grama Panchayats. For rendering these services, 23 NGOs selected by Jal Nirmal Project have been paid ₹7.55 crores during 2007-08, ₹2.37 crores for the year 2008-09, ₹2.15 crores for the year 2009-10 and ₹1.58 crores up to September 2010 for the year 2010-11 which includes the payment towards Support Agencies also.

2907 water supply schemes and 1429 roads and drain schemes have been completed under this project.

State Government has allocated of ₹12500 lakhs for 2010-11 and as at the end of September 2010, ₹2500.00 lakh has been released and against this ₹498.76 lakhs has been

utilized. As at the end of September-2010, `93581.28 lakhs is utilized since inception. `71643.37 lakhs has been claimed as reimbursement since inception and `71417.83 lakhs has been reimbursed from the World Bank.

2. World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Additional Financing Project

1552 water supply schemes and rural internal road and drain work are taken up for implementation from July 2010, at an estimated cost of `816.18 crores for a period of 3 years in the existing 11 districts of Northern Karnataka and water quality affected habitations in few other districts under World Bank Assisted Nirmal Additional Financing project.

As at the end of September 2010, 76 water supply schemes have been tendered and 28 water supply schemes have been awarded under the World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Additional Financing Project. As at the end of September 2010 expenditure of `281.27 lakhs has been incurred and `3128 lakhs has been released as revolving fund from the World Bank.

2. Suvarna Gramodaya

His Excellency The then President of India has launched the Suvarna Gramodaya yojane on 25th February 2007.

This is a new initiative of the State aiming to develop vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. Launched at the commencement of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the State of Karnataka, this initiative focus on the development of 1,000 villages every year by the concerted efforts of the Government, Non Governmental Organizations, private sector partners and the village communities.

Objectives

- To upgrade the physical environment of the selected villages for improving the quality of life
- To fully develop the income generating potential of land based activities
- To provide full and adequate infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, childcare facilities etc.
- To generate significant levels of non agricultural employment, especially for educated unemployed youth
- To support community awareness and development through self-help groups, cultural associations etc.

Selection of Villages

Population covered in each taluk was determined on the basis of the rural population of that taluk in relation to total rural population of the entire State. Funds are allotted at the rate of `2500 to 3000 per capita. In general, the villages comprising of population above 2500 but below 8000 are selected within the limit of the population fixed in the taluk keeping in view of the rural constituency population. In the hilly and western ghat area the limit is relaxed.

Particulars of grants

Developmental activities are planned under the programme for the medium size villages comprising in an average 700 to 750 family.

Status of the implementation of the project:

First Phase

- ❖ No. of villages selected :1204
- ❖ Roads and drainage works completed (No. of villages): 1113
- ❖ Roads/drainage and Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana works completed (No. of villages : 981
- ❖ Roads length (Kms)- Target: 2980 Kms.
- ❖ Roads length (Kms)-Progress: 2821 Kms.
- ❖ Drainage length (Kms)- Target: 2865 Kms.
- ❖ Drainage length (Kms)- Progress: 2285 Kms.
- ❖ Physical target of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana:2475
- ❖ No. of Buildings Completed : 2003

Second Phase

222 villages have been selected in the 6 districts of Gulbarga revenue division. The village development plans have been prepared, approved and project is being implemented.

Third Phase

1559 villages have been selected in all the districts of the state. The village development plans have been prepared, approved and project is being implemented.

Fourth Phase

238 villages of the 4 districts out of 6 districts of Gulbarga revenue division have been selected and selection process in Bidar & Raichur districts is under progress.

Preparation of Village Development Plans by NGO

The programme is being implemented on the basis of detailed village development plans prepared for each village. The district officials in-charge of the programme will select appropriate Non-Governmental agencies to prepare a Socio-economic profile of the village and specific development plans for each village. The draft plans will be discussed with the village community and the Grama Panchayat and their suggestions are taken in to account before they are finalized. The district officials will then approve the plans for implementation.

3. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Objective

The objective of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable

sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is to be achieved by inter alia organising the rural poor into Self Help Group (SHG) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets. The SHG approach helps the poor to build their self-confidence through community action. Interactions in group meetings and collective decision-making enables them in identification and prioritization of their needs and resources. This process would ultimately lead to the strengthening and socio-economic empowerment of the rural poor as well as improve their collective bargaining power.

SGSY will focus on organization of the poor at grassroots level through a process of social mobilization for poverty eradication. SGSYs approach to organize the poor stems from the conviction that there is a tremendous potential within the poor to help themselves and that the potential can be harnessed by organizing them. Social mobilization enables the poor build their own organizations (Self Help Group) in which they participate fully and directly and take decisions on all issues concerning poverty eradication

Role of NGOs

A facilitator working closely with the communities at grassroots level can play a critical role in the group formation and development. NGOs can not only work as the facilitator but also help in training and capacity building of facilitators being used by DRDAs. DRDAs may support such sensitive support mechanisms in the shape of NGOs or Community Based Organisations(CBOs) or Network of Community coordinators / Animators or a team of dedicated functionaries of the Government who are fully engaged in the task of initiating and sustaining the group development process. The Community coordinators / Animators could be from the community or may be from outside the area. They could be leaders / members of SHGs, or persons having experience or training in the field of community organisation and social mobilisation. The NGOs have also an important role to play. They can be used in the formation and nurturing of the SHGs as well as in the monitoring of the progress of the Swarozgaris.

4. Total Sanitation Campaign

Government of India had launched Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in the year 1986 with the objective of accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched in 2005 advocating a shift from high subsidy to a low subsidy regime, greater household involvement, demand responsiveness and providing for the promotion of a range of toilet options to promote increased affordability. It also gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and social marketing for demand generation for sanitation facilities, to set up a delivery system through Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PC) and a thrust on school sanitation. TSC is implemented in a campaign mode-taking district as a unit so that 100 percent saturation in terms of households, Anganwadi and school toilets can be attained which would result in significant health benefits.

The releases, expenditure and progress of construction of toilets during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are furnished below.

Sl No	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
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1	Release	4068.12	4301.63	6791.38	4012.79
2	Expenditure	4463.30	3454.41	6494.76	
3	Total No. of Toilets Constructed	720063	409816	1087674	

Role of NGOs in TSC implementation

NGOs have an important role in the implementation of TSC in the rural areas. They are involved in IEC activities. Their services are utilized not only for bringing about awareness among the rural people for the need of rural sanitation but also ensuring that they actually make use of the sanitary latrines. NGOs may also open and operate Production Centres and Rural Sanitary Marts.

Comprehensive District Development Plan

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution mandates local planning at grama, taluk and zilla panchayats level and as well in urban areas governed by the urban local bodies. Article 243 (ZD) of the 74th Amendment to the Constitution provide for setting up of District to Planning Committees at the District level to consolidate the plans of both Urban and rural local bodies and formulate a draft development plan for the district as a whole, having regard to matters of common interest between the panchayats and the municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other resources, whether financial or otherwise. In order to perform this task efficiently, the DPC will have to determine a strategy for the district as a whole and accordingly provide guidelines to the panchayat raj institutions and municipalities for formulating their plans.

Karnataka has embarked upon the task of formulation of Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2007-12). Guidelines for formulation of the CDDP have been issued. The PRIs and ULBs have been advised to avail the help of Technical Support Institutions. Various universities/research organisations/NGOs/VOs like ISEC, AFRO, MYRADA, Hampi University, Nitte Foundation, and Udupi have been involved for this purpose by the Zilla Panchayats.

19 districts have prepared the CDDP of their districts.

Non-Profitable Institutions (NPI) in Karnataka

The State, being the eighth largest one in terms of geographical area (1,91,791 sq.kms) is the home to 5.28 crore people (2001 census) accounting for 5.1 per cent of the population of the country. Based on physio-geographic features, the State is divided in to four regions viz., coastal region, malnad (hilly) region, northern plateau and southern plateau.

Different Laws or Act under which NPIs can be registered in State:

The Karnataka Societies Registration Act 1960 envisages the registration of societies for the -

- (a) promotion of charity;
- (b) promotion of education, science, literature, or the fine arts;
- (c) promotion of sports;
- (d) instruction and diffusion of knowledge relating to commerce or industry or of any other useful knowledge;
- (e) diffusion of political education;
- (f) foundation or maintenance of libraries or reading rooms for general use among the members or open to the public or of public museums and galleries of painting and other works of art;
- (g) promotion of conservation and proper use of natural resources and scarce Infrastructural facilities like land, power, water, forest and such other resources and infrastructural facilities, as may be notified from time to time.
- (h) collection of natural history, mechanical and philosophical inventions, instruments or designs and

- (i) which intend to apply their profits, if any or other income in promoting their objects and prohibit the payment of any dividend or distribution of nay income or profits among their members.

Department of Stamps and Registration was the enforcing authority with regard to Karnataka Societies Registration Act 1960 in the state till 1st June 2008 and has since been transferred to the Department of Co-operation.

Objectives

The main objective of the first phase survey is to know the scale and number of institutions known variously as “non-profit”, “voluntary” and “non-government” organizations, engaged in various activities to provide social and other services in more flexible, cost-effective ways. The economic statistics of these institutions are quite limited. The first phase survey of NPIs, viz, the preparation of list frame of institutions will be useful in knowing the social and financial information in the second phase survey of NIPs. This information will be used to compile the accounts of NPIs, as per the framework provided in the System of National Accounts, 1993.

Information collected during the first phase

Information collected during the first phase of the survey is in the format prescribed by the National Accounts Division of the Central Statistical Organizations. The information is collected on year of registration, name and address of the non-profit institutions, act under which NPI is registered, activity/purpose, etc. There are about 10 tables generated. The summary of the first phase survey findings is as follows:

1. 1,92,487 societies basis data was computerized. Out of which 1,02,804 (53.41%) were established in the urban area and the rest 89,683 (46.59%) in rural areas
2. As per the year of registration 5,466 (3%) were registered prior to 1970, 10972 (5%) were registered during 1971 to 1980, 28,468 (15%) were registered during 1981 to 1990, 49,605 (26%) were registered during 1991 to 2000 and 57,547 (30%) were registered after 2001. However, 40,429 (21%) societies does not have the information on the year of registration

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Background

The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRRI) headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa was constituted in October, 2000 to study the regional disparities existing in the state and to advise the Government and recommend appropriate strategies for development so as to minimize inter district and inter regional disparities and also to suggest an appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for moving towards balanced development. The Committee submitted its final report in June, 2002. The methodology adopted by the HPCRRRI is as follows:

The 35 indicators spread over sectors like Agriculture & allied, Industry, Trade & finance, Economic infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and population characteristics were selected. Actual data of these Indicators was collected. The data was normalised with respect to state average. Weights at two levels were used to arrive at the Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) at taluk level. In the first level, the Normalised values are multiplied by the weight assigned to each indicator within the Sector and added. In the second level, these 5 sectoral indices are then aggregated into a CCDI by using the shares of these 5 sectors in the State Domestic Product (SDP) of Karnataka (suitably adjusted by giving 10% additional weightage to social infrastructure).

Considering that an index of '1' indicates the state average, 114 taluks whose CCDI values are less than 1 as backward taluks. Further sub division of the backward taluks is as shown in the table below:

Taluk	CCDI	No.
Most Backward	0.52<CCDI<0.80	39
More Backward	0.79<CCDI<0.89	40
Backward	0.88<CCDI<1.00	35
Relatively Devp.	CCDI=1.00 or more	61
Total		175

Classification of Taluks

Based on the methodology adopted by the HPCRRRI, 175 Taluks of the State were classified as under:

Most backward Taluks	=	39
More backward Taluks	=	40
Backward Taluks	=	35
Total	=	114

The division-wise break-up of these 114 taluks is as follows:

Divisions	Most Backward	More Backward	Backward	Total
Gulbarga	21	5	2	28
Belgaum	5	12	14	31
Bangalore	11	13	9	33
Mysore	2	10	10	22
Total	39	40	35	114

Of the 114 taluks so identified, 59 taluks are in the Northern region (Gulbarga / Belgaum) and 55 taluks are in the Southern Region.

Special Eight Year Development Plan (SDP)

The HPCRRI suggested a comprehensive eight year Special Development Plan (SDP) with outlays for various sectors to redress the problem of regional imbalances. The specific objectives of the Special Development Plan (SDP) include accelerating growth in the backward talukas through additional investment in various sectors / areas in the backward talukas for tackling the infrastructure deficit, establishing needed institutions, organisations, strengthening social infrastructure etc. A total outlay of Rs.30725 crores (Rs.31000 crores approximately) was to be invested across various sectors over 8 years commencing from 2003. Out of the total outlay of Rs.31, 000 crore, the anticipated flow (outlay) through annual plans to these 114 taluks was estimated at Rs.15000 crores and the balance of Rs.16000 crores was proposed to be provided as a net additional outlay to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

As per recommendations of the HPCRRI, the resource allocations for SDP must be made according to the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI=1-CCDI) formulated by the Committee as shown in the table below.

Name of the Division	Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI)	% Resource allocation
Gulbarga	8.06	40%(=8.06/20.26)
Belgaum	4.12	20%(=4.12/20.26)
Bangalore	5.32	25% (=5.32/20.26)
Mysore	2.76	15% (=2.76/20.26)
TOTAL	20.26	

Broadly, North Karnataka would get 60% and South Karnataka 40% of the total additional outlay.

Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

The State Government decided to implement the SDP in the 2007-08 budget. It was envisaged that SDP will be implemented in 8-year time frame from 2007-08 to 2014-15. To begin with, a sum of Rs.1571.50 crore was provided during the financial year 2007-08 across various sectors of development and an expenditure of Rs.945.99 crores was incurred. The amount allocated in 2008-09 is Rs.2547.34 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 1739.41 crores was incurred. In 2009-10, Rs. 2578.83 crores was earmarked in the budget. The amount

earmarked during the year 2010-11 is Rs.2464.00 crores and it is expected to be utilized completely. Department wise allocation made in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 under Special Development Plan are indicated in the table-1 below.

A High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Shashil G.Namoshi, Hon'ble Member of Legislative Council has been constituted with academicians, eminent personalities and persons in public life as members to oversee implementation of Dr.Nanjundappa report. As a result of the resignation of Sri Shashil G.Namoshi, the Government has appointed Sri Suneel Valliyapur, Hon'ble Member of Legislative Assembly as Chairman of the High Power Committee.

The terms of reference of the High Power Committee are:

- a) To review the status of implementation of recommendation of the HPCRRI and to suggest such actions as are appropriate on the recommendations that are yet to be implemented.
- b) To review the implementation status of eight year Special Development Plan (2007-08 to 2014-15) and to recommend such steps as are necessary for effective implementation in the remaining years of operation of the plan.
- c) To evaluate the outputs and outcomes of the investments made pursuant to the implementation of the recommendations of the HPCRRI (including SDP) and towards this end, also take up a fresh computation of the taluk wise CCDI (with such modifications in the parameters as are deemed appropriate) in 2009-10. This will enable such mid-course corrections in implementation of the eight year SDP as are deemed necessary.
- d) To take up any other relevant task with respect to redressal of regional imbalances as directed by the Government.

The High Power Committee has held meetings at State level with Secretaries and HODs for reviewing the progress of SDP in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Further, reviews at district levels have been held and works executed under SDP have been inspected.

The proposed sectorwise allocation under Special Development Plan for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 3325.00 crores. The details are given in Table 2.

Table - 1
Department-wise allocation under Special Development Plan
for 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are as follows:-

SI No.	Department	Outlay			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Agriculture	11000.00	7925.60	12399.00	5828.00
2	Home Dept		3500.00		2320.00
3	Horticulture	1400.00	5400.00	5500.00	5400.00
4	Animal Husbandry	4000.00	6600.00	1369.00	1400.00
5	Forest		2074.76	2000.00	2000.00
6	Rural Development	25000.00	61214.36	49744.04	43221.25
7	Housing	10000.00	38119.00	33700.00	32858.00
8	Major Irrigation	30000.00	35000.00	28500.00	32882.75
9	Minor Irrigation		5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
10	Power	25000.00	20000.00	20000.00	10000.00
11	Industries	5500.00	3070.00		1000.00
12	Transport-Road Transport	10000.00	10000.00	7500.00	7500.00
13	Infrastructure Development	4750.00	14300.00	11000.00	14250.00
14	Health	2000.00	7501.00	10147.00	10000.00
15	Education	10000.00	14968.66	15823.71	11900.00
16	Labour	1000.00	1330.58	4000.00	4000.00
17	Social Welfare	5000.00	10730.00	20000.00	25000.00
18	Women & Child Dev		3000.00	6200.00	5980.00
19	PWD	12500.00		23000.00	20500.00
20	Tourism			2000.00	2000.00
21	Watershed Development				4560.00
22	Urban Development				10800.00
	Total	157150.00	254733.96	257882.75	258400.00

Table-2

The proposed allocation under Special Development Plan for the year 2011-12

		(` in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Department / Scheme	Allocation proposed for 2011-12
1	Agriculture	4000.00
2	Watershed	5300.00
3	Horticulture	2700.00
4	Animal Husbandry	1400.00
5	Power	10000.00
6	Water Resources	45000.00
7	Minor Irrigation	
8	Commerce & Industries	5000.00
9	Infrastructure Development	20000.00
10	PWD	20500.00
11	Tourism	10000.00
12	RDPR	46700.00
13	Transport	12000.00
14	Home	2000.00
15	Education	12000.00
16	Health	10000.00
17	Labour	4000.00
18	Social Welfare	4000.00
19	Urban Development	10000.00
20	Women & Child Development	7100.00
21	Housing	27000.00
I	Special Development Plan (excluding the provision for EAP, RKVY, NABARD, SCP/ TSP – pooled)	258700.00
II	Externally Aided Project - 1) Gram Swaraj Project	7800.00
	2) Urban Development	300.00
III	Social Welfare – SCP and TSP pooled funds	28000.00
IV	RKVY	
	Agriculture	1400.00
	Horticulture	1300.00
A	State Sector	297500.00
B	District Sector	35000.00
Grand Total (A+B)		332500.00

